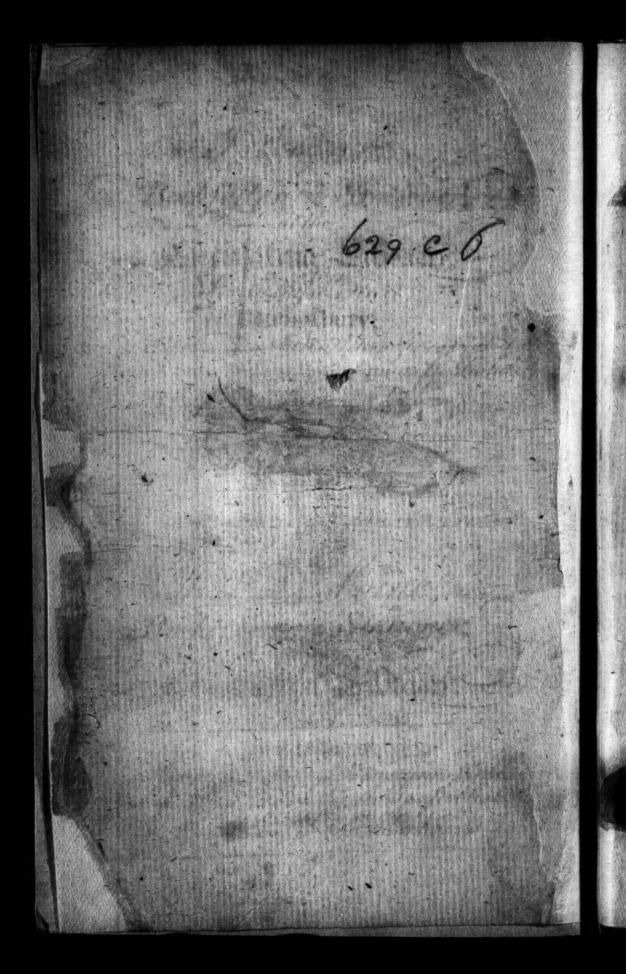
A CHARLESTIN ALSBRUDE NO PARENT who enoughtenness resimilar Section of the Property of the section of the secti 4 proper I was now by the English Boy and one the 10336 d for To William Love a protein Robert ALDED LEVEL



# CHAMPION

CONTAINING

A SERIES of PAPERS,

HUMOUROUS, MORAL, POLITICAL and CRITICAL.

To each of which is added,

A proper INDEX to the TIMES.

Quem legis ut noris, accipe. HT of TO VID.

By HENRY FIELDING, Efg; and other Hands.

VOL. II.



LONDON:

ted for T. WALLER, opposite Fetter Line, Fleet-Street.

M.Dec.LXVI.



A SERIES OF PAPERS,

Homovrous, Morat, Political



By HEWRY RESERVED, EGG and Other Hands.

VOL. IL.

A O M D O M

inted for T. Watte Street.

M.see, usvi.



# CHAMPIO

Alette my least and the sellen all to a SATURDAY, March 15, 1739-40.

APAIL AND ANY THE RESIDENCE IN Excessit Medecina Modum. - LUCAN.



T will be found, I believe, a pretty just Observation, that many more Vices and Follies arrive in the World through Excess than Neglect. Passion hurries ten beyond the Mark, for one whom Indolence holds short of it. As there never was a better Rule for

the Conduct of human Life than what is convey'd in that excellent short Sentence - Ne quid nimis, so there is none fo feldom observed. No Character is oftner represented on the Stage of the World than that of Justice Overdo in the Nest of Fools; Men often become ridiculous or odious by over-acting even a laudable Part: For Virtue itself, by growing too exuberant, and (if I may be allowed a Metaphor) by running to Seed changes its very Nature, and becomes a most pernicious Weed of a most beautiful Flower.

VOL. II.

No.

gioufly virtuous.

Civility or Complacence is a Quality entirely necessary to the humanizing Mankind, without which they would degenerate into Brutes and Savages; yet this, when too extravagant, renders the Possessor ridiculous in himself and troublesome to others. I have known two Men catch cold, by contending which should go last out of the Rain; and have seen an elegant Dish spoiled at an Entertainment, while the well-bred Guests have been shifting it from one to tother. This troublesome Overdoing in Civility proceeds generally from a well-inclined Temper, encouraged by a narrow Education, and is entirely abandoned by all the well-bred People of our Age.

Friendship and Love, in Persons who want Delicacy, become often nauseous and distastful. We have a vulgar Phrase, by which we express our Contempt for Excess in the latter, by saying, such a Man pins himself to his Wise's Girdle. I have known some Couples so extravagantly fond of each other, that their whole Acquaintance have been Witnesses of their tenderest Endearments: But I must remark here, that as this Excess is not very common, so it seldom lasts long.

Most Professions lose their Merit, and become useless or hurtful to Mankind by this Talent in their Professions.

Physicians have dosed more People out of the World, than have ever died for want of Medicines. The Apothecary in Garth, tells the Doctor.

Your Ink descends in such excessive Show'rs, 'Tis plain you can regard no Health but ours.

Moliere,

Maliere, who was the severest Enemy to this Faculty, hath levelled his sharpest Satire against this Part, of their Character.

Religion and Laws have been adulterated with formany needless and impertinent Ceremonies, that they have been too often drawn into Doubt and Obscurity. Some Divines and Lawyers have by one Faculty of Overdoing, contributed as much as in them lay, to deprive Mankind of the Benefit arising from those invaluable Bessings. The liberal Arts have suffered from the same Cause.

y

yn aft

ilfts

le-

n a

ca-

ored

ica-

ve a

t tor

him-

uples

whole

derest

is Ex-

ofeles

Pro-

World,

e Apo-

73.

ers.

Moliere,

Cicero tells us, that Apelles imputed the Faults of most of the Painters of his Time to their over-doing.

— Pictores eos errare dicebat Qui non fentirent quid effet satis.

Few have deserved that Praise which Pling gives to a certain Painter named Timai. In all whose Works (says he) there is more to be understood than is expressed.

Homer, who hath been stiled the Prince of Poets, is too often inclined to overdoing. He is too prolix in his Narrations, and much too frequent in his Repetitions; infomuch, that a very excellent Critic accuses him of an Intemperance of Words. This was a Fault from which Virgil was entirely clear, and yet Augustus in his Orders to Tucca and Varius, concerning the Edition of his Works, gives them full Leave to retrench any Superfluities therein, but by no means to insert any Addition. Such an Esteem had that polite Prince of Conciseness, and such a Detestation of all Redundancy in Writing.

Ovid hath been justly censured for his Exuberance of Fancy, he hath been guilty of the same Multiplication of Ideas which Homer hath of Words. In his Metamorphosis, he is always unwilling to quit his Subject. His Description of the Flood of Descalion is a perfect Chaos of Images. It is the glaring Blemish in that admirable Work, wherein there is scarce a

B 2 Page

### CHAMPION

Page but what abounds with Instances of this Na-

Young Authors, and all those who have more Imagination than Judgment, are continually guilty of this Vice. They think they have never said enough on a Subject, and are apt to heap Idea on Idea till they have tired and confused their Readers.

That laborious Tribe the Commentators, are to a Man full of this over-doing Quality, They ever

Explain a Thing till all Men doubt it, And write about it, Goddess, and about it,

Which is so just an Observation, that the Mind of a Reader, who should examine the Commentaries on Virgil or Horace, would be in as perplexed a Condition as that of Judge Gripus, who very humourosly complains that every new Evidence only tends to darken and embarass a Case which was plain enough before.

It hath been the Tenet of some Philosophers, that the original Matter of the whole Universe might be reduced within the Compass of a Nutshell. I shall not affert into what narrow Bounds all that is truly excellent in Authors might be reduced, but I am confident the very best might be retreached within much sewer Pages than they at present consist of. We

I believe, notwithstanding what I have observed the Eneid, conclude, that had Virgil lived compleating it, it would have been not a little than it now is. It was well answered by Archhop Tillotson to King William, when he complained the Shortness of his Sermon. — Sir, said the Bishop, could I have bestowed more Time on it, it would not have been so long.

Horace, in his Art of Poetry, particularly recommends an exact and severe Defalcation of all superfluous Members in Poetry. He himself practices this

Rule

Rule every where with the greatest exactness; so much dreading the contrary, that in one of his Epistles, when he apprehends himself in Danger of running into too great a Length, he stops short, and ends in almost an abrupt Manner,

— Ne me verbosi scrinia Lippi Compilasse putes — Verbum non amplius addam.

Juvenal reprehends this Vice as the very first in his Codrus

Impune diem comsumpserit Ingens Scriptus & in Tergo nec dum sinitus Orestes.

n

0-

en

建的

all

X-

n-

in Ve

ed ed tle

hled

the

it

m-

er-

his

ule

This will be eternally found in all bad Authors.

That I may not be guilty of the Vice I am dedeclaiming against, I shall end this Torrent of Quotations, into which I have been unavoidably drawn, by recommending this Golden Rule of Conciseness, or as it is somewhere called the Golden Mean, to all my Readers. Since it is certain, that by the contrary Method, whatever is truly excellent loss half its Printer and whatever is ridiculous or odious receives double the Aggravation.

#### INDEX to the TIMES

dally state acres collect

HE Hopes which the Public had conceiv'd of being entertain'd this Session with an Impeachment are entirely deseated: The Persons who talk'd loudest, and threatened most having been induc'd to wave the Design.

On Wednesday they began again to work upon the new Bridge; and, notwithstanding the late Alterations

B 4

which

which have been made in the Plan, we are confidently affur'd, that, by the Help of an annual Lettery, it will be finish'd within the present Century. At which Time it will be made appear, however miraculous and furprizing, that certain Persons have converted Stone into Bread.

The Wife Men of Gresbam, have at last chose a Music-Professor. But whether the Election went in Favour of the Theory or Practice, our Intelligencers

do not Inform us.

Several Reverend Clergymen are warmly foliciting the Rectory of Hastebury, in the Diocese of Sarum, and the Gift of the Crown. —— It being a fine Cure.

R— P—, Esq; hath bestowed an Ox, Wood, and Money, on the Poor of that Borough which he represents in Parliment. —— It has been observed, a little unliability, that many Members have link'd their Charity so closely to their Interest, that 'tis hard to specify which is nableb.

Our Politicians affect to be greatly pleas'd with the present Neutrality of the Dutch, not only as it deprives the French, of all Pretence to take the Part of Spain: But also as Great-Britain in her Turn, when the States are embroil'd, may prudently make use of the Prece-

dent, and continue Neuter too.

#### JOURNAL of the WAR.

Thursday being a fine Day, several Subalterns of the Ultra-Marines, appeared in the Mal, in their Regimentals; being red Cloth Coats, and Canvas, or Holland Waist-Coats and Breeches. The Gazetteer tells us, moreover, they finish'd the Evening with the greatest Demonstrations of Gratitude and Alacrity at the Gloucester-Tavern. But, with Submission to his great Authority, 'tis not likely, this Article of News could be consirm'd, 'till after that Paper was work'd off Yesterday Morning.

So much for the Pomp, Pride and Chromstance of glorious War, as Othello Phrases it, and now for the

Thing itfelf.

eh

ne

m

ers

ng

m,

d.

he

a

eir

ves

in:

ce-

of

neir

or

teer

the

at

his

ews

k'd

in Intelligence is come to the Admiral Porto-Belle is taken; and the principal Circumstances attending this Exploit, as well as can be yet collected. are as follows. The Admiral and his Squadron being come within Gun foot of the Place, the Inhabitants fir'd upon him from their Fortifications, which he immediately return'd from all his Ships, and with fuch Success, that 'twas' thought proper to make an Attac forthwith, Sword in Hand. Accordingly the Boats were mann'd with a fufficient Number of the most active Seamen, together with the Handful of Land-Forces on Board: And were ordered to make with all possible Speed to the Shore; which they perform'd with fuch Alacriey, that the Enemy posted, in one of the nearest Forts, never so much as stay'd for an Interview, They then proceeded to the next, which the Seamen instantly scal'd, and afterwards generously lent a holping Hand to their Half-Brothers, the Soldiers below, who were not quite fo adroit at Enterprizes of that Nature. At the Sight of this rapid Success, the Governor hung out a white Flag, to intreat a Parley; which the Tars, without Ceremony threw down, as foon as they were within Reach, and hoisted the British Standard in its Stead. Conditions were now offer'd to the Admiral for the Ransom of the Place, who in return fent them his own: Which being comply'd with, he divided the ready Cash, found in the King's Treasury, amounting to 10,000 Dollars among his Forces, levell'd the Fortifications, carry'd off their Canon; together with two 20 Gun Ships, and feveral Sloops, Snows, &c. But spar'd the Dwelling Houses, and then fet Sail to return to Jamaica.

The careful hand B. with Surprises.

And who their penty read and seed provided the last

Again birack

The

WO Sifter-Springs, from the fame Parent-Hill,
Beth on the fame propitious Day,
Thro' the cleft Rock diffill:
Adown the rev'rend Mountain's Side,
Thro' Groves of Myrtle glide,
Or thro' the Violet-Beds obliquely ftray.
But, Oh the fad Effects of Pride!
These harrow Towns at last divide.

These happy Twins at last divide.

Sister, exclaims th'ambitious Spring.

What Profit do these Labour, bring?

Always to give, and never to enjoy,

A fruitless and a mean Employ!

Stay here inglorious, if you please,

And loiter out a Life of Indolence and Eafe!

While, pouring down from this my lofty Source,

I deluge all the Plain

I deluge all the Plain,

No Dams shall stop my Course,

And Rocks oppose in vain.

With me the Rivers shall unite,

The Lakes beneath my Banners fight,

The Lakes beneath my Banners fight,

'Till the proud Danube and the Rhine,

Shall own their Fame eclips'd by mine:

Both Gods and Men shall dread my water Sway.

Both Gods and Men shall dread my watry Sway,
Nor these in Cities safe, nor in their Temples They.

Away the haughty Boaster slew,
Scarce bid her Sister Stream a cool Adieu:
Her Waves grow turbulent and bold,
Not gently murm'ring as of old;
But roughly dash against the Shore,
And toss their spumy Heads, and proudly roar.
The careful Farmer, with Surprize.

Sees the tumultuous Torrent rise:

with

With bufy Looks the rustic Band appear,
To guard their growing Hopes, the Promise of the Year!
All Hands unite; with Dams they bound,
The rash, rebellious Stream around;
In vain she foams, in vain she raves;
In vain she curls her feeble Waves.
Besieg'd at last on ev'ry Side,

Her Source exhausted, and her Channel dry'd. (Such is the Fate of Impotence and Pride!)

A shallow Pond she stands confin'd, The Refuge of the croaking Kind! Her Sister-Spring, benevolent and Kind, With Joy sees all around her blest,

The Good she does, into her gen'rous Mind,
Returns again with Interest.
Rich in the Blessings she bestows.
All Nature smiles where e'er she flows.
Enamour'd with a Nymph so fair,
See where the River-Gods appear!
They class her in their liquid Arms,
And riot in th'Abundance of her Charms.
Now swell'd into a mighty Flood.

Her Channel deep and wide, Still the perfifts in doing good;

Her Bounty flows with ev'ry Tide.
The bufy Trader on her Banks appears,
An Hundred different Tongues fhe hears.
At laft, with Wonder and Surprize,
She fees a ftately City rife:
With Joy the happy Flood admires
The lofty Domes, the pointed Spires;

The Porticos, magnificently great,
Where all the crouded Nations meet;
Now grown a Port of high Renown,
The Treasure of the World her own.
Both Indias with their precious Stores,
Pay yearly Tribute to her Shores.

rith

Honour'd by all; a rich, well peopled Stream, Nor Father Thames himself of more Esteem!

B 5

MORAL

#### 10 CHAMPION.

MORAL.

The Pow'r of Kings, if rightly understood, Is but a Grant from Heav'n of doing Good. Proud Tyrants, who maliciously destroy, And ride o'er Ruins with malignant Joy, Humbled in Dust, soon to their Cost shall know Heav'n our Avenger, and Mankind their Foe; While gracious Monarchs reap the Good they sow.



TUESDAY, March 18, 1739-40.

Cur hanc tibi Rector olympi, Solicitis visum mortalibus addere Guram Noscant venturus ut dira per omina Clades?

LUCAN.



A NY grave Authors of special Note, have not only ettac'd, with great Biterness, the Curiosity, almost inseparable from Human Nature, to pry into-Futurity; but have treated as Impostors, all those second-sighted Persons, (the Holy

Prophets excepted) who pretended to be the Telescopes of Providence, and to have a clear Vision of Events, whole Ages remov'd. Nay, Ben Johnson has had the Boldness to affert in one of his Dramatical Pieces, That

----- All Prophecies Suffer the Torture.

And 'tis not to be sufficiently wonder'd at, that the rigid Fathers of the Church, who were his Cotemporaries, did not call him to a severe Account for such an unguarded Expression.

But.

But, with due Submission to the Authority of these self-sufficient Persons, they reason'd upon wrong Premises: Not having this wonderful Gift themselves, they made no Scruple to conclude no Body else had; which is no more than a Compliment to their own Pride; and argues that some Men can as ill bear Supe-

riors in Wildom, as others in Power. The Man to

te,

er-

ble

tu-

all

Toly

pes

nts.

the

hat

the

po-

**fuch** 

But,

For my own Part, I am contented to believe with the Majority; and every Prediction has a proper Weight with me, from the Infpirations of Socrates, down to the Dreams of the French Prophets, and the Warnings of Apostle-Whitfield .- Within a few Months paffed, I have had the Pleasure of being furnish'd with many new Articles of this Nature.-The Prophecy of a Cow in the Park, who, like Balaam's Ass of old, is faid to have miltook a Priest for an Angel: Certain comfortable Hints from the West-Indies; fignifying, the Inhabitants there, have a traditionary Persuasion. that in the Year 1740, they shall he deliver'd from the Tyranny of the Spaniards, by the Arms of the English .- Old Nick's-Son's Chashire Prophecy reviv'd, and explain'd for the Service of the Public, by the ingenious Mr. Curl; Dean Swift's true, genuine, and authentic Copy of that most strange, wonderful, and surprising Prophecy written by St. Patric, in Irish, above a thousand Years ago, by the same celebrated Hand. And, certain Prophecies inserted in this very Paper. which have been fulfilled to a Tittle in Circumstance, Manner, Time, and Place.

These Articles, I say, have both given me great Pleasure, and at the same Time, contributed much to strengthen my Faith; but nothing more than the sollowing remarkable Passage in Lord Shafishury's Essay on the Freedom of Wit and Humour. An Author, indeed, who never made a profess'd Claim to Inspiration, and who would have met with insurmountable Opposition from a certain numerous Body, if he had—

To describe true Raillery, fays his Lordship, would be as hard a Matter, and perhaps as little to the B 6 Purpose,

Purpole, as to define Good Breeding. None can un-Practice. Yet every one thinks himfelf well-bred; And the formallest Pedant imagines he can railly with a good Grace and Humour. I have known fome of those grave Gentlemen undertake to correct an Author for defending the Use of Raillery, who, at the fame Time, have, upon every Turn, \* made Use of that Weapon, tho' they were naturally fo very aukward at it. And this, I believe, may be observ'd in the Case of many Zealuts, who have taken upon them to answer our Modern Free-Writers. The tragical Gentlemen, with a grim Aspect, and Mien of true Inquifitors, have but an ill Grace, when they vouchfafe to quit their Austerity, and be jocofe and pleasant with an Adversary, whom they would chuse to treat in a very different Manner. For, to do them Justice, had they their Wills, I doubt not but their Conduct and Mien would be pretty "much of a Piece. They would, in all Probability, foon quit their Farce, and make a thorough Travedy. But, at prefent, there is nothing so ridiculous as this Janus-Face of Writers, who, with one Countenance, force a Smile, and, with another, shew nothing befide Rage and Fury. Having enter'd the Lists, and agreed to the fair Laws of Combat by Wit and Argument, they have no fooner prov'd their Weapon, than you hear them crying aloud for Help, and delivering over to the fecular Arm. "There can't be a more preposterous Sight than an Executioner and a Merry-Andrew, acting their Part

Executioner and a Merry-Andrew, acting their Part on the same Stage. Yet, I am persuaded, any one will find this to be the real Picture of certain modern Zealots in their controversal Writings. They are no more Masters of Gravity than they are of good Humour. The first, always runs into barsh Sewerity, and the other into an awkward Bussonery. And thus, between Anger and Pleasure, Zeal and Drollery,

state to be the the many bear a county in the county

Age to S

their

their Writing has much such a Grace as the Play of humoursome Children, who, at the same Instant, are both peevish and wanton, and can laugh and cry almost in one and the same Breath.

How agreeable such Writings are like to prove, and of what Effect towards the winning over, or convincing those who are supposed to be in Error, I need not go about to explain. Nor can I wonder, on this Account, to hear those public Lamentations of Zealots, that, while the Books of their Adversaries are so current, their Answers to them, can hardly make their Way into the World, or be taken the

least Notice of.

Thus far this accomplish'd Nobleman; from whom tis dangerous to quote, both as he is an obnoxious Writer to the before-mention'd numerous Body, and, likewise, because so few Persons are Masters of a Stile fit to appear in the same Page.—But I have not Leifure to make Compliments; the Cry is up; and every impatient Critic demanding What Relation this Passage has to Prophecy? His Lordship plainty alluding to the Time pass d or present; without the least Hint to the Future. - True: But I defy any Person notwithstanding to produce a fingle Prediction that is attended with fewer Difficulties; beside, as his Lordship did not address his Writings to the Million, he frequently chuses rather to infinuate, than explain his Meaning, which is the Case before us; yet, once furnish'd with the Clue, the dullest Reader will trace the Prophet in every Period, and be amaz'd that the noble Author was so little vain of so extraordinary a Gift.—In one Word, the Legion-Authors of the Gazeteer, are here as plainly describ'd, as the Pope is under the Type of the Whore of Babylon in the Revelations. Every Feature, every Touch belong to them: They have been angry with Ridicule, and yet attempted to use it. They have afferted the Liberty of the Press, and yet have call'd on the Iron Hand of Power to let it aside. They

have affected good Manners, and, at the same Time, spit in the Faces of all who opposed them: If the Merry-Andrew grimac'd it in one Paragraph, the Executioner threaten'd in the next: Nor have they libell'd the Public more groffy, for treating them and their Writings with Contempt, than for preferring and extolling their Adversaries. - With the Hearts of Inquifitors, they wanted only the Power; and, like Cali-gula, had the Patriot-Writers but one Neck, they would have funder'd it at a Blow; if not fure to starve themselves, as soon as the Execution was over.— Thus the Paralel is uniform in every Circumstance. and, as there never was, or will be fuch another Set of extraordinary Creatures, this remarkable Passage of his Lordship's must allude to them, and them only:

Neither is my Lord Shaftsbury the only Prophet, which these later Ages have produc'd; as will be manifest from the following mysterious Tale, which is to be found in the polemic Works of the Divine Mil-

ton. Upon a Time, says he, the Body summon'd all the Members to meet in the Guild, for the common Good (as Æ/op's Chronicles aver many stranger Accidents ) The Head, by Right, takes the first Seat, and, next to it, a huge and monstrous Wen, little less than the Head itself, growing to it by a narrower Excrescency. The Members, amaz'd, began to ask one another. What he was that took Place next their Chief? None could resolve. Whereat the Wen. tho' fomewhat unwieldly, with much-a-do, gets up, and bespeaks the Assembly to this Purpose: That, as he was in Place Second to the Head, so by due of Merit. That he was to it an Ornament and Strength. and of special near Relation: And that, if the Head should fail, none were fitter than himself to step into his Place: Therefore, he thought it for the Honour of the Body, that such Dignities and rich Endocuments should be decreed him, as did adorn and fet out the noblest Members. To this was answer'd, That it should be consulted. Then was a wife and e learned Philosopher sent for, who knew all the Charters, Laws, and Tenures of the Body : On him it is impos'd by all, as chief Committee, to examine and discuss the Claim and Petition of Right put in by the Wen; who, foon perceiving the Matter, and wondring at the Boldness of fuch a swollen Tumour, Wilt thou, quoth he, who art but a Bottle of vicious and harden'd Excrements, contend with the lawful and free-born Members, whose certain Number is fet by an ancient and irrepealable Statute? Head thou art none, tho' thou receive this buge Substance from it. What Office bear'st thou ? What Good. - can'st thou show by thee done to the Common-wealth? The Wen, not eafily dash'd, replies, That his Office was his Glory: For, so oft as the Soul would retire out of the Head, from over the steaming Vapours of the lower Parts to divine Contemplation, with . him she found the purest and quietest Retreat, as being the most remote from Soil and Disturbance. Lourdan! quoth the Philosopher, thy Folly is as great. as thy Filth. Know that all the Faculties of the Soul are confin'd of old to their several Vessels and \* Ventricles, from which they cannot part without \* Dissolution of the whole Body: And that thou contain'st no good Thing in thee, but a Heap of hard and · loathsome Uncleanness, and art to the Head a foul Disfigurement and Burthen, when I have cut thee off. as by the Help of these Implements I will do, all " Men shall fee

I shall leave the Application of this Prophecy, like a Riddle to exercise the Talents of my Readers; having first desired no one to infinuate that the very Wen, here described, is meant for a Wen on the Bady Politic, that it has really existed the Curse, Shame, and Burden of the Common-wealth; with as much Insolence to challenge Dignities, Power and Titles, and

as little Merit to justify its Claims; as much an Encumbrance to the Head; as much a Spunge to exhaust and consume the Members; as vain of its Office, as conceited of its Importance, and as replete with Corruption.

#### INDEX to the TIMES.

I T appearing by an Article from Cadiz, that feven Millions of Pieces of Eight registr'd, were lodg'd at Panama the 30th of September last. 'Tis more than probable, the brave Admiral Vernon, if provided with a sufficient Strength; had not contented himself with demanding the Delivery of the South-Sea Company's Servants, by a Message, but had condescended to do it in Person: And oblig'd the Spaniards to pay his travelling Charges into the Bargain.

Notwithstanding the Clause, added to the Horse-Race-Bill, for the farther Limitation of Gaming, 'tis the general Opinion, that the two following antient Games, will not be at all affected by it, viz. Lantre Loo, in which Pam is the leading Card, and which is all the Fashion with one Party; and beat the Knawe out of Doors, which seem to have been so long the

Study of the other.

According to our Advices from Abroad, Gibralter being threaten'd with a Siege, we hear no more of the Civil Government, expected to be establish'd there; The Voice of Justice, as observ'd by one of the Hero's of Antiquity, being too feeble to be beard amidst the Noise of Arms.

In the Gazette of Saturday, was publish'd by Authority, a large, and full Account of Admiral Vernon's Success before Porto Bello; which was Yesterday, inhumanly pirated by all the other Papers; tho' the

only Article of any Importance, that has been feen in

the said Gazette for several Years past.
'Tis observable, likewise, that the Admiral has not only the unfeigned Applause of his Country, for behaving with equal Bravery, Conduct and Humanity; but that even the faid Gazette, witnesses he has receiv'd the same Compliments from the Mouths of his Enemies. And yet this Gentleman was one of those who are call'd the Opposition; often speaking his Mind with the true Bluntness of a Seaman, and often rally'd by those fair-Weather Sparks, who did not recollect that Action was his Element, as Talking was theirs.

Some Persons, with good Reason, seem to apprehend, that this Sample of the Virtues, of these bitbertoobnoxious Men, may pave the Way for other Experius of the like Nature; and 'tis more than proba-

de, with the like Success

But one his Honour is, on every Side, caution'd not to give himself Airs on this Occasion; fince he exprefly disavow'd all Hand in the War; and as to the Nomination of the Gallant Man, above mention'd, to command in it, the Merit is to be afcrib'd to a much bigher Origin; and the Choice known to be made in

Spite of his Teeth.

All small-Ware Poets, therefore, who shall think propet to spur-gall poor Pegalus, on this Subject, as well as all the Profe-Hacknies, who are bir'd to puff in the Gazetteer, are charged at their Peril, either in fulfome, daubing Panegyric, or by quaint Metaphors, and Alla-fions, not to flatter his faid Honour, as the ruling Plat, under whose Influence, and by subose Conduct the

faid noble Exploit was perform'd.

From Janaica we are told, that Admiral Vernon, at his Return thither, order'd all his Squadron, Bomb-Ships, Fire Ships, Ge, to get ready, as fast as possible for a new Expedition: By Way of Amusement or Exercise, till the Marines, Ultra-Marines, &c. enable us to strike the finishing Blow, by a Descent on

Cuba.

### CHAMPION.

TOURNAL of the WAR

Taken by the ENGLISH.

Two Prizes by the Diamond Man of War, one a Brigantine, going to be fitted out for a Privateer, and the other the Augustine Pay-Ship, said to have on board 74000 Pieces of Eight.

Taken by the SPANIARDS.

NONE.

entradara stano de camos

obnessions like a may so we the Way for other Lapite

THURSDAY, March 20, 1739-40.

Mores Hominum multorum vidit. -

benel, that sale bas

HERE are a Sert of Men fo sceptical in their Opinions, that they are unwilling to believe any Thing which they do not see. I know a Gentleman of good Sense in the Country, who hath never been farther than to the Affizes which

are held in his own Country, who does not believe that there are any fuch Diversions as Masquerades or Italian Operas; he gives very little Faith likewise to the Accounts of Entertainments at the Play-Houses, the Custom of Visiting, and several others; nay, upon my once telling him it was usual for lasty young Fellows to give two Men a Shilling for carrying them in a Thing call'd

a Chair, from one Street to the other, he shook his Head with a disdainful Sneer, and cry'd, Ay, persuade

me to that if you can.

This Infidelity hath been much complained of by Travellers, who if they advance any Thing foreign to the Habits and Customs of our own Country, have often the Lie secretly given them by their home-bred Hearers; which want of Faith is so general, that it hath given Rise to a Proverb; and when a Man would give you gently to understand, that your Story meets with no Credit from the Company, it is usual to desire you, not to put the Traveller upon them.

Those who have obliged the World with written Accounts of their Voyages, have very feverely ex-perienced this Temper, more especially these who have treated of remoter Countries, and fuch as few People know any Thing of befide themselves. Several excellent Accounts of Afia and Africa, have been looked on as little better than fabulous Romances. But, if a Traveller hath the good Fortune to fatisfy his Curiofity by the Discovery of any new Countries, any Islands never before known, his Reader allows him no more Credit than is given to the Adventures of Cassandra, or the celebrated Countels Danois's Fairy Tales. To omit Robinson Cruso, and other grave Writers, the facetious Captain Gulliver is more admired, I believe, for his Wit than his Truth; and I have been informed, that feveral ignorant People, doubt at this Day, whether there be really any fuch Places as Lilliput, La-

Notwithstanding this Discouragement, I shall venture to give the Reader some Extracts from the Voyages of one of my Ancestors, and if I find they are well received by the Public, may very probably, some Time or other, present them with the whole Collection. I shall communicate them in the Words of my

Ancestor.

do

er ch

at

an

C-

ıC-

ce

Some Extract out of the VOYAGES of Mr. JOB VINEGAR.

BOOK. 5. CHAP. 3.

Of the Government, Manners, Habits, &c. of the Ptfghsiumgski, or the In-CONSTANTS.

VERY Town in this Country hath an independant Government, nor doth any Appeal lie from one Court to another. As the History of the known World doth not produce any Thing resembling their Polity, it will be impossible for me to reduce it to any of those general Heads under which our several Species of Government have been defin'd by Political Writers. One of their learned Men, after I had inform'd him of those which we commonly know, told me he could give no better Name to their's, than that of STLTO-FRTOCY, a Word very difficult to translate. These wise People have two Methods of electing their Magistrates, which are by Weight and Measure; for which Purpose, everg Town hath a large Chair erected, and near it a Pair of Scales. No Man can be admitted to the Magistracy, till he is of such an exact Weight, and likewise fills the Chair: For which Reason, they have two Phrases to express their highest Opinion of their Countrymen, viz. He fills bis Post with great Ability. Or, He is a Man of great Weight in his Country. By this Method they preserve an exact Symmetry among their Magistrates, who are call'd a CRPUS, or one Body, which Rule being likewise observ'd in their Dress, by them called ICK-PDDNG, strikes a very great Awe into the Eyes of the Beholders of their Processions. Sing

The Magistrates frequently summon certain Councils, the better to maintain good Order and Sobriety. These the Natives call DRNKN-BTS, and they sometimes con-

tinue 14 Hours together.

Every one of these Towns keeps a Calf's Skin in a Box, which they preserve with the utmost Care and Veneration. This inspir'd some of our Sailors with an Imagination, that these People drew their Religion from the Worship of the Golden Calf: But, beside that, there is no Reason to believe, that the Bible, or indeed any Part of either the Jewish or Christian Religion, were ever heard of in this Country; so it is certain, that what the Sailors, who never learnt a Word of their Language, look'd on as Religion and Law were nothing more than the public Shews or Diversions of

these People.

3.

of

ld

0-

fe

ch

nd

to

ind

we

eir

rili-

try.

a-

heir

very

Pro-

The

For the Representation of those Shews, which our Crew fancied to have something of religious Worship in them, there are in every Town one or more large Edifices or Theatres, which are maintained at the publie Expence : In the largest of these they generally perform their Operas; for which, besides a large Number of Voices, they maintain likewise several grave Perfons at a more confiderable Stipend, only to beat Time. Their other theatrical Representations are confined to fo few Characters, that they are rather like Lectures than Comedies. And I have been told by several of the Natives, that some of them contain very excellent Lessons of Morality. The Magistrates go to them in Form, where, as it is often the only Vacations they have from the abovementioned Councils, they all go to fleep; which, together with the Behaviour of most of the other Spectators, assures me there is nothing religious in their Meetings; for, indeed, the Behaviour of the Performers, would otherwise incline me to the contrary and the state of t

As to that Part of their public Diversions, which our Men mistook for Law, it is a Game unlike any Thing practiced in Europe, and may be play'd by one or two, or sometimes ten of a Side. There are two Balls, one of which they call PLT, and the other DFT. The Gamesters are furnish'd with Rackets call'd BRFS. with which they beat the two Balls from one to the other; young, robust Gamesters sometimes strike them away immediately, but those who are more experienc'd will keep them up till they are beaten to Pieces. As this is the most consummate Persection in the Game, so they are reckon'd the most dextrous Gamesters, who ftrike the Ball in such a Manner to the Adversary, as he may be capable of returning it. There is sometimes one, and fometimes four Umpires of this Game; and if well play'd, it affords excellent Sport to the Spectators.

The Reader will not wonder that the Sailors, who, as I have faid before, did not understand their Language, should mistake those pompous Exhibition abovemention'd for their Religion, fince indeed they are the only Signs which they discover of any; for these good People invert Hypocrify, and deny their Deity with their Tongues, whilst they worship him in their Hearts. They are, perhaps, the only People in the World, who pretend to less Religion than they really have, in which Particularity they are fo eminent, that I never met with one who would confess he had any, though I was afterwards well affur'd from the nicest Observation, that a general Zeal ran through the whole

Country.

The Name of their Deity is MNEY, which our Chaplain, who had formerly heard fomething of Greek, would have deriv'd from uvious, Memory: But befides that it is unlikely that this Language should have ever come to their Ears, those learned Men whom I conversed with (some of whom were Members of their RYL-SCTY) not understanding one Word of it, and and expressing, at the same Time, a very great Contempt for it, there is not any Reason for that Conjecture.

This Deity they all worthip in the most private Manner imaginable, concealing their Respect to him from each other, with the utmost Caution; which is done by them, as I at last discover'd, to gain the Ascendant in his Favour, every one being of rous, if possible, to have him all to themselves, which indeed, they flick at no Pains nor Labour to accom-

plish.

Ć.

he

ld,

in

ver

ole

ap-

ides

ever

con-

heir it,

and

They imagine that all Things are in the Power of MNEY. (I mean all Things in this World; for as to the Immortality of the Soul, they believe nothing of it; nay, the greatest Uneafiness some of them have at Death, is that they must part with their dear MNEY.) To MNEY they attribute all Honour and Respect, and value thole most, who (to use their Country-Idiom) have most MNEY. I have sometimes express'd a Surprize, at leeing the great Adoration they have shewn to some who appear'd to me in every Particular inferior to the rest of their Countrymen; on which Occasion, instead of removing my Objection, ah! Sir, said they, Such-a-one hath a great deal of MNEY; nor can I omir, that being once very much amaz'd at observing the Neglect which was generally shewn to one of the best and wifelt among them, they told me he was an Ex-TRYONT Fellow, and had not taken sufficient Care of his MNEY: For as they all love their Deity well enough to eat him, so they always speak of him as their own, mine, his, &c.

Nothing can more shew the true Piety and Goodness of these People, than the great Care they take of edu-

cating their Youth.

Their Children are very early nourish'd in the Principles of their Religion. They are instructed by their Parents, to keep MNEY in their Pocket. That if they have MNEY there, they will have Gredit in the World, &c. As some Nations have proposed to instruct Children in Virtue, Honour, Love of their Country; so these People take all possible Care to instill into tender Minds, a violent Zeal for MNEY; in which they succeed so well, that I have seen a Child of 12 Years old, very plainly discover, that he was capable of doing as much for MNEY, as his Parents; who, tho' they were very good People, would have cut the Throats of half their Countrymen, if they could have gain'd MNEY by it.

While I resided among them, there prevail'd a very violent Schism in their Church. A small Number, abut three Hundred, I think, with Hum Clum their High Priest, at their Head, pretended to keep Mney entirely to themselves, and that no Body should have any Mney, but those who pleas'd Hum Clum. But as my Paper is growing into Length, my Reader must suspend his surther Curiosity till another Time.

one as received religion 17 confin

# INDEX to the TIMES.

ON Tuesday both Houses of Parliament waited uplation on his Majesty, with an Address of Congratulation on the glorious Success of the British Arms; under the Command of Vice Admiral Vernon, at Porto Bello; which the said Admiral attack'd, and reduc'd with six Men of War only. Which last remarkable Particular, no doubt, for Reasons of State, was omitted in all the Papers of Yesterday, the Daily Post excepted. But by Way of Explanation, it may be necessary to observe, that Mr. Vernon, while attending the Service of the Public in another Capacity, declar'd in Opposition to the pacific Measures then in Vogue, that with Six Men

ir

than fise Men of War, he could answer for the Success
of that very Exploit, which he has now, to his immortal Honour, perform'd. Who then is to answer for
the Death of Admiral Hoster, and all the brave
Men, who rotted at the Bastimento's, in Sight of
the Spanish Galleons, they were not permitted to
molest?

'Tis observ'd, there is a Set of Malignants in this Town, who talk of the Porto Bello Affair, with as much Discontent, as was testify'd by the Mayor and Corporation of Lynn, when they proclaim'd the War.

In Admiral Vernon's Letter to the Governor of Panama, 'tis with great Policy declar'd, that he should spare the Town and Inhabitants of Porto Bella. The English Nation having no Quarrel with the native Spaniards; but, on the contrary, being greatly concern'd to see them expos'd to such Mischiess, by the pernicious Designs of an ambitious Italian Woman on one Hand, and the Intreagues of a designing Churchman on the other.

That we may not be induc'd to place too great a Confidence in the Arm of Flesh, one of the Chaplains on Board the Victorious Squadron, has given his Friends to understand, that we owe the taking of Porto Bello, not to the Conduct of the Admiral, or the Courage of his Men; but his Piety, in obliging all Hands, to attend regularly at Morning and Evening Prayers.

By a Letter inferted in the Daily Post, from on Board the Somerset Man of War at Gibraltar, it appears the Seamen, concern'd in the taking the St. Joseph Carrarca Ship, are a little impatient for their Share of the Spoil; and gratefully remember, that his late Majesty, in the Year 1711, gave an immediate Grant of all Prizes to the Captors.

VOL. I.

J 14

my

her

d up-

ratu-

educ

mitted

to ob-

vice of polition

ix Men

C and the same

1-he

The very Ruffian who cut off Captain Tenkins's Ear, some Years ago, has fallen into Admiral Version's Hands, at Porto Bello; Who would not violate his Honour, pledg'd for the Safety of all who surrender'd, but gave him to understand, that if ever he came within his Reach again, he would not fail to treat him, as he deserv'd: Which will, no Doubt, be according to the Lex Talionis, an Ear for an Ear, at

"Tis faid, that the Parliament will not be prorogu'd, but adjourn'd from Time to Time, to be the more in

Readiness on any Emergency! And, that all the Guards, Horse and Foot, are to encamp in Hyde Park next Month. The Light Horse upon Hounstow-Hearb. And the Marines in the life of Wight. From whence they will be entertained with a fine Prospect of the ware but, or the contrary, Sea. ביות היונו מיוני ביות

Thus, like Care in the Play, we are like to be doubly arm'd during the whole Seafon; with our L-at Hand to act in their Province, and our Troops in theirs; which, indisputably affords a very fine Subject for Gazetteer-Panegyric.



SATURDAY,

1 10

### maded by madion, of periodly, as these werd forme La My Son Vice, told me, the we purfeed our Wa

SATURDAY, March 22, 1739-40.

Gaudet Equip. How



ren-

il to t, be

699 (4)

Light

arines

e they

the

doubly

at

or Ga-

Confide

no enin!

ciciods Perto Be STORES A

THE STA

teknoo odi diamen'r

ous spins

en hor in the Yes RDAY,

La will.

ri a dien greiters;) din lla TANDING the other Day, in Fleetfreet, with my Son the Templer, and being prevented from croffing the Way, by what they call a Stop of Coaches. I observed, with great Indignation, an illlook'd Fellow most cruelly lashing a Pair

of flarved Hories, who labour'd to the utmost of their Power to drag on a heavy Burthen. And, as they were prevented from making greater Hafte, even had they been able, by the Coaches which were before them, this Gentleman must have exercised his Arm thus, for nothing more than his own innecent Diverfion, at the Expence of the Skins of these poor unhappy Beafts. of their letter Crimes which seed to

As I look on myfelf to have been fent into the World as a general Bleffing, that I am endowed with fo much Strength and Resolution to redress all Grie-vances whatsoever, and to defend and protest the brute Creation, as well as my own Species from all Manner of Infult and Barbarity, which, however exercifed, is, after the several severe Edicts I have published, no less than a most impudent Opposition to my Authority, I had certainly pulled the Fellow from his Box, and said my little Finger on him, had not my Son interpoled, and begged me not to raise a Disturbance, by punishing him there: For that he had marked his Number, and that I might find him at my Leisure. Whether the Fellow faw my Brows knit at him, a Sight very few People are able to endure, I can't tell, but he began to with-hold his Whipping, and fuffer'd me to be perfuaded by my Son, especially, as there were some Ladies in his Coach, whom I would by no Means have ventured to frighten by such an Execution.

My Son Tom, told me, as we purfued our Walk. that he had a facetious Acquaintance in the Temple, who professed the Pythagorean Principles, and affirms, that he believes the Transmigration of Souls. This Gentleman, as Tom informed me, comforts himself on all fuch Occasions, with a Persuasion that the Beasts he fees thus abused have formerly been themselves Hackney Coachmen; and that the Soul of the then Driver, will in his Turn pass into the Horse, and suffer the same Punishment which he so barbarously infliets on others.

But to pass by such whimsical Opinions, I-have often thought that the Wisdom of the Legislature would not have been unworthily employed in contriving fome Law to prevent those Barbarities, which we fo often fee practifed on these domestic Creatures. A Roy should, in my Opinion, be more severely punish'd for exercifing Cruelty on a Dog or a Cat, or any other Animal, than for flealing a few Pence or Shillings, or any of those lesser Crimes which our Courts of Justice

take Notice of history and of listen no

A Minus

The Baunians, a People of East-India, carry their Friendship to all Manner of Animals to the highest Degree of Excess. Some of these dedicate their whole Lives and Fortunes, to the Care and Service of particular Creatures, even the lowest and most despicable. They will hire Men to be ty'd down in certain Places, in order to give a Repast to Fleas, Lice, and other Vermin that prey on human Blood; and buy the Libenty of arcaptive Sparrow at a great Price from our young Factors, who turn this Temper of their's to a confiderable Advantage: How ridiculous foever this Superflition may appear, it hath nothing odious in it, and is highly preferable to that Cruelty which the Eur peans practice without incurring any Blame or Centure for it.

itory,

But I shall confine myself, at present, to that Animal which gave Rife to this Effay; and which, tho it feems to deserve our most especial Regard, is treated by us with the most detestable Cruelty. ecial Regard, is often

I have been often pleased with the Opinion which the poor Wretches, whom the Spaniards conquered in erica, entertained of this noble Animal, to which they offered great Part of the Treasure they brought to the Spaniards at their petitioning for Peace. Looking on them, fays my Author, to be of a Nature faperior to themselves, and fancying their Neighing to e Tokens of Concord and Good-will, in a Language not understood by them.

Several Writers, who have undertaken to degrade human Understanding to the Level of Bruter, have inuited much on the great Wildom and Sagacity of a Horse; and the I would by no Means enlist myself in the Number of these Writers, I must confess I have often made Comparisons between a Man and his Horse. not much to the Advantage of the Rider.

f-ld

ig fo

A

er

or ice

eir est

ole

de,

æs,

her Li-

our o a

this

at, Eu-

en-

Bu

The History of a Hero hath been scarce thought compleat without some Description of his Florie; the Horses of Alexander and Casar are consecrated to Fame with their Riders. It is reported of the latter, that he would stoop to take up his Master, tho' he would condefcend to admit no other on his Back, Indeed, I have known a Horse, who hath not belong'd to a Hero, who would be rid by none but his own Mafter many Dayso stor to surge that the

Romance generally acquaints us with the Name and Virtues of the Horse as well as the Hero. The the famous Cid's Horse was called Balieca, and that great and renow'd Knight Don Quixote thus expresses himself in Favour of Rozinante. 'Thou wise Enchanter, whoever thou art, who shall chronicle these my Atchievements, I defire thee not to forget my good Horfe Rozinante, mine eternal and infe Companion in all my Travels and Adventures. Nor do I think it possible to read that excellent Hi-C 3

flory, without conceiving a very great Affection for that renown'd Beaft.

The Honours which Caligula conferred on his Horse, is too well known to need any expatiating on here; and I think it may be observed to their Reputation, that all great Personages ancient and modern, have chose to communicate their Graces to Posterity by

Equefician Statues. Toda to 1449 mary home

There have not been wanting some generous Spirits among us, who have exerted themselves in Desence of this noble Animal. A celebrated Recorder of London, is reported in his Condemnation of a Highwayman to have taken Notice of a slain Horse; whose innocent Blood call'd for Vengeance on its Murtherer. Nor is it a little to the Honour of a Horse, that he is, till very lately, the only Animal which it was Felony

without Benefit of Clergy to steal.

It may likewise shew some Respect to this Creature, that the Continuation of his Health is thought of that superior Importance, that several Professor of Medicine, to whom we give the Degree or Title of Dector, get a Livelihood by it. Nav, I have heard it afferted, that greater Learning and Capacity is required in these Horse Doctors than in any others. Inassinuch, as a Horse is unable to tell his Distemper to his Physician, which other Patients can; and the he can put out his Tongue, it is very difficult to feel his Pulse.

Moreover, there are fome of our own Country-men, who may feem to rival even the Bannians, in their Fondness for this Creature, and make no Scruple of fpending great Part of their Fortunes upon them. And we have, likewise, several Country-Gentlemen, who are so amused with the Conversation of their Horses, that they spend great Part of their Time in the Stable.

The Affection which our Ladies bear to this noble Brute, is not less remarkable. It is common for a Woman to prefer one Lover to another, for keeping four Horses more than his Rival. Indeed, some good

Women

for

his

pu-

ern,

irits

cof

don.

n to

ent Fis

till

ony

rea-

ght

of

ard

re-

Into

he

his

en.

reir

or and

vho

fes.

ole,

ble

r a

bod

len

Women in this Town are so fond of them, that they are never easy but when they have them before their Eyes.

And whether we observe the great Beauty of this Animal, its Swiftness, its Strength, the Obedience which it pays to Man, with its great Usefulness on all Occasions. How much it contributes to Health, to Business, to Diversion; and lastly, how often the Lives of Men have been preserved by the Remedies which the Swiftness of the Horse hath timely conveyed to them, we shall see great Reason for the utmost Affection we can shew them in Return.

## INDEX to the TIMES.

Ravellers, lately arriv'd from Bologne, report, that the English, who us'd to be the Life of that Place, have thought proper to remove their Quarters. Which is interpreted, by some, as an Omen of an appreaching Rupture.

The very desirable Attempt which was expected to be made this Session, to restore triennial Parliaments, seems to be no longer thought of. So that the Koluntier-Writers have labour d as much in vain to show the Necessity of such a Measure, as the Mercenaries to explane it.

From Cork we are inform'd, that within five Months, no less than 28533 Head of Black Cattle have been there kill'd for Exportation; the greatest Part to France. Which has, at last, it seems, alarm'd the Government, and 'tis said, they have the Consequences which may attend it, under Consideration.

'Tis now faid, three entire Battalions of Guards will be sent to Gibraltar. But as this would greatly diminish the Extent of the Hyde-Park Encampment, sew People believe it. Especially as 70 Field Pieces are or-People believe it. Especially as 70 Field Pieces are order d to be got ready, with all Expedition, for the faid Service.

We hear from Edinburgh, March 18, that Cardistal Fleury has honeftly acknowledg'd, to the British Minister at Paris, that their Sea Armaments, were defign'd for the West Indies, to guard Home the Spanish Galleons, in which the French Nation had a vast Intereft. And we bope to hear that the British Minister as boneftly reply'd to the Cardinal. That Jack a Step-would be a notorious Breach of the Neutrality; and what Admiral Vernon, in Behalf of the whole British Nation, would be enabled to consider as it deserved.

It is faid, that for want of Protections, the British Adventurers in the Greenland Fishery will wholly give over the Trade, which will then fall entirely into the Hands of our good Friends, and Allies the Duteb, of whom we must either purchase Whale-Bone with ready Money; or the Ladies condescend to drefs without Hoops instead of extending them, like Falftaff's, or a certain modern Knight's Belly, out of all reasonable Compass.

JOURNAL of the WAR.

Taken by the SPANIARDS.

The Harrison from Virginia, with 780 Hogheads of Tobacco. The Vigilance bound from Yarmouth to Civita Vecchia. And the Eleanor from Exon to Genoa.

Taken by the English. the Generations, and "A NO New Live the Conservation, The Conservation, The Conservation, The Conservation, The Conservation, The Conservation, Conservation

best the letcher

## CHAPTON DATE TO A LOCAL TO THE PARTY OF THE

Tuesday, March 25, 173940.

- Discordia semina Rerum.

OVID METAM.

DUZZE

To Capt. HERCULES VINEGAR.

Most noble Captain,

ilf ni-

di-Ti-

le-

i/b te-

as eld

14-

iB

ve

he

of

ady

out

or

ble

A SEE

tiles

1

of

Ci-

inter

Part

sitz

OU are not, I dare swear, to be inform'd, that your Paper begins to be the Talk of the learned World. I can assure you, likewise, several considerable Bodies of the Fair Sex, have declar'd in your Favour. And a Lady of great well as Fashion, declar'd the other Day in any

Sense, as well as Fashion, declar'd the other Day in an Assembly, where I had the Honour to be present, that you was a most agreeable Creature; upon which, another Lady answer'd, she thought you had great deal of the Speciator in you; immediately a third Lady; who was at Whisk at another Table, turning her Head over her Shoulder, and, losing Deal, cry'd, dy, don't you think he has? I can assure you, I was so much a Friend of yours, as not only to acquiesce in every. Thing the Ladies said, but launch'd forth into very great Encomiums on you myself, which I think was very obliging from a Man who had not read one Syl lable of your Writings; but for the suture, have or der'd Le Camifole to bring up your laper every Morning it comes out with my Chocolate, Prithee, don't

#### 34 QHAMRION

puzzle us with a Parcel of damned Wit and Morality, but let us now and then hear a Word or two from the Amphitheatres, where I should we very glad to meet you when there is a good Battle; you will, likewise, be welcome at my House any Morning you please, and, if you have not quite forsaken your old Exercises, I will take a Bout or two with you at Broad-sword and Quarter-staff, to convince you how much I am,

Dear HERCULES,

Thine fincerely,

TOM TOWNLY.

SIR

T it is extremely obvious to any Man who hath an Acquaintance with Books, that you Authors take a particular Delight in ridiculing all Men who make a better Figure in the World than yourfelves; nor is any Part of your Satire mix'd with fo much Bitternels, as that levell'd at us Men of Drefs (for I own myfelf of that Number). If I had a Defire to appear learned, I anight tell you, that Mr. Cibber, in his Comedies, hath very severely exposed this Character in various Shapes, to which he much contributed by his own excellent Action, as he commonly perform'd the Part of the Beau himsfelf. I have likewise heard from Men of great Reading, that Wycherly and Congresse were both guilty of this Folly, which a Man of any common Observation, must perceive to be the reigning Taste at present 3 the Authors of most of our best Pantomines oun into the fame Error, particularly in Perfeus and Andromeda; a Fault, which I wish that excellent Nece was free from. But none have ever ventur'd to carry this so far as yourfelf, who have lately infineshe et fe, fe, ci de ch

e a

iny

ath

oes,

ent

the

of

oth non

at

ines

seus.

lent

nua-

ted

Pray, Sir, would you have us as great Slovens as yourfelf? On do you think, because you have no Credit with your own Taylor, that a good Head, and a good Coat, cannot fometimes belong to the fame Penson? I remember to have heard at School of fome ancient Greek, Roman, or Egyptian Orator, for I cannot be very exact as to his Country, who was a Man of Drefs, and abused by such slovenly Fellows as yourself for being fo, upon which Occasion he faid some very good Thing, which I have likewife forgot, flewing that he had the fame Contempt for his Abusers, as we have for you, which I can affure you is not a little. I have heard a Story of some great Man or Prime Minister some where or other, who, whenever he was attack'd for his Mitbehaviour, us d to answer with a Sneer, that his Enemies only wanted his Place; in the fame Manner we are well affured, that when you abuse our Coats most, you only want to be in them; perhaps, you will fay, you would not take any fum of Money to be in our Coats; and perhaps, the great Man's Bi mies would have faid the fame Thing: Prithree, brush the Snull off from your own Cloaths, and trouble not your Head with those of other People, if you have a Mind to have your dirty Papers any longer read by a vancy H ad I' To enoute Yours, in washing out to

Anglor and proper leading of Deleter.

MORE of Mr. Job's Travels, I beleech you; I believe I may fay all your Readers are impatient for a further Account of the Hume Lumistrs. If you will publish the whole by Subscription, I will undertake to get you fifty Subscribers. More Travels, more Humelum, as you would oblige your Readers, and particularly,

Your great Admirer,

OURSELL

ANTICLUM.

C 6

INDEX

451000

#### INDEX to the TIMES

THE Commons, greatly to their Honour, have thought proper to wave their Priviledge in one Particular, wire. Granting Protections to Persons in Debt, in Bar of the Execution of their own Laws; And Care is taking to render the Order as public aspossible.

Somewhat of the like Nature, is also expected from the other House; which has given Occasion, to recollect the memorable Case of a late Nobleman, sent to the Tower, by his Peers, for suffering his Servants, in his Name, to make a Traffic of screening those who had met with more Credit, than they had Honesty to answer.

A remarkable Decree has lately been made in Chancere, with Regard to the Property of Authors, and Booktellers in the Copies of Books; A Person who pirated a
notable Sermon, being sentenced to pay all the Costs of
Sait, and account upon Oath for the Profits of the
subole Edition to the legal Proprietor.

The Regency and Parliament of Ireland, alarm'd

The Regency and Parliament of Ireland, alarm'd at the military Preparations of Spain, are taking such Measures by Way of Precaution, as will best put that Kingdom into a proper Posture of Desence. Though we don't hear of any Motions being made to recall the Regiments, as present on the British Establishment so necessary to them, if really in Danger, and bitherts so useless, not to say burdensome to us.

The Irish House of Commons are said to have

The Irilb Houle of Commons are laid to have complimented the Government with a Vote of Credit: It being the fatal Ambition of that Nation, not to be out-done in any Thing, by the proudest of their Neighbours.

ANTICIONA

INDER

JOURNAL.

JOURNAL OF THE WAR.

Taken by the SPANTARDS: 4 1001 find de

The Harrison, Captain Hobson, from Virginia. A Sweedish Ship for unfortunately holding British Colours. And no less than five Coasting Vessels in the very Channel of England, almost within Sight of Falmonts. But we much not prefume to alk what was become of our Guard Ships : A thundering Negative is ever ready to flop the Mouth of fuch importinent Inquiries.

Taken by the ENGLISH, A cort of story

# in there terrates, field 2.399. O Redem Wilter calls it) where the contract is represented than 1 sending Macunians where the cause field with a several contents. Sec.

THURSDAY, March 27, 1740.

Natura propensi sumus ad diligendos Homines. That and builded to I asked freque to ors at I

HATEVER four Ideas may be annexed to the Name of Vinegar, no Family hath been more remarked for Sweetness of Temper than ours; and as for myself, those who know me thoroughly, agree in calling me the best natured Man in the

World. It hath been remarked by fome learned Men that this Word can be exprest in no other Language than the English, by which I suppose they mean that the tolo I fit La m Latins

Datins never used Bone Natura, or the Greeks Over ayasi, for furthy they do not intend that they had no fuch Idea as we convey by that Word: For befides Pilar Spuria and the Verbs pilar Spuries and pilar-Operation which we have no fingle Verb to answer. What are superest and many others, besides φελοφων φελοφωνίσητα, Words which require a long Periphrafis in our Language to express them? Or what Idea do we conceive from Comitas, Benignitas, Benevolentia, Humanitas, 800. ? Indeed, the Antients feem to have looked on what we call Good-nature as a Quality almost inseperable from Nature itself, as appears in the Motte of this Paper, and Several other Passages of the same and other Authors, particularly in that famous, floic Rant far a modern Writer calls it wherein Ill-nature is represented magis contra Naturam quam Mors quam Paupertas quam cætera omnia, &c. And whoever reads the Works of Plate, will little inclined to imagine that the Ancients of ed the Idea of Good nature, or Words to express it.

No Virtue or Quality in the Mind of Man hath met with so various a Reception as this, whilst some few have held it in the most facred Esteem, several wife Men have confidered it as a Mark of Folly and Weakness, and several brave Men have despised it as a certain Indication of Cowardice or Pufflanimity.

I am apt to suspect when I see sensible Men totally differ in Opinion concerning any general Word, that word represents is compounded of very different Simples. Those gross and confused Conceptions (says is (lays Mr. Lock) which Men-ordinarily have, and o which they apply the common Words of their Language may serve them well enough in their ordinary Difcourses and Affairs; but this is not fufficient for philosophical Enquires.' And a little lower in the fame Page, this great Man declares, that the most he can find in all the Volumes and Varieties of Controverhes.

verfies with which the World is distracted, is, the the contending learned Men of different Parties do in their arguings with one another, fpeak different Languages. I will venture to illustrate this by a familiar Instance: Suppose an Apothecary (as perhaps they often dol after mixing up a most pleasant Cordial, and a most nauseous Potion for different Patients, should write the same hard Word (Hauftipotiferous Draught for Example) on each of the Bottles, would not these two Patients ever after conceive very different Ideas of Haustipotiferous, and would not they stare equally at each other, when the one commended the Pleasantness, and the other exclaimed against the Nauleouliels of the Draught?

This I apprehend may be the Case in Good-nature; for the common Use of the Words, without certain and fixed Ideas annexed to them, will not at all mend the Matter. I shall therefore endeavour to ascertain the Idea of a good-natured Man, for which Purpole, I shall take these different Ideas to Pieces, and reduce them according to Ariffotle's Method into the indy is a pieca, or their simple Parts : For, as Cicero hints in the same Treatife from whence I have taken my Motto, Error generally arises cum non bene proviso nec fatis diligenser explorata PPINCIPIA ponuntur.

And this is really no more than to shew first what Good-nature really is, and secondly, what it is not.

Good-nature is a Delight in the Happiness of Mankind, and a Concern at their Mifery, with a Defire, as much as possible, to procure the former, and avere the latter; and this, with a confrant Regard to Defert A Joseph on

Good-nature is not that Weakness, which, without Distinction, affects both the Virtuous and the Base, and equally laments the Punishment of Villany, with the Disappointment of Merit; for as this amiable Quality respects the whole, so it must give up the Particular, to the Good of the General.

It is not that Cowardice which prevents us from re-pelling or refenting an Injury; for it doth not divert us of Humanity, and like Charity, tho' it doth not end, may at least be gin at Home.

From these Propositions, the Truth of which will not. I believe, be denied, unless for the Sake of Ar-

gument, I draw the following Conclusions.

That these who include Folly and Cowardice, as the certain Ingredients of Good-nature, compound their Idea of Good-nature of very different Simples from those who exclude them.

That as Good-nature requires a diffinguishing Faculty, which is another Word for Judgment, and is perhaps the fole Boundary between Wildom and Folly; it is impossible for a Fool, who hath no diffinguishing

Faculty, to be good natured.

That as Good-nature, which is the chief if not only Quality in the Mind of Man in the least tending that Way, doth not forbid the avenging an Injury, Christianity hath taught us fomething beyond what the Religion of Nature and Philosophy could arrive at s and consequently, that it is not as old as the Creation, nor is Revelation useless with Regard to Morality, if it had taught us no more than this excellent Doctrine which, if generally followed, would make Mankind much happier, as well as better than they are.

In

is

en;

of ful

the

Fri

wit

WIL led

of

or 1 is p

for

with

Sple

That to be averse to, and repine at the Punishment of Vice and Villainy, is not the Mark of Good nature but Folly; on the contrary, to bring a real and great Criminal to Justice, is, perhaps, the best-natured Office we can perform to Society, and the Profecutor, the Juryman, the Judge, and the Hangman himfelf may do their Duty without injuring this Character; nay, the last Office, if properly employed, may be in Truth the best natured, as well as the highest Post of Honour

in the Kingdom. V to recombined

That there is no Parodox or Repugnancy in that Character given of the excellent Earl of Dorfes : That

he was The heft good Man with the worst natured Muse. For Satire on Vice or vicious Men, tho' never so pointed, is no more a Sign of Ill-nature than it would be to crush a Serpent, or destroy a wild Beast. If the Mind be only tainted with one particular Vice, this is but a Potion given to our Difease; and tho it may be attended with some Pain in the Operation, the Satirist is to be regarded as our Physician, not our Enemy so but if the Mind be totally corrupted, if it subsits a Nusance and Insection only to others, such a Man, I am sure, hath little Reason to complain that the Satirist attacks him instead of the Executioner, and while he lives the Pest and Curse of his Country, may very easily and quietly fit down contented with being laughed

Lastly, that as Good-nature is a Delight in the Happinels of Mankind, every good-natured Man will do his utmost to contribute to the Happiness of each Individual; and confequently that every Man who is. not a Villain, if he loves not the good natured Man,

is guilty of Ingratitude.

H ...

This is that amiable Quality, which, like the Sun, gilds over all our other Virtues; this it is, which enables us to pass through all the Offices and Stations of Life with real Merit. This only makes the duriful Son, the affectionate Brother, the tender Husband, the indulgent Father, the kind Master, the faithful Friend, and the firm Patriot. This makes us gentle without Fear, humble without Hopes, and charitable without Oftentation, and extends the Power, Knowledge, Strength, and Riches of Individuals to the Good of the Whole. It is (as Shakspeare calls it) the Milk, or rather the Cream of Human Nature, and whoever is possessed of this Perfection should be pitied, not hated for the Want of any other. Whereas all other Virtues without some Tincture of this, may be well called Splendida Peccata; for the richer, stronger, more powerful, or more knowing an ill-natured Man is, the

#### 42 CHAMPION.

greater Mischies's he will perpetrate; it is Ill-natures with these Qualities, which hath settered and harrassed Mankind; hath erected the Tyrant's Throne, hath let loose the Conqueror's two-edged Sword, and the Priest's two edged Tongue; hath imposed severe Laws, invented cruel Punishments, hath sent abread hire and Sword and Faggot, to ravage, burn, depopulate and enslave Nations. Lastly, hath injuriously bowed the conquer'd Father down to, and bred up the slavish Son in an Estimation and Honour of those Men and those Actions, which are the just Objects of Contempt, Abhorrence, and Detestation.

cei

in

pre

cau

Ton

Lee

rea

by

to

mo of

difa of

the

hap

the meta than

Tin

I know not so great, so glorious, so lovely an Idea of the benevolent Creator of the Universe, as that which is assisted to him by the noble Author whom we have so often quoted, and shall quote. He is (says he) The best-natured Being in the Universe; the more therefore we cultivate the sweet Disposition in our Minds, the nearer we draw to Divine Persection; to which we should be the more strongly incited, as it is that which we may approach the nearest to. All his other Attributes throw us immeditately out of Sight, but this Virtue lies in Will, and not at all in Power.

Nor can the felfish Man want Incentives to this Vircue; for as it is more easily and safely satisfied than Ambition, Revenge, or any of those pernicious Passions, so are its Joys more exquisite, and less interrupted. Ambition is seldom satisfied without Fear, or Revenge without Remorse; but the good natured. Man can never carry his Enjoyments too sar, this besing the only Affection of the human Mind which can never be sated.

reflected of this free than from he middles without the Wank of any other. Whereas all other without wathout fame Xirchite of this, may be well called extended Freedom, in the thick thick the freedom more freedom, of suote knowing an ill-catured blue is, the greater

#### INDEX to the TIMES.

, and from thence, by

d

re

ur

to

13 iis

ir-

an

af-

or

distri

Shiel

Me

Frankfort, March 27.

OST of the European Powers are deeply employ'd on the present Crisis; and Couriers are continually passing from one Court to another. In the mean while, some dextrous Decypberer has found out certain numerical Letters, according to the Latin Text, in Jerem. 51. v. 57, that tally with the Date of the present Year 1740. The English is as follows,

And I will make drunk ber Princes, and ber wife

Men, ber Captains and Rulers, and ber mighty Men. Paris, March 25. The Thunder of the British Cannon, having echo'd hither from Porto-Bello, it has caused a general Surprize. - The Vanity of the French having long induc'd them to believe, that not a fingle Touch-Hole, would take Fire without their Gardinal's

According to the best Authorities, the Accounts already published, of the Attempt made on La Guaira, by three Ships of Admiral Vernon's Squadron, are not to be depended on, in any one Particular. The foremost of the Three being run a Ground in the Entrance of the Harbour, through the Error of the Pilot; and disabled; and the two others not deeming themselves of fufficient Force to make the Attack: Tho' it was the unanimous Opinion of the whole Island of Jamaica, that any one of them might have succeeded as happily there, as the Admiral at Porto-Bello. So that the Storm, so often mention'd, muß be judg'd to be a metaphorical one; and to bave rag'd rather in the Cabin, than upon the Deck.

A certain great Man, the Coloffus of the present Times, to depreciate the Importance of the late Action in the West-Indies, as likewise by way of Instructions to his Implements, has given out, that, notwithstanding the demolishing of Porto-Bello, the Spanish Treasures may be return'd as safely, and almost as easily as ever, wiz From Limd to Aquapulca, and from thence, by Land to Vera Cruz.

But our Enemies are welcome to his Politics; it being the likeliest Way to make them serviceable to his

Country.

The faid great Coloffus being ask'd by a Gentleman of Distinction, whether he was pleas'd with Admiral Vernon's Conduct, and answering in the Affirmative, the Querist reply'd, Then there is not a Man in England

disatisfied.

By the Captain of the St. Philip Snow, lately arrived from Buenos-Ayres, we learn, that two Men of War, having on Board no less than fix Millions of Pieces of Eight, set sail about three Weeks before him, for Old Spain. Where no Doubt they are by this Time, safely arrived; the Bay of Biscay being open to receive them.

Several Persons have been lately admitted into Holy Orders. It is to be hop'd no more with counterseit Titles; the Trade being already overstock'd, and the Park daily haunted by an Ecclesiastic Scare-Crow, who is a living Evidence of what Mercy tatter'd Crape may expect from M——s and Pluralities.



A Dies to depreciate the Importance of the late Action

SATURDAY,

M

OU

ha

fto

the

T

the

the

and

fell Act of

tacs Wh

10 t

his ]

Qualita in visions on the letter SATURDAY, March 29, 1740.

нтірня притива.

an ral

u-

of

of

m, his en

ly

eit

he

ho

in.

al.

303 111

ST

1000

HERE is nothing to unjustifiable as the general Abuse of any Nation or Body of Men: For which Reason, I have always difliked those Sarcasms we are too apt to cast on a particular Part of

His Majesty's Dominions, whose Natives have been commonly centured by the English Mob for Blundering and Affurance, tho' it is notorious that feveral of our greatest Wits and best-bred Men have come to us from that Quarter.

In like Manner, I have already condemn'd the Cuflom of throwing Scandal on a whole Profession for the Vices of Tome particular Members. Can any Thing be more unreasonable than to cast an Odium on the Professions of Divinity, Law, and Physic, because there have been abfurd or wicked Divines, Lawyers, and Phylicians?

But there is an Error directly opposite to this, which may likewise deserve Correction. I mean that Protefessions, who, when they are justly censured for their Actions, retreat (if I may fo fay) behind the Walls of their Order, and endeavour to represent our Attacs on the Individual to be levelled at the whole Body. Whereas, the Profession should give no more Security to the Man than the Man should bring a Disgrace on his Profession.

The

The Awe which the wifer and better Part of Mankind have of the Supreme Being, and confequently of every Thing which feems more immediately to belong to his Service, hath encouraged fome Clergymen to apply to the Dignity or Divinity of their Office, as a Security against all Accusation: It is well known, that a few Years since, if you had given a Hint that any particular Person in Holy Orders had misbehaved himself, a Cry would have been immediately raised that the Church was in Danger, and you would have been arraigned for spreading such Invectives, with a malicious Design of bringing the whole Body of the Clergy into Contempt.

Now it feems to me a most apparent Truth that the greater Honour which we entertain for our Creator, the greater Abomination we shall have for those who pervert his holy Institutions, and have the Impudence to wear the Livery of his more immediate Service, whilst they ast against it. In what Manner would a good Subject of Great-Britain behave to one of his profligate Countrymen abroad, who should betray the Interest of his King, and at the same Time

prefume to call himself his Ambassadour?

I have heard of a Pamphlet, called Reasons of the Contempt of the Clergy. If by the Clergy, the Author means the Order, I hope there is no such Contempt; nay, I will venture to fay, there is not among consible and sober Men, the only Persons whose ill Opinion is to be valued, or by any Argument to be removed. This Contempt, therefore, must be meant of particular Clergymen, and even this I should be unwilling to allow justifiable, or to assign any Reason for it. Human Frailty is indeed such, that it is very difficult, if not impossible, to preserve any Body (especially so large a one) from some rotten Members, but the utmost Care is here taken on that Regard. Numberless public Schools are instituted for the Instruction of our Youth, the Masters of which are preserved with proper Respect

n

fe

2

to

fu

tl

fè

de

fe

al

fpect to their Morals as well as Learning. Hence the lars are removed to one or other of two excellent Universities, alike remark'd for their Eru dition, Sobriety, and good Order. After which the firietest and most impartial Examination must be undergone before the Candidate will be admitted into Holy Orders, in which the young Divine can afterwards expect no Promotion but from his Merit, no Ecclefiastical Preferments ing by any Means whatever to be purchas'd; and as for the Mitre, it is always inscribed for at least of late hath been fo) with these Words, DETUR MAGES

notwithstanding all this Care, a few unworth Members creep in, it is certainly doing a ferviceable Office to the Body to detect and expose them; nay, it is what the Sound and uncorrupt Part should not only be pleas'd with, but themselves endeavour to execute, espeif they are suspicious of, or offended at Contempt or Ridicule, which can never fall with any Weight on the Order itself, or on any Clergyman, who is not really a Scandal to it.

ny m.

at

lì-

hai

m-

ate

ner one be-

me

the hor

ot;

nsi-

ion ed.

cu-to Iu-

if

rge are

olic

th.

Reca

Tho' I am, as I have before faid, very far from acknowledging that fensible or fober Minds are tainted with any such general Contempt, as hath been intimated, yet as perhaps some idle and unthinking young Men may express too little Respect (to use a common Phrase) for the Cloth, I shall here attempt to fet a Clergyman in a just and true Light, which will, I believe, be sufficient to guard him from any Danger of a Treatment which fuch a Person can never suffer, but thro' the Ignorance of those who are guilty of it. Such Ignorance I shall thereforeattempt to remove, fince I do not recollect any modern Writings tending this Way, and it may require some Reflection and Parts to collect a true Idea of so amiable a Character from nice Observations on the general Behaviour of the Clergy, but a straight torrege was on the Body on a stort the Kegulation or well

of the Body bah

I shall therefore consider the Clergy in a two fold Light, first, as they appear to us in the Gol pel; and, secondly, as they are regarded in the

As to the first, we are to look on them as the Successors of those Disciples, whom Christ, as we are told in Mark ii. 14. ordained, That they should be with him, and that he might send them forth to preach; or, as the Greek properly signifies, to preclain their Master; which they, and their Successors, were to perform in all the World, for a Witness to all Nations, 'till the End come, Matt. xxiv. 14. and Mark xiii. 10. In which Sense, Simon was significantly told he should be made a Fisher of Men. And in the 9th of Luke, the Disciples are sent abroad to preclain the Kingdom of God. And we read in the 10th Chapter of the same Gospel, That the Lord appointed other Seventy also, and sent them town and two before his Face into every City, saying to them, Go your Ways, behold I send you forth as Lambs among Wolves.

The Office, therefore, of the Disciples, and their Successors, was to proclaim, or according to the most usual and truest Sense of the Word, (as unpisoness a young's or works) to call or summon Men into the Kingdom of God, and by spreading the Excellence of his Dectrine, to induce Men to become Followers of Christ, and by that Means Partakers of his Salvation.

As the Souls of Men are therefore of infinite more Consequence and Dignity than their Bodies, as eternal and perfect, is infinitely more valuable than imperfect and finite Happiness; this Office which concerns the eternal Happiness of the Souls of Men, must be of greatly superior Dignity, and Honour to any of those whose Business is at most the Regulation or well Being of the Body only.

But

F

b

P

aC

ir

K

to

But here I would not be understood to mean what we vulgarly call Honour and Dignity in 2 worldly Sense, such as Pomp or Pride, or Flattery, or any of this Kind, to which indeed nothing can be so opposite, as will appear from examining into the Qualities which are laid down as absolutely necessary to form this Character, and indeed must be understood so, as they are no other than the Copies of their great Master's. And in which, whoever is deficient, can never be esteemed a true Dis-

ciple or Minister of Christ.

Gol

n th

as tid

as We

Bouk

fort

es, 10

r Suc-

for a xxiv.

Simon

ber of

les are And

Gospel,

nt them

ying to Lambs

d their

e moit

nto the

ence of llowers

nis Sal-

4 200

e more

eternal

nperfect

rns the

be of

of those well Be-

But

Vol. II.

The First I shall name is Humility; a Virtue of which he himself was so perfect a Pattern, and which he so earnestly recommended to his Disciples, that he rebuked them when they contended who should be reckoned the greatest; and in another Place, exhorted them to beware of the Scribes which defire to walk in long Robes, and love Greetings in the Markets, and the HIGHEST SEATS in the Synagogues, and the chief Rooms at FEASTS, which DEVOUR WIDOWS HOUSES, and for Show make Long Prayers, &c. Luke 20. 46, 47. And St. Paul is frequent in the same Advice, for bidding any to think high of himself, for which he gives them this Reason, that very few wife, or mighty, or noble, in a worldly Sense, were called to the Ministry, but such as were reputed to be be Filth of the World, and the Offscouring of all bings. Our Bleffed Savi ur himfelf, instead of introducing himself into the World in the Houses or Families of what we call the Great, chose to be born of the Wife of a Carpenter, his Disciples were poor Fishermen, and Paul himself no more than a Tent maker; he every where practifed and taught Contempt of worldly Grandeur and Honours, often inculcating in his excellent Discourses, that his Kingdom was not of this World, nor his Rewards to be bestow'd in it, intending to lay the Foundati-

22

on of a truly noble, refined, and Divine Philosophy, and not of any Pomp or Palaces, any of the Show, Splendour, or Luxury of the Heathenish Religions, for his Disciples, or their Successors to enjoy.

As we have not Room for half the Virtues of a Clergyman in this Paper, we shall defer the further Prosecution of this Subject till next Saturday; on which Day, weekly, we shall endeawour to communicate something Good to our Readers, for the Instructions of such as frequent Coffee-Houses on a Sunday.

#### INDEX to the TIMES.

HE last Dispatches from Admiral Vernon. import that his whole Squadron suffer'd greatly in a Storm, on his Return from Porto Bello: But add, that all Damages were repair'd, and that he was fetting out forthwith, with certain Bomb, and Fire-Ships, (hitherto much talk'd of, but never us'd) on a new Expedition; which he has fignify'd, it will be time enough to communicate when over. Whence we have the Pleasure to conclude that he had the Precaution to infift on diferetionary Or-

The Officers, deputed on a late folemn Meffage, not being allowed the Henour of delivering it in Person, they had the Spirit and good Sense to lay aside their public Characters on the Spot, that the Incident might not, ever fo remotely, affect the Privilege of the important Body they represented.

On Thursday the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, waited on his Majesty at

St.

( t

the

and

bel

ded

mai

is t

Ma

mili

to f

St. James's, with their Congratulatory Address on the taking Porto Bello; and were gracionsly received.

We don't hear that any new Knights were created on this Occasion. To the great Regret of the Patent Officers, who, of late Years, have experien-

ced a confiderable Abatement in their Fees.

hy,

the

nish

s to

ler-

ther

072

com-

for

ès on

L.

non, reat-

that

omb,

never

ify d,

over. that

y Or-

fage,

it in

o lay

it the

Pri-

men.,

fty at

The present Situation of the public Affairs, is so favourable to the Politicians of Change Alley, and they manage it with such Dexterity and Adress, that we hope shortly to furnish our Readers with a new Article of Amusement; entitled The Lye of The Day.

The Merchants of this City have expres'd their Grievances, arising from Embargoes, in a Petition to the House of Commons. And 'tis hop'd, it will

be taken into very ferious Confideration.

The Worshipful Company of Apothecaries are under great Apprehensions; a certain Methodist having undertaken to cure all Diseases with Faith only.

#### JOURNAL of the WAR.

Taken by the SPANIARDS.

The Oratava, Captain Maxey, for London, from the Canaries. The Vigilance, Captain Hill. And another, whose Name is not mentioned.

#### Taken by the English.

A Barge with a Captain and twenty one Hands

belonging to a Spanish Man of War.

The Ultra-Marines, when rais'd, are to be divided into five Battalions, of 600 each, to be commanded by one Col. (Spotfwood) if this Intelligence is to be depended upon, and Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, &c. as usual. A fair Foundation for a military Establishment; which it may be more easy to form, than break.

D 2

Curi-

Curious Extracts from a PUFF-PAMPHLET.

#### Just Publish'd.

Entitled, Some Animadversions upon the News fity of CONTINUING the present Parliament, during the War with Spain.

The same Motives that were infifted upon for the Septennial Att, may be urg'd at this Time; for the Continuance of the present Parliament, during the War with Spain: That is, the unfettled State of Affairs, the Encouragement to our Allies, and the Apprehentions of Tumults and Riots upon

But should we have a new Election, and a House of Commons filled with Gentlemen that may be Strangers to the Course of Affairs; that may perhaps, to gratify Spleen or Resentment, begin a Session with groundless Impeachments and

long Speeches against the Ministry; and this, amidst the Calamities of an expensive War, we may, in

t

\*

fuch Cases, pronounce the Kingdom will be on

a new Election. P. 3.

the Verge of Defirection. P. 7.
Nothing would be more imprudent than to truft the People with a new Eledion, during the present Discontents and Animosities aubich rage in all Parts of the Kingdom, thro' the Artifices of defigning Men, who are making all their Efforts to poison the Minds of the People, with frightful Relations of Spanif Conventions and Milmanage ments, an expensive War, Loss of Trade, and many other popular Complaints. P. 15.16. What a Caufe! What Advocates!

#### A LITERARY ARTICLE.

Neces

ment,

on for

Time;

nt, du-

efettled

Allies.

upon

and a

n that

; that

nt, be-

ts and

amidft

ay, in

be on

nan to

ng the rage in of de-

orts to ightful

anage-

, and

What

Mr. Stephen Duck (formerly Thresher; now Poet, and Housekeeper of Merlin's Cave, a celebrated Structure of the late Queen's in Riebmond Gardens) being pleas'd with a Tale recommended as rich and choice Stuff by Mr. James Howel to Ben John-fon, has thought proper to manufacture it into Rhime, and under the Title of Africk and Ifabel, present it to the Public. The Subject is the old Story of Love and Disappointment. - A Lady of high Rank is deeply smitten with a Squire of low Degree ; her Father discovers the Intreague ; compels her to marry one she hates: On which Raymond, the desponding Lover, goes a Voluntier against the Turks, works Wonders, and then is knock'd on the Head, the Bufiness he went for. -But, before he dies, writes a Letter, all in his own Blood, and orders his Page to carry it, after his Death, together with his Heart, reduc'd to Powder, to Isabel. - The Page, like a trufty Trojan, does as he is bid; but, unluckily, falls into the Hands of Alrick the Husband, who receives both the Letter and the Present, and ingeniously orders his Cook to dish up the last for his Wife's Supper, who, in the Middle of her Banquet, is let into the Secreta and behaves upon it as follows, which may ferve as an honest Specimen of Mr. Duck's Progress in the Art of verfifying.

As when a baneful Bafilisk conveys Destructive Poison in his visual Rays, The Rupid Gazer motionless remains, The cold Blood stops, and curdles in his Veins: Not less aftonish'd Ifabella fate, Soon as the Letter told her Raymond's Fate. And chill'd with Horror of the barb'rous Feaft, The vital Spring scarce moves within her Breath. But, as a Taper ready to expire,
Flames in the Socket with a brighter Fire:
So she her last, and greatest Effort made,
Catch'd up the Dish again, and smiling said:
Welcome ye dear Remains! my bounteous Lord
Has with a glorious Supper grac'd his Board.
Had "Epicurus search'd all Nature round,
A nobler Feast he never could have found.
'Tis Height of Luxury! And Pity 'twere
To lose a Grain of this delicious Fare.
Nor shall a Grain of Raymond's Heart be lost.
This said, invoking his departed Ghost,
She eat, as if delighted with the Taste,
Nor left one Atom of the dire Repast.

My Fate, the cries, is now propitious grown, To place my Lover's Heart to near my own. She ceas'd. The tort'ring Hand of hafty Death, In ftrong, convultive Pangs, suppress'd her Breath.

\* Quoted by this Lady as a famous Cook.

### HEROES HOLES OF SHEEK

TUESDAY, April 1, 1740.

-Poscunt Ursum, Horace.

SIR.



MONG the many Accounts you have given us of this Island and its inhabitants, among the curious and furprising Observations wherewith you so often entertain us, in a Manner infinitely superior to any of your Cotemporaries, in whose Writings

there is feldom a Word of Common Sense (save on-

Line

- 4505

ionu

Ho

Mico

•

th,

ON

P MA

1145

you

its

and vith

an-

our

ngs

only

ly in the Paper which bears that Name and the Craft (man) I must blame you for taking so little Notice of our Divertions and Amusements; tho these may perhaps be called the best Characteristics of a People. They are, indeed, the truest Mirrors of former Ages, and reflect their Characters with the greatest Exactness to future Times; from a stricter Attention to these we form Opinions of the politer Periods of the Roman Empire, of the Delicacy of Athens, the Virtue of Lacedemon, and of that bewitching Luxury that overspread and enervated the whole Eastern World. You will perhaps give this very Reason for declining it, and will tell us that you are unwiking to transmit such a Character of us to Posterity, as must be gathered from a true Representation of the present State of our public Diversions. That our Theatres, which have employed the Pens of your Predeceffors, are funk beneath your Notice. The Actors (except two or three) very bad, the Managers worse, Critics worse fill, and the Entertainments exhibited and most followed, very little better than Raree-Shews, and which a fensible Lad of eighteen would be ashamed to frequent. And that you have for this Reason entirely relinquished the Theatres to the most inimitable Laureat, in order that he may be furnished with Materials against he shall be disposed to oblige the World with a fecond Volume of the History of his own Times, or his Life; it being generally thought that, however that illustrious Person may wind up as a Man, he will certainly end as an Author with a very bad Life. But the' this should be the Case with the Dramatic World, yet, methinks, those gymnastic Encounters, those ruder Exercises which so particularly distinguish the martial Genius of this Kingdom, the Care of which formerly belonged to you, should still engage your Attention, and come under your Notice; for, tho' you have

changed your Lodging, I presume you still frequent the Arena at Tottenbam, and your once celebrated Retirement at Hockley inthe Hole, where I do not doubt but proper Deference is yet paid to you by the Combatants: Without any farther Preface, I must beg the Favour of you, Sir, to recommend me to the Public, which a Man of your Humanity will not refuse to one, who, tho' born and bred to better Expectations, as I hope you conceive from the former Part of my Letter, am at length reduced

to get my Livelihood by a Shew.

In short, Sir, I have at present by me two very fine He-Bears, both Brothers of the fame Litter, which I shall shortly have baited at your Theatre-Royal, otherwise called His Majesty's Bear-Garden in Hockley in the Hole. They have been already baited very often in another Place, and have never failed to give great Sport to the Spectators. One of them is the greatest Beast of his Kind, and the other Bear enough of all Conscience, tho not licked by his Dam so much as he should have been; besides which he is a little too blunt, and fo short about the Muzzle, that he cannot pinch, or flew fo good Pastime as if he had better Use of his Mouth. I have one Particular, which I think an Improvement of this Sport, viz. leveral Curs who have been bred up with the Bears, while they are baiting (for they are generally play'd off both at once) stand in a Row behind them, and bark at the Mastiss. One of these, who is a very little Cur, and admired by the Spectators for a stripe of red down his Back, is fo very fond of the great Bear, that whenever the Mastiss are at him, he slies into Agonies, and barks so long and so violently, that Strangers apprehend he will fall on the Mastiss; but we, who know the Cur, know he means nothing but to ingratiate himfelf with the Bear, who, to give him his Due, is grateful enough, and as ready to defend the Curs in his Turn. Befides

hir

25 ture Bro Bea be a an equa

hind

tru

to t Cor tack muc and he of with

M to fp too fa is old bot de

called

Sport

Belides the Expectation of an advanced Price, I have another Reason for removing to the Bear-Garden, which your Predecessors and your self have der fuch good Order and Regulation; for tho' the Majority have hitherto been on the Side of the Bears, yet I have lately seen some Reason to apprehend a Conspiracy against them, especially my great Bear; for when he is pinned down, as he often is, particularly by one large Mastiff, I do not perceive that Readiness to relieve him which hath been formerly shewn; and not long ago, when he had (poor Creature) great Need of Affistance, I heard one of the Company, who hath femetimes rescued him, cry, Damn bim, let bim be torn to Pieces, we

have bad enough of him:

LYLeyon

d

y r, e en ly er of

ier

by

des

he

ood

I

ent

hey

Ine

by

the

rki d he

the

im-

i, is

fides

This is a Behaviour, which I am fure all fuch true Lovers of Sport and Encouragers of fair Play as yourself must detest, and which no poor Creatures ever merited less: For not to observe that the Brothers have been more and better baited than any Bears who ever yet were brought to Stake, it must be acknowledged that the great Bear hath discovered an Expertness at defending himself, scarce ever equalled, rearing himself often bolt upright on his hind Legs, and turning himself with great Agility to the right,—the left,—here,—there, to every Corner from whence his Friends shew him the Attack is coming. As for my other Bear, I cannot much brag of his Abilities, but he is very tame, and will fuffer himself to be stroked; besides which. he often diverts Company, when he is not at Stake, with his Tricks, and may be indeed not improperly called a Dancing-Bear.

Methinks, Gentlemen too should be unwilling to spoil their own Diversion by carrying the Affair too far: For, notwithstanding that my great Bear is old, and fomewhat the worfe for baiting, I do not doubt, but with fair Play, he will live to thew D 5

Sport at least one Season more, and I would recommend to their Consideration, that there perhaps both never been, nor perhaps ever will be fuch another Bear as this in the Universe. I wish these Sparks, who may perhaps think they should gain Honour by helping to pull him down, would read those excellent Lines of Hudibras.

Let none presume to come so near,
As forty Foot of Stake of Bear;
If any yet be so Fool-hardy
T' expose themselves to vain Jeopardy;
If they come wounded off and lame,
No Honour's got by such a Maim.
Although the Bear gain much, b'ing beund.
In Honour to make good his Ground.
When he's ingag'd, and takes no Notice,
If any press upon him, who 'tis;
But lets them know at their own Cost,
That be intends to keep bis POST.

But there will be no Danger of such Behaviour in an orderly Bear Garden, where I hope you will acquaint the Public, that I intend shortly to expose

mid delicated bus ter

Wit

Bri

per

ansi

them to the Populace.

I wish that Part of your Family (for I suppose it can't be yourself, good Captain) which is so well acquainted with Antiquity, would give us an History of Bears, in whose Favour, I doubt not, but as much may be said, as you have lately told us of Horses, which, I think, have never been prefered to Stars, an Honour well known to have been conferred on Bears, of which Kind there are no less than two now in the Sky, nor do I see any Reason why my two Bears should not have their Places: For fince the only Merit, for which I can find Califbo was exalted into the Ursa Major, was a great Belly, I apprehend my great Bear hath as much of that

that Merit as any. As for the Urfa Minor I do not pretend to fay much of him, unless that they should go together, as Califibe and her Son are prettily fent up in Ovid, where Jupiter is introduced with-holding the Hand of Arcas, who was attempting to kill the Rear his Mother without knowing her. The Lines in which they ascend are

Arcuit omnipotens, Pariterque ipsosque nefasque Sustulit, & celeri raptos per inania vente, Imposuit Cælo, vicinaque sidera fecit.

But this must be hereafter, for they cannot yet be spared. And I hope old Bruin himself will stand many a good Baiting in the aforefaid Theatre Royal. before he is exalted higher. To drop the Fable, lest you should imagine I have been in Jest throughout, I take this Method to inform your Readers that those who will see my Bears this Season must lose no Time, for I shall shortly send them into the Country, that they may refresh themselves against the next Season. I am,

e 11 ſut

of

ed n-

es

on 15:

a

eat

of

hat

Your bumble Servant VANDER BRUIN-

2) some of the area from the way of the fact that the contract of the contract

#### 2. 数据 的知识。 图1. 数数数 INDEX to the TIMES.

HE Observers of Times and Seasons, recommend this Day the first of April, as particularly proper for the French to offer their Mediation, with Regard to the present Rupture between Great Britain and Spain. But those, who abhor fuch Superstitions, are of Opinion, that any other Day will answer the End as well.

The late Expedition to Porto Belle, with only Six Men of War, has thrown is broad a Comment on that of poor Admiral Hosser with Twenty four, and has given the Public Occasion to express themselves with such Bitterness on the one, and Plea-fure on the other, that its no Wonder even Congratulations lose their Relish: Or that his Honour should interpret all the Applauses heap'd upon Admiral Vernon as for many Satires upon himself.

'Tis affirm'd, with strange Circumstances of Probability, that, if the prefent Darling of the People. had not been feafonably supported by his Friends, with all their Dexterity and Address, he had been at least reprimanded for presuming to be more ferviceable to his Country, than was confiftent with the

Fashion of the Times.

So thorough an Aversion have some Men shewn to the Proposal for raising the Marines in the cheapof Manner possible, that, out of the great Numbers of Officers on the Half-pay-Lift, not above fifty have been provided for, in the whole fix Regiments. The Rest being all so forcibly recommended by their uncommon Gifts, that no Corner of the Kingdom. however remote, or obscure, could conceal them from the exquisite Discernment of him, who had the Honour to have these Graces in his Disposal.

The noble and spirited Address of the City of London (which was so graciously received) having now appeared in Print, there is great Reason to expect, it will be look'd upon as an Example worthy to be followed by all the free Corporations in the

fo

al

qu

uF

fw

Ci

W

tio

for

Kingdom.

It having been agreed that those Ships should have a Permit to fail, who supply the Government with every fourth Man, eight and ten Guineas apiece are given to fuch as are thus made over to his Majesty's Service: Notwithstanding which bigb Fine, our Navigation meets with such incredible Difficulties ; Difficulties: that Foreigners who are exempt from them, are in a fair Way of engroffing the whole eight of the Nation.

The Merchants Petition is order'd to be upon the

The P-e B-1, fo often pass'd by one House, tho a felf-denying Ordinance to themfelves, has been again rejected by the other; to the immortal Honour of \*\*\*\* and \*\*\*\*

A Proclamation will foon be published, to authorize private Adventurers to make War on the Dominions of Spain, and west in them and their Heirs for ever, the Right of Possession to whatever they

shall conquer from the common Enemy.

Admiral Vernon having opened a Way to a free Trade with New Spain, has granted a Convoy to feveral Merchant Ships from Jamaica, which have fet fail to improve the Opportunity. Neither is itto be doubted that the Dutch from Curacoa will put in for a Share of the Advantage, tho' the States have shewn no Disposition to become Parties in the

The Commissioners of one of the public Offices, having advertis'd a Reward to any Person, or Perfons who would undertake to make out a certain Charge in a late Journal, with Respect to the Victualling the Navy, one Mr. - has actually enquir'd how far the faid Reward might be depended upon, and who would give a proper Security for its being paid; but could procure no fatisfactory An-

The Lottery in Embrio, the Mongril Progeny of Graft and Fortune, is to be midwif'd into the World, by Jews, Brokers and Foreigners, who have already bespoke the Job, on the old Presumption that there are Fools enough to pay them well

en

he

vn

ty

ts.

n,

he

of

12

K-

IY

36

d

nt 2is The two Spanish Men of War, so richly laden from Buenos Ayres, are safely arriv'd in Spain; our Men of War on this Side of the Globe, being trangely out of Luck.

JOURNAL of the WAR.

Taken by the SPANIARDS.

The Palma, Captain Woodrope, Homeward bound, from the Levant.

Taken by the ENGLISH.

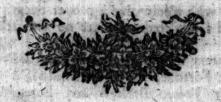
Vid. Rumours.

JOURNAL of the WAR in EUROPE.

Notwithstanding the Danger of Ireland from the Spaniards, all the out Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital in that Kingdom, are drafted out, to recruit the Garrisons in this. Nor is there any Talk of the ten Regiments being sent back to Ireland.

Large Quantities of Shot were shipp'd last Week

for Virginia.



· Dialy survey the total distriction and settle in regard.

www.commence.commence.commence.com

THURSDAY,

D

O

Li

As

Br

As Im O Ali Is No The

Wh

### production birthering and the ES CONTRACTOR SO

THURSDAY, April 3, 1740.

## An Essay on TRUTH.

Magna est Veritas & prævalebit.



WAY thou Gothic Tyrant! Foe confefs'd To Sense and Harmony! Delusive Rhime Away! Truth has no Ear to aught but Truth;

When plainest, best : As much to be deceiv'd Disdaining, as deceive. Thee Goddess! First And Last of Beings! Source and Offspring both Of copious Nature! Motion, Heat, and Light, Life, Senfe, and Soul of all Things! Thee, profound As Ocean, fix'd as Earth, and pure as Air, Bright as the Sun, full as the Universe, As Heav'n fublime, and, as the Vast of Space Immeasurable. Thee, with Eagle's Eye, I fearch, undazzled with thy brightest Blaze! O pour thyfelf into my Verse (my Heart's Already fir'd, and offer'd whole to thee) That it may live to better Days; till Fame Is Virtue's Meed; till Fallbood quit her Throne Usurp'd, and Prejudice and Envy dye.

Be thou my Muse! A real Effence Thou, No empty Name! And in my Bosom breathe The Warmth divine !- Attend ye wifer Few Who dare to think, doubt, argue, and affert,

#### 64 CHAMPION.

In all their Latitude, th' apparent Rights Of Reason, Man's supreme Prerog To Truib attend, A real Effence, the By Craft, and Policy, so various taught, That puzzled Scepticism oft deems her born Of Ideot-Cuftom, and Chimera vain; Fit Idol to allure a brainless World! She is, She is a real Effence: is. And was, and will be evermore the same: Invariably one! Conception, Sense, Reflection, Wit, and Memory confess Her Being! Ev'ry Science, ev'ry Are Is founded on her Laws, and all Mankind, With universal Voice, agree t'adore Her Deity: Agree t'adore; but clash, Like Schoolmen, in defining what she is. Peace! Peace divided Realms! Schoolmen give o'er Your proud Authorities, and boafted Schemes; Too noisy, too verbale for Truth's loft Plea! The Storm of Passions, and the adverse Surge Of Appetite must cease to rave. — She speaks In Whispers to the Soul, and they, that feek Her Lore, must listen to the Voice within. -There, as when Nature first compos'd the Rage Of madding Elements, and brooded o'er The World, her Progeny! with Halcyon-Wing, You'll hear her utt'ring mild .-- Know, Children, know That Truth is Certainly made evident In Principles, and Facts, and Things; what, once Conceiv'd, flashes Conviction on the Soul

And all it's Faculties: Endures all Tefts

Unhurt; Reason, Reproach, and Ridicule I In Art, or Nature, Work of God or Man, Motive, Defign, Cause, Means, and Consequence To Demonstration known; first gradual seen Linkaster Link; then the whole Chain at once; Tho', as mysterious Homer seigns, it reach'd To Yove's empyreal Throne. To trace this Scale I

Z

G

W

SI

W

Pe

In

H

Bu

Re

10

So

Ab

An

Lil

Of Science is to learn; and to compleat Th'amazing Circle knowle : Knowledge implies This Truth, this Certainty obtain'd : The whole Digested into Method, Harmony, and Use; As when the Mid-Day Blaze, unclouded, pours Distinction, in a Flood of Light, o'er all The various Landscape round. But, if dull Mists, Or Evening-Shadows intercept the View, Knowledge is darken'd; Reafon gropes her Way Thro' Twilight-Probability, or itrays, Devious, thro' Fancy's flow'ry Labyrinth, Milled by Frand, or hurry'd on by Pride's Precipitate Career. From what Men fee, Or think they see, they judge. Conception first Presents the Object: Judgment then takes Place, And, from th'Appearance, arbitrary, ranks Its Essence, Figure, Place, Design, and Name; Infallible in all, where Evidence Goes Hand in Hand with Truth. But as too oft, Conception, thro' false Mediums, paints her Glass With Images revers'd, distorted, ting'd With lying Colours: Judgment's then deceiv'd By Premises absurd; and, tho' aright She reasons, yet in Fallacy concludes.

Truth often too, beyond the proudest Pitch
Of Reason's dull Pursuit, sublimely soars
With indefatigable Wing.—And oft,
Pent in an Atom, veils her radiant Form
Invisible.—In vain, Man tries t'explore
Her mystic Path—Fond Curiosity
But mocks itself; and haughty Reason stands
Reprov'd—Remember, Sophist, then, as Space,
Or Distance disappoints the Ear and Eye,
So Intellect has Bound—A manifest
Abrupt! where vex'd Enquiry, fruitless, toils:
And Apprehension, toss'd in Error's Sea,
Like Chaos wild, without a Pilot's lost.

Defeated

Defeated thus in Being's lowest Class, Dare not prefuming Rashness 1 dare not pry Into Life's mystic Springs; or idly hope, From wild Hypothesis, or the weak Aids Of proud Experiment, to torture out The wondrous Secret, wifely bury'd deep In Nature's Womb, and cover'd round with Clouds Ten-fold, impenetrable to the Gaze Of curious Observation! Tremble yet Much more, when Vanity, Seducer fly ! To fubtilize on the Soul's Effence pure With quaint Conceits, would tempt thy frailer Sense; T'explain her Frame, Parts, Substance, and account For all her Pow'rs, her past and future State Describe; How to the Body join'd; when first Commenc'd their Union; and why Death diffolves The fubtle Band, -Here Truth to God's own Break, Retires, disdaining Scrutiny .- And Man, To the full Stretch of his own boasted Gifts, Inexplicable, shall aught Finite rush Yet farther still, and madly strive to grasp Infinity? Stop, stop thy vain Pursuit, Aspiring Mortal! And, with modest Plea, Avow thy Ignorance! above all Heighth, Beneath all Depth, beyond Circumference, Surpassing all Idea, Sire and Soul Of Nature! far as Being claims his Care, Or Space extends, his Energy divine Around he breathes. By all dislinctly feen, Audibly heard, and virtually felt: Yet unapproachable his dread Recess, By its own Light obscur'd ! And, to the Wit Of all the Sons of Men, of ev'ry Age, Past, Present, Future, quintessenc'd in One, With that of Angels join'd, his Deity Not to be imag'd, or defin'd, or known! Must then the Night of Ignorance, with Gloom

R

T

T

H

H

In

H T

By

R

Or

W

Fo

To

She

Or

An

An

Wi

Eternal, shade the World, and Truth's bright Orb

Be blotted from her Sphere? The Muse disclains
Th'Infinuation vile! Knowledge has now
No Fruit forbidden; nor no thund'ring Curse,
Denouncing Woe and Death on all who press
To gratify their Longings. Blooming fresh
With Blossoms fair, and all its Branches hung
With vegetable Gold, it proffers wide
The precious Store.—As Sun-shine free to all,
Refus'd to none!—Tho', rob'd like Sanctity,
With Face austere, and Eye up-turn'd to Heav'n,
There are who strive to guard from Touch profane
The facred Tree; with artful Horror fill
Th'intruding Guest; repeat frail Adam's Sin,
Desire of Knowledge! and, in God's dread Name
Re-echo the traditionary Curse.

Aw'd by their Threat'nings, far the timid Herd
Retire, appall'd! Believing Truth the Ark,
That who examines dies. Delufion ftrange!
Truth has no Foes profes'd, who dare bely
Her Effence, or who glory to profane
Her Laws. Both Atheist and Enthusias kneel
In Adoration at her Shrine, and claim
Her equal Patronage.——Acknowledg'd them
The common Centre, where all Opposites,
By moral Gravitation meet. Declare,
Rev'rend Imposure! why shoul we decline
Her Converse! Where incur such sudden Guilt?

Or how deserve the Vengeance you decree?

If She's a Demon, Nature's latent Foe!

Why is she worship'd? If a Goddes held,

Why with a Guard of Terrors compass'd round,

Forbidding all Approach? If Truth has Shame

To suffer, or Desect to hide, no more

She is a Goddes, but a Syren soul,

Or Sphinx ambiguous, gay in Harlot-Smiles,

And brutal all beneath, but if all fair

And amiable, breathing Grace and Love,

With winning Majesty, she woos the World

To contemplate her Charms, Doubt is no more:
She proves her Origine divine; implies
Complete Perfection; Beauty, which the more
Examin'd, shines the more. What Idol then,
Usurping Truth's long-violated Name,
Avoids the searching Eye, and, from the Midst.
Of artificial Darkness thund'ring loud,
Forbids all Scrutiny, is Falshood senc'd
With Craft and Lies; the sanctify'd Decoy
Of hoary Hypocrites to cheat the World!

Hence Knowledge proves the only Test of Truth,
And Truth of Knowledge: Virtue the Result
Of Both: Mere Innocence may be th'Effect
Of Instinct; Merit never: Men must know
And reason to deserve: And who obey
Thro' Fear are only Superstition's Slaves.

Thus to the Soul, like Phaebus to the Sight,
Truth Shines a Sun; and who, in dim Eclipie,
Her friendly Radiance veil, anticipate
The Light, Heat, Comfort due to moral Life.
Audacious Artifice! To common Sense
At once an Insult, and Repreach! If there's
An Eye, that's blinded with the rushing Flood
Of glory, let the gilded Scene employ
His frailer Sense!—But, if there's one can bear
The whole Abys of Splendor, guiltless he
May face the fiery Orb, mix with its Beams,
And learn the very Essence of its Flame.

When our own Newton, with a Critic's Toil,
Unriddles Light's mysterious Mass, and parts
The temper'd Colours mix'd in ev'ry Ray,
Is the World's staming Centre aught impair'd
In Lustre, or in Heat? No, still he burns
The same; and warms, and lights the Universe
Around. Alike sublimely plac'd, above
The Reach of Chance, or Change, Truth sears no

From Man's Research below.—Pursue her then With

With Ardour! Fear no Guilt! No Danger Fear! Tho' fometimes ravish'd from th'adoring Eye, By envious Clouds in her own Sphere august, With unabated Majesty she shines; Full-blazing now, anon twinkling remote, Diminish'd to a Star; retreating still, Till Observation loses her in Air.

But why pursue what ne'er can be embrac'd? Objects the Sceptic-Mind. Reason replies, Tho' human Wit's too narrow to contain Th' illimitable Vast of Truth; this Grace, Howe'er, is our's, by her Ætherial Light To trace out Falshood, tho' in hallow'd Robe Disguis'd; or venerably cover'd o'er With all the Rust of Legend, Custom, Law, That load Antiquity's encumber'd Wing.

Come then aspiring Reason! Come with all Thy rally'd Pow'rs! Conception sharp and clear, Reflection flow, but fure; fage Memory, Quick Recollection, penetrating Wit, Judgment profound, and grey Experience, wife In the Result of all! Come! Join to trace This subtle Dæmon! Wind her dubious Maze Of Serpent Cunning! Break her Fences down Of magisterial Ignorance, and proud Authorities! Disperse the empty Train Of Phantoms grinning round, and purge away The long-establish'd Gloom that shadows o'er The real Horrors of her Tyrant-Reign! This! This is Reason's Task! Here Hope's discreet, And Victory fecure! Th' Augean Stall, The Hydra fell, Gerion's triple Form, Dire Cacus' Den, and all the glorious Lift Of great Alcides' Toils, are Fictions meant Of Fallhood, foil'd by Reason's mighty Hand! A Name, a Word, a Sentence misconceiv'd

Let Pedants rectify! But Fallhood, grown
Gygantic, arm'd with Pow'r, ally'd to Thrones,
Dispencing

lith

Dispencing Laws, commanding Property,
Restraining Freedom, and pretending Right
Divine t'enslave the World, as the sworn Foe
Of all Mankind, by all Mankind, in League,
Chiefs, Sages, Patriots, Kings, should be destroy'd.

Ili Oblication idea has ingle.
But why purlies what he or can b

### INDEX to the TIMES.

THERE is much Reason to fear that the Report of Admiral Haddock's sending for a Reinforcement is true; it being confirm'd that his Men are in a sickly Condition, and France more intent on fitting out her Marine, than sending Embassadors.

'Tis added that the Sickness is suppos'd to be owing to a Cause that deserves the most rigid Inspection, and if prov'd, the most exemplary Punishment.

It is conjectur'd that the Fortifications (which the Spaniards were permitted to make round the Head of the Bay, in order to annoy such Ships as should Anchor within Reach) are Cannon Proof, since no Attempt has been made to level them, since the Declaration of War.

Admiral Haddock has been afflicted with the Gout, ever fince he has been on that Station; and some give out that it has taken hold of his Hands as well as his

Feet.

The Captain of the St. Foseph, and the Dominican Fryar are still detain'd at Gibraltar. — For what

Reasons we are not allow'd to guess.

'Tis reported that a Motion will be made to address his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleas'd to order the usual Complement of Guards to attend

OR

on His Royal Highness he Prince of Wales, which never took Place.

Fourteen Chests of Silver from on Board the St. Philip Snow, have been carry'd to the South-Sea-Company's Ware-House in Thread-needle-Street. Being Part of their Effects, sav'd out of the Hands of the Spaniards; and from the Negotiations of those accomplish'd Plen—s Mess. K. and C.

'Tis expected that the faid Company (as particularly oblig'd) will freedily wait upon His Majesty, with a congratulatory Address on the taking of Porto Bello. Which will, no Doubt, be as graciously receiv'd, as that of the City of London.

The Berwick, which convoy'd home the St. Jage Carracca Ship, and several Merchant Ships, tho' not in a Condition to defend herself; is laid aside, as unfit for Service.

We are inform'd by the Gazette, that Sir Chaloner Dgle would speedily join Admiral Haddock at Port Mahon: But how many Ships will be left to secure the Strait in the mean while, is not mention'd. 'Tis ikewise added, that the Assistance Man of War, and given Chace to a Register Ship from the Hamanah: which escap'd into Legus, under Covert of we Night. This Article is told differently in the ity: Mention being there made of the Litchsield, as well as the Assistance; with certain Circumstances, which we do not think proper to mention.

7,

id

ld

10

e-

ıt.

ve

his

ni-

hat

ads'd

nd

This Day, His Majesty's Alms of Linnen, Woolen, Shoes and Stockings, for one Shift, together with certain Shillings, and other small-ware Coins of a Penny, Two Pence and Three Pence Value, will be distributed according to antient Custom, to 57 poor Men and Women, by Dr. Gilbert, Sub-Almoner to the King: Who is likewise to wash their Feet, (if not already done to his Hand) in Imitation of that Humility, which is so great a Satire, on

those who are proud of the Honour, but asham'd of the Duty of their Calling

JOURNAL of the WAR.

Taken by the SPANIARDS.

In the Chops of the Channel, in Defiance of our mighty Armaments, the James and Christian from Sicily for Amsterdam. The Ann from Boston, for London. The Bray from the West of England for Oporto. And several others.

Taken by the ENGLISH. A Spanish Vessel laden with Hides, Salt, &c.

#### ARUMOUR.

On Tuesday it was currently reported, that no less than 200,000 l. in Gold was found conceal'd under the Planking of the St. Joseph Prize. - Which we heartily wish true for the sake of the Captors; or, at least of their Heirs: If the Division should not happen to be made during the present Century



And and the same of the same o

SATURDAY,

the

ena fed ber Rej Bea This F his ] voke Chr will Inde

# ESTROTO DE TRES

SATURDAY, April 5, 1740.

- Movet tanta Pietatis Imago.

VIRG

The Apology for the CLERGY continued.

#### CHAPTER II.



So fled ed 1

HE next Virtue which I shall mention is Charity, a Virtue not confined to Munificence or giving Almsbut that brotherly Love and friendly Disposition of Mind which is every where taught in Scripture. Thus the Word dydan, which some

Versions render Charity, is better rendered by others Love, in which Sense it is described by the Apostle in the 13th Chapter of his first Epistle to the Corinthians. Charity suffereth long, and is kind; Charity envieth not; Charity vaunteth not itself, is not pussed up. Doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no Evil. Rejoiceth not in Iniquity; but rejoiceth in the Truth: Beareth all Things, believeth all Things, hopeth all Things, endureth all Things.

First, then a Minister of the Gospel must forgive his Enemies; Charity suffereth long, is not easily provoked, beareth all Things, endureth all Things. Thus Christ himself saith, If you do not forgive, neither will your Father in Heaven forgive your Trespasses. Indeed this is the Characteristic of a Christian Mi-Vol. II.

nister, and must distinguish him from the best of the

Heathens, who taught no such Doctrine.

Secondly, Charity is kind; or as the Greek fignifies, does good Offices, behaves kindly; not confined to our Wishes merely, but our Actions, under which Head I shall introduce Liberality, a necessary Qualification of any who would call himself a Successor of Christ's Disciples. By this Virtue, which is generally called Charity itself, (and perhaps it is the chief Part of it) is not meant the oftentatious giving a Penny to a Beggar in the Street (an Ostentation, of which I do not accuse the Clergy, having to my Knowledge never feen ONE guilty of it) as if Charity was Change for Sixpence, but the relieving the Wants and Sufferings of one another to the utmost of our Abilities. It is to be limited by our Power, I fay, only. And this Christ himself, in the 25th Chap. of Matthew, finely illustrates by a Parable: For it is not expected that he who hath received two Talents only, should render as much as he who hath received five; but, on the other Hand, the Man to whom no more than one is entrusted ought not to hide that one in the Earth, for it is his Lord's Money. I shall dwell no longer on this Head, than to observe that this ESSENTIAL Duty is not to be discharged at so eafy a Rate as some think, by a Christian, much less a Christian Minister, and that it would be a shocking and dreadful Confideration, if many hungry, should find no Meat; many thirsty, no Drink, many Strangers, none to take them in, naked, none to cloth them, fick, and in Prison, none to visit them, in a Country where Christ hath upwards of 10,000 Disciples, on whom he hath bestowed so many Talents.

Thirdly, Charity envieth not. This is a Negative, and confequently excludes all who are tainted with it; but as this curied Disposition was in as great Abhor-

t

1

0

U

W

TI

10

are

of fei

of

Su

mu

the

odi

IS V

rence among the Heathens as among the Christian I shall say no more of it, than that it is a Quality which cannot belong to a true Disciple of Christ.

Fourthly, It vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly. By which we may be affired that all Pride is inconfiftent with this Quality; but as I have treated of this already, under the Head of its opposite Virtue, Humility, which I placed first, as it is indeed the very Intro duction to Christianity, sufficiently signified, as I have there shewn, by the Birth of Christ, and by the Election he made of his Disciples, it is needless to

repeat it again here.

the

gni-

ned nich

lifi-

of

cal-

fit)

o a

do

ne-

inge

Suf-

ties.

And

ew,

pect-

nly,

ive;

nore

e in

well

this

t fo

les

ock-

gry,

ink,

none

vifit

ds of

d fo

tive,

hit;

hor-

ence

Fifthly, It feeketh not her own. By these Words the Apostle plainly points out the Forgiveness of Debts, as before he hath done of Injuries (for this is the plain Meaning of the Greek, whatever forced Construction may be put upon it.) Thus in the 10th Chapter of the same Epistle, Let no Man feck bis own Wealth. I would not be righteous over-much, or extend this Text too far; as it might perhaps unhinge Society: But I cannot difmis this Branch without paying a Compliment to the Clergy, who are of all Men the most backward to insist on rigid Payment with their Creditors; and in Regard to their Tithes, which (whether of common Right or no, a Matter we may perhaps handle hereafter) are certainly by the present Laws of England their own, are known to confider not only the Straitness of Men's Circumstances, but likewise of their Consciences as in the Case of the Quakers; for the Truth of which; I appeal to common Experience.

Sixthly, Charity thinketh no Ewil. It is void of Suspicion, not apt to censure the Actions of Men, much less to represent them in an evil Light to others. Hence we may judge how inconfistent that odious Malignity, which is the Parent of Slander, is with the Chamcler of a true Christian Disciple; a

E 2

curled

cursed Temper of Mind fitter for the Devil and his Angels, than for a Professor of that Love which was taught by Chrift, and which Solomon had long before told us cover'd all Sins.

Seventhly, Rejoiceth not in Iniquity. By this the Apostle doth not, I apprehend, point at that Joy which Sin may be supposed to give to an evil Mind, in the fame manner as Virtue delights a good one: But rather to caution us against that feigned Delight in Sin, which we fometimes put on from a Subferviency to great ones. By not rejoicing in Iniquity is meant, not taking the Wages of finful Men, nor partaking of their Dainties at the Expence of flattering them in their Iniquity. This is a Virtue. which as it becomes every Christian, so more particularly a Minister of the Gospel, whose business it is to rebuke and reprove such Men, not to fall in with, or flatter their Vices, but,

R

ba

ha

ad

he

mo

nun

fom

Sen

may

abai

they

com

when

Whe

fhou]

ther

sell ti

Eighthly, To rejoice with the Truth. To rejoice in the Company of good and virtuous Men, without the Recommendation of Titles and Wealth, or the Affistance of Dainties and fine Wines. To give God Thanks who hath revealed the Truth to us, and

to rejoice in all those who walk in it.

Ninthly, Charity believeth all Things, bepeth all Things. It is inclined to maintain good and kind Thoughts of Men. It is a Stranger to all Sourness and Bitterness of Mind, that Moroseness of Temper which seduces us to think Evil of others; whereas, Charity always turns the Perspective, with a friendly Care to magnify all good Actions, and lessen evil. It weighs all Mankind in the Scales of Friendship, and fees them with the Eyes of Love.

Charity is all this, and he who falls fhort of any of these, falls short of Charity, without which, the Apostle tells us, That the Gift of Prophecy, the understanding Mysteries, all knowledge, all Faith, nay, even Martyrdom itself are nothing, profit nothing, nor

will they make a Man a Christian, much less a Suc-

coffer of Christ's Disciples.

As this Virtue of Charity, which I have open'd in fo diffusive a Manner, comprehends almost the whole particular Duty of a Christian, I shall not dwell on those Virtues which we have been taught by Morality, such as Patience, Fortitude, Temperance, Chastity, &c. which, tho' all Mankind are bound to the Observance of, yet a Minister of the Gospel is obliged to it in a more strict and exempla-

ry Manner.

e

y l,

e: ht

r-

or

atue,

rti-

lin

pice

ith-

or give

and

all

kind

rness

nper

reas, iend-

evil.

ship,

any

, the

be unnay, g, nor

will

The last Qualification which I shall mention, and which is peculiar to the Clergy, is Poverty. Thus, when Jesus represented the Mischiefs attending Riches to his Disciples, Peter, in the Name of them all, answered him, Lo, we have left all, and bave followed thee. And the Terms on which the young Man, whom St. Luke calls a Ruler, and who had been a strict Observer of the Law, was to be admitted a Follower of Jesus and Inheritor of the Kingdom of Heaven, were, that he should first sell ALL he had, and give it to the Poor. I shall not quote more Texts on this Occasion, as they are almost numberless, and as this Doctrine, I know, is not by some good Men receiv'd in a strict, literal, practical Senie: But, without being righteous over much, we may, I think, conclude, that if the Clergy are not to abandon all they have to their Ministry, neither are they to get immense Estates by it; and I would recommend it to the Confideration of those who do, whether they do not make a Trade of Divinity? Whether they are not those Buyer's and Sellers who should be drove out of the Temple? Or lastly, Whether they do not in the Language of Peter to Simon, fell the Gift of God for Money?

L.

E 3 INDEX

the driver made of the wall to white with the

#### INDEX to the TIMES.

By the Company, affembled at our late modify, Midnight Entertainments, it appears that, wherever Luxury is the Concern, there is a real Coalition of Parties: On which Occasion the Text has been recollected, which says, that Evil Communication core

pupts good Manners.

The noted Tony Afton, having lately taken upon him to exhibit certain farcaftic Faces, which are faid to be copied from the Life, at the most frequented bevees in Town; tis expected that he will foon be call'd upon to rebrarfe his faid Faces at the Dramatical Excise Office, that such as are judged obnoxious, may be superseded, and a regular Formic be taken out for the Rest: It not being consistent with the Intention of a late Act, that the very Looks or Gestives of the Great should be made the Jest or Laught of the Vulgar.

In Wednesday's Gazetteer we were informed from Falmouth, that the Account of five Coassers having been taken by a Spanish Privateer in the Channel, was a Story, invented by some Sailors who had the away, (as 'tis phras'd) with a Man of War's Boat: and the very next Day, the said Paper assures us, by a Correspondent from Dartmouth, that those Coassers were certainly taken off the Lizard, and by this Time carried safe into St. Schastians. So that it appears Men may by as well as sight beyond their Instructions; but which is the greatest Crime, must be left to our State Casuilis to ex-

plain.

It does not appear that the Price of B——ghs is yet fix'd. But 'tis affirm'd none will be brought

dail

She

to Market: A certain great Monopoliser having sent

out his Emissaries to engross them all.

The Eyes of the Public are fix'd, in a particular Manner, on the Conduct of that great Body of Men, who were so effectually cajel'd in the Affair of the Tests: It being in their Power, if unanimous, to give the Casting Vote, at the ensuing E to which Party they please.

The Ministerial Greybounds have been again let slip, in pursuit of certain Printers and Publishers: The grand Huntsman taking as much Pleasure in a Course of that Kind, as a true English Mastiff in a tight Let go at the Brother-Bears, lately exhibited in

this Paper.

6

n

e-

P-

OTT

uid

red.

be

na-

den

the Gef-

ugh

rom

ving nnel,

War's

that

Aians.

fight

to ex-

-ghs rought

to

Such a Number of Vessels are lately arrived in the River and detain'd by the Embargo, that 'tis almost apprehended there will be an Impress of Tidesmen, as well as Mariners.

JOURNAL of the WAR.

Taken by the SPANIARDS.

The Sarah, Captain Addis, of Pool, and carry'd into Corunna.

Taken by the ENGLISH.

JOURNAL of the WAR in EUROPE.

Our Military Upholsterers are hard at Work on the Tents that are this Summer to embellish Hounslow-Heath; And several of those already finish'd, are daily exhibited, by way of Sample, of the suture shew.

E 4

TUESDAT

TUESDAY, April 8, 1740.

### To Captain VINEGAR.

Pone Puella Puer,

SIR,



HEN I have a leifure-Evening, that is like to lie heavy on my Hands, I, now and then, for the Sake of Variety, trifle it away in the Company of some Gentlemen of my Acquaintance, who have fuch an odd Singularity in their Tafte

for Conversation, that they have exploded all the fashionable, favourite Topics of Discourse, as Dress, Obscenity, &c. and substituted in their Stead, Common Sense, Manners, and such like musty Stuff, which, Time out of Mind, have been merely speculative and nominal.

The Conversation of last Night turn'd upon the Degeneracy, Luxury, and Effeminacy of the present Times; the Subject was treated with a great Deal of Delicacy, Wit, Humour, and Spirit; some of the most notorious Coquettes about Town of both Sexes being made Examples of.

This Discourse created such a Medley of Ideas in my Brain, as, upon my going to fleep, produc'd the following incoherent, whimfical Dream.

F

h

g

th

tic

m

fin

Se

ev

OW

feli

Th

lifi

Ca

DIC Pun

I thought, as I was taking a Turn in the Mall at Noon-Park, I was met by Will Manly, one of the Gentlemen of the Company abovemention'd; he was going to fay fomething in his usual, agreeable Manner, when, of a fudden, I heard a prodigious Rattling of Coaches; I threw my Eyes round, and faw appreaching the most flaming Appearance of Landaus, Chariots, Chairs, &c. with such a Blaze of Equipage as I had never be held before; beside an infinite Number of Inns o'Court-Smarts, and City Apprentices in Hacks and on Foot; I ask'd Will if he knew the Reason of that extraordinary Pageantry; fays he, they are all going to be try'd before Capt. Vinegar; (meaning yourself, whom I shall take the Liberty to call Lord upon the Bench) Try'd before him, for what pray? Why, replied he, fuchof the Beau-Monde, as are commonly taken to be Men, being tir'd with the impertinent Remarks and the frequent interruption, to their Self-Admiration, that they meet with from rude, masculine Creatures of frightful English Breeding, have lately come to a Resolution to constitute a Society of Coxcombs, and have had several Meetings for that Purpose in their grand reflecting Apartment, (the Doors and Pannels whereof are Looking-Glass;) but could not agree in the Choice of a Prefident; every one being ambitious to be the first on a Record, which necessarily must make such a brillant Figure thro' all Posterity; fince Thousands of both Sexes daily desert from Sense and Nature to this prevailing Party; beside: every Member has such an excessive Fondness for his own dear Person and Parts, that he thought himfelf most worthy of so shining an Immortality: Thus, flush'd with a Consciousness of superior Qualifications, each readily confented to be try'd by the Captain, who you know is extremely curious and nice in the Distinctions with Regard to the ticklish Punctilio's of Precedency - This is the Occasion E 5

elent al of f the Sexes

D.

ıg,

my

the

in

nen

ave

afte

the

ress,

om-

ich,

tive

the

as in

J

of that Glitter before us, and, if you have a Mind to hear the Trial, I have an Interest in the Hall, and can introduce you: I lik'd his Proposal, and follow'd him.

As foon as we entred the Court of Judicature, I could not help fancying my felf in one of the Drawing-Rooms of one of our friendly Allies, by the Mien and Dress of the Petit-Maitres present, but was quickly undeceived by the following loud Whifpers in English - Tean'd with Billets - She's fo fond - Dying for me - Cuckold the Alderman - My Amour with the Countest of - Her Grace bas capitulated, &c. - I made what hafte I could thro' the Crowd to get within the Bar, being furfeited with their fullome Airs, Congees, and Vanity, and almost stifled with the nauseous Essuvia of offen-Ave Squeets.

Methought, when I was got within the Bar, I pay'd my Respects to your Lordship at an awful Distance, and observ'd, that, as you survey'd the Croud of fluttering Candidates, a fubtle Sneer appear'd in your Aspect. - I took my Place, and, looking round on my fellow-Spectators, beheld a most amiable Circle of Ladies, whose Superiority of

Beauty declar'd them to be truly English.

A Fury of Matrons being impannell'd and fworn, the Cryer proclaim'd Silence, and then read aloud, If any Person here will prove (which he is ad-

" mitted to do by his own Evidence) that he is of greater Consequence in the Beau-Monde than any

other of the same Class, he shall be dignify'd with

the Title of the Prince of Coxcombs, first Presi-

dent of that Society, and shall likewise be ho-

o nour'd with the most infignificant great Beauty for his Confort. -- Note, To determine upon the

Choice of a Lady properly qualified for that Ho-

nour, the Trial of the Female-Coxcombs will

come on this Day Sev'nnight.

This

he

out

nif-

s fo

ran

ace

uld

ur-

ity,

Ten-

, I

wful

the

ap-

and.

ld a

ity of

orn,

loud,

s ad-

is of

any

with

Prefi-

ho-

ty for

n the

t Ho-

will

This

This Proclamation was no sooner read, than I discover'd a visible Impatience in every Spectator to know who would lay the first Claim to these important Honours. - Sure, faid I, aside to my Friend Will, no one can have fuch a ridiculous and mistaken Notion of Things as directly to profess fuch Pretentions, and contend who shall excel in an Error, and be most eminent in Folly! Can you doubt it, reply'd he, when their whole Lives and Fortunes are employ'd in vying with each other who shall be the first-Rate-Coxcomb in the Kingdom? - But fee, Sir Alamode Toupet advances, in a fantastical Habit, gorgeously fine, the Ape of France ! I view'd the finical Pageant, and observ'd fomething so artificial in his Gait, that every Step feemed to be borrow'd from his Dancing Master, for it very much resembled the Movements in a Minuet. — He approach'd the Bar, and with a starch'd, affected Negligence, made a careless, sliding Bow to the Ladies and the Court, then pull'd out his Pocket-Glass, and levelling it full at your Lordship's Peruke, I heard him utter in a squeamish Tone, 'O, hideous! what a frightful Foretop is there! - His Lordship is a very beaftly Fel-· low, rat me!' - The Cryer having fworn him upon a Choice Collection of Novels, he depos'd, that he had lately made the Grand Tour of Europe (bis own unciviliz'd Nation excepted) that he had feen the Magnificence of the Venetians, and the Politeness of Versailles and Turin, that, in Compassion to his booby-Countrymen, he return'd hither to polish their aukward Manner of Drefs, and refine their coarse Appetite for Beef and Pudding into the Elegancy of the Bon Gout a la Françoise; that he apprehended he might, without Vanity, propose himself as a Pattern for the Reformation of the former of those gross Enormities, and his French Cook for the latter; that He himself had already succeeded so well in his Province, that the whole Body of the Beau-Monde had gracefully equipp'd the Outside of their Heads with a pretty Copy of the first Heir of his Fancy, which he had stamp'd with his own Name, and thereby rendered it and himself immortal; I could, continu'd he, add a thousand other shining Circumstances of the Embelishments I have usher'd into Life, and thereby humaniz'd a great Part of my Countrymen, but presume the Court are thoroughly determin'd in my Favour, and that they need not lose any Time in examining the Pretensions of any other Candidates, except they chuse to proceed out of Complaisance, in order to shew the rest as Foils to heighten the Lustre and Eclas of my superior Qualifications.

Here he was told by your Lordship, that his Merits were indeed extraordinary, but the rest must be

heard.

Lord Vainlove next deposed, (after having with an effeminate Nicety adjusted his Solitaire in the Lid of his Snuff Box) that he presum'd, Sir Alamode had not spoke one Syllable to the Purpose, that he had not discover'd the least Tittle of an Amour with any Woman of Quality, no Conquests made, no Fa-wours granted; wherein he beg'd leave to insist the very Effence of the Point in Question consisted .-For his Part (God forgive him) he had made terrible havock among the Sex, infomuch that they had flyled him the dangerous Vainlove; he did not understand what some People meant by complaining of the Cruelty of the Ladies, he never could find the most rigid among them Proof against bim; that it was not his Fault; he could not help it if he was irrefifible. - He then produc'd a Billet-doux, as a Proof of what he had advanc'd; which, being read with some Difficulty, on Account of false Spelling, appear'd to be stuffed with high Encomiums on his Wit, Person, and Dress, mix'd with a great Deal Deal of the false Tendre. — There was one Circumstance with Regard to this amorous Billet, which I can't help taking notice of; it was subscrib'd Lucy Vinegar, which, as I soon perceiv'd, was the Name of one of your Lordship's Daughters; but as you knew it to be a Counterseit, you reprimanded the Candidate for the scandalous Method he had taken to prostitute the Honour of your Ramily, and order'd his Pockets to be search'd to know if he had any more such shameful Instruments of Disgrace to the Ladies; when several more were produc'd Word for Word alike, only sign'd with the Names of some of the finest Women in England (some of which were present) and all wrote by bimself, as a Gentleman near me, well acquainted with his Hand, offer'd to depose.

Sir Gaudy Butterfly depos'd, that, as he was the first Projector of the Society of Coxcombs, he doubted not, but that the Court would be of Opinion, he had an indisputable Right to be first President thereof, and that they would give their Judgment accord-

ingly.

vę

at

rè

y

n-

to he

ay.

le-

be

ith.

Lid

ode

he

ith

Fa-

the

ter-

hey

not

ing

the

it it

was

oux,

eing

ums great

Deal

Beau Empty, before he was fworn, beg'd leave to make a short Apology for his Deshabillee; he complain'd that the Court fate so abominable early, it being then (looking on a fine Repeater) but Three o'Clock, that he was oblig'd to buddle on his Cloaths at random; because he never got up before Twelve; 'early Rifing being the worst Thing in the World for the Complexion.' - I observed this Speech was attended with frequent Smiles and grac'd with much Action, which I chiefly attributed to the Whiteness of his Hand and Teeth. - After which he deposed that—He had nothing to say for himfelf --- He had liv'd in the Side-Box, the Drawing-Rooms, at the Opera's, &c. And that, to have a true Idea of his Accomplishments, they must apply to the Ladies.

All the rest having join'd with Empty in an Appeal to the Ladies, and your Lordship having summed up the Evidence with great Exactness, the Jury pray'd a Writ de Ventre inspiciendo, which being granted, and put in Execution, upon the Bodies of all the Candidates in private, they brought in their Verdict special, 'That every Pretender to the Dignity in Question was equally qualify'd for the first Honours of the Chair; that the Virgins they had debauch'd were still Virgins for them; for that the infipid Things were all of the Epicene Gender.' - Upon which every Petit Maitre, in a Kind of Rage, open'd its Box, took a Pinch of Snuff, and fwore it would convince the Daughters of those Hags to the contrary .-- Whether there was any Motion made for a new Trial or not, I cannot tell, for their Spanish (for which I have a mortal Aversion) made me sneeze so violently, that I immediately awak'd, and was glad to find that what I had heard and feen was only an idle Dream of Fiction, no ways applicable to any of my Countrymen.

Inner-Temple,

MORPHEUS.

#### INDEX to the TIMES.

THE Printer and Publishers, lately taken into Custody for exhibiting certain sollen Goods, (from the Champion) as their own, after a proper Examination, have been discharged: The last on their Parole, and the first on putting in Bail for his Appearance. 'Tis believed however, that the Affair came to this speedy Issue on a Compromise: The London-Evening Post appearing last Saturday Night, like the Jay in the Fable, stripped of his barrow'd Feathers.

The extraordinary Blot, in the last Crastsman, has been more observed and talk'd of, than any Eclipse foretold in the Almanacs: Some Persons believing it was artfully done, to excite the greater Curiosity (which Mysteries never fail to do) and others, prudentially, by way of Self-Defence. The Persons concern'd in that Paper, having more Reason than David to thank G—d for being deliver'd out of the Hand of the Lion, and out of the Paw of the Bear.

-

.

at

to

d

r-

or

of

2-

ok

he

eor

I

it-

nd

dle

my

IS.

nto om mi-Pa-Apfair Longht, wid More Squares, more Streets, more Lanes, more Courts and Allies, being continually adding to this over-grown Metropolis, 'tis expected that the Grand Jury will present all such Projects for the Future, as a publick Nuisance. 'Tis observable that so long ago as the Reign of James the First, an Act of Parliament took Place to prevent this Evil; and, in that of James the Second, an extraordinary Tax was laid on all new Buildings; an Expedient, which, in the Circumstances of the present Times, would answer all the Ends of a total Probibition.

<sup>\*</sup> Over an Article taken from the Champion, suppos'd to be obnoxious; and the same for which the Printer and Publishers of the London-Evening averataken up.



# ENTERING THE STATE OF THE

THURSDAY, April 10, 1740.

— Pudet bæc Opprobria Nobis, Et dici potuisse, & MOX patuisse refelli.

VIRG.

bi

C ftr

de

to

at

no of

the

Wil

the

Ex

fo

con

to I

of t

lan

its | Nat

for

I

affed

Inft

Hig!

Dru

'tis

on a

Inqu

With



-n, as to extol his Wisdom and Virtne; we are told, once or twice a Week, that, as no Persons in Power were ever so much vilify'd as He, so none ever bore it with so much Christian Meekness and Forbearance: In former Reigns, say they, fuch infolent Audacity on one Side, had been infallibly punish'd with as much Severity on the other: Whereas, now the Press is open to all Manner of Licence; and Abuse and Scurrility pass, openmouth'd, thro' the Land with Impunity .- But, in the same Breath, as if the Excess of his Honour's Virtues were his only Faults; they are pleas'd to add, that 'tis high Time to put an end to this criminal Indulgence; and, tho' they would not, for the World, have the Liberty of the Press restrain'd; yet a little wholefome Chastisement, now and then, would not be amis; provided they themselves had fill Leave to throw about their Dirt, at whom, and in what Quantity, they pleas'd.

This

This is the Amount of a Hundred and a Hundred of their Papers, which have been circulated, at the Public Expence, all over the Nation; and, absurd and contradictory as this Doctrine is, nothing but Prejudice, or Dissaffection, we are told, can refift the Force of its Evidence, or would dispute the Conclusions it so clearly demonstrates. --- What strange Heads must these People have, and how contemptibly must their First Mover think of us, if either can possibly imagine, we are to be convinc'd, or even amus'd by fuch barefac'd Sophistries? Under most of our Princes of the House of Stuart indeed, Acts of State were fo flagrantly detrimental to the Rights of the Subject, and aim'd so directly at governing by Will and Pleasure, that it was, by no means, fafe to trust the People with the free Use of the Press: They, therefore, consistently, with the Rest of their Oppressions, rendred it inaccessible without the Licenser's Permit; and, as they knew their Conduct would not bear Examination, put all Examination out of the People's Power; becoming so jealous of having their ill Designs expos'd according to their Merit, that they even had Recourse to Proclamations, to filence all Talk on the Politics of the Times; nay, the very Parliament of England, when Parliaments were permitted to fit, had its Limits appointed, and many Affairs of a Public Nature, were taken out of their Hands, and referv'd for the Discussion of the Privy Council only.

In fuch Times as these, then, when Prerogative affected to be above Law or Right, and such ready Instruments of Power, as the Star-Chamber, and High-Commission-Court, were at Hand, to do the Drudgery of Ministers in what Shape they would, 'tis no Wonder, that severe Penalties were insticted on all who dar'd to sly in the Face of those political Inquisitions: or that great Criminals, sore all over with complicated Corruptions, should avenge their

Smart on the bold Hand of him, who dar'd to irri-

tate their Maladies.

Because, therefore, that such was the Behaviour of abitrary Princes, to cover the Ignominy of their Actions, and hinder the People from coming at a Knowledge of their own Calamities, would our worthy Legion of Authors have it understood, as owing to the Virtue of their P-n, that he is not quite so perfidious, quite so cruel, and tyrannical, as those that drove the Chariot of the Common-Wealth before him? Alas! There is no Merit, I am afraid, in this unparallel'd Generolity of his. These Gentlemen ought to recollect the Star-Chamber, and High-Commission-Courts are no more; and that 'tis rather for want of Power, than Will, that the Offenders, so complained of at present, are not treated as rigorously, as any that, in past Times, dar'd to contest with a Minister, for the Liberties of their Country: Whatever could be done by Messengers, Secretaries of State, Imprisonments, Tryals by Information, &c. has been done; done openly; in the Sight of all the World; and, if every Thing of the like Nature, which has been transacted behind the Curtain, was brought forward to Light, and Observation, it would appear that the tender Mercies of the Wicked are Cruelty; and that there would be almost as little Room for Panegyric to the Hero of this Age, as to any one of those that are passed.

Instead, therefore, of launching out into such Compliments to his Honour, their P——n, for his great, and exemplary Goodness, they ought rather to lament that the Laws are not quite so much at his Mercy, as .they were at Father Peter's, Clifford's, Arlington's, Strafford's, Buckingham's, Wol-Jey's, or any other State Executioner, that preceded -This, this is, really and truly, the Source of his Honour's boafted Clemency, and Mo-

deration :

dera and ing to I pine one 1 tho

fion one But Sta fani men

Kis Chu and Was ran

Con

feer

fhal

to t

988 Car fes the and the

Me

and

Boo and

the 282 deration: The Conflictation itself has been repaired and amended fince those happy Days of administering Power. Even the Prerogative has been taught to know a Bound; and, therefore, he must not repine, if the Talons of the Viziership have, in this one Instance, been pared a little closer too.

No Doubt 'twas a most delightful Spectacle to thole at the Helm, to see the Three great Profesfions of Law, Physick, and Divinity humbled at once, under their Lash, as in the Case of Prynne, Burton, and Bastwicke, who were sentenced in the Star-Chamber to lose their Ears, be fin'd Five Thoufand Pounds a-piece, and suffer perpetual Imprisonment, only for writing some Tracts that afferted the King's Supremacy, against the Invasions of the Church: But the very Inhumanity of this Sentence and the extreme Rigour with which it was executed. was one principal Reason for the abolishing that 19rannical Court: And, with what Eye the House of Commons regarded this terrible Sentence, may be feen in their Resolutions in the Year 1640, which I shall here transcribe; as being of some Consequence. to the Transactions of our own Times.

RESOLVED,

That the Precept, made by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and other High Commissioners for Causes Ecclesiastical, within the Realm of England, for the apprehending of the Body of Dr. Bastwicke, and for searching for, and seizing of his Books, and the making and issuing thereof; and, likewise, the Messenger's Ast in searching Dr. Bastwicke's House and Study, and searching for, and taking away his Books and Papers by that Precept, are against Lawand the Liberty of the Subject.

RESOLVED,

That the Proceedings against Dr. Bastwicke in the Star Chamber, and the Sentence of that Court against him, and the Execution of that Sentence.

are against the Law and Liberty of the Subject; and that the Sentence ought to be revers'd, and Dr. Bastwicke discharged of the Fine of 5000 L and of his Imprisonment, and to have Reparations for the Damages sustained by the foresaid Proceedings, Sentence and Execution.

ted

tin

ber

his

W

Tho Sea

Ear

Lor

Lon

Sir

Pry

Imp

I

erci

pear

flict

the

form But,

our :

the

most

hinte rable Reve

of al

Refp

ORDERED,

That it be referred to the Committee for the Jurisdiction of the Star-Chamber, to prepare a Bill, and to present it to this House, and, therein to confider, how far the Heirs and Executors of such as are, or have been in judicial, or ministerial Places since to Caroli, or shall be hereafter, that have, or shall do wrong to the Commonwealth by Extortion, Oppression, or Injustice, shall be liable to make Reparation to the Parties grieved.

RESOLVED.

That the breaking open of Mr. Burton's House, and arresting his Person without any Cause shewed, and before any Suit depending against him in the Star-Chamber, and his close Imprisonment thereupon are against the Law and the Liberty of the Subject.

RESOLVED,

That John Wragge hath offended in fearching for and feizing the Books and Papers of Mr. Burton, by Colour of the general Warrant dormant from the High Commissioners; and that that Warrant is against the Law and Liberty of the Subject; and that Serjeant Dendy, and Alderman Abel have offended in breaking open the House of Mr. Burton.

RESOLVÉD,

That Serjeant Dendy and Alderman Abel ought to make Reparation to Mr. Burton for the Damage he sustained by the breaking open his House, without any legal Warrant.

RESOLVED,

That John Wragge ought to make Reparation to Mr. Burton for the Damage he fustained, by the breaking

breaking open bis Study, and feixing bis Books and Papers.

RESOLVED,

That the Warrant from the Council-Board, dated at White-Hall, Feb. 2, 1636, for the committing Mr. Burton close Prisoner, and the Commitment thereupon, is illegal, and contrary to the Liberty of the Subject.

RESOLVED.

That Mr.: Burton ought to have Reparation for his Damages sustain'd by his Imprisonment.

RESOLVED,

That the Imprisonment of Mr. Prynne, by a Warrant, dated Feb. 1, 1632, under the Hands of Thomas Lord Coventry, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, Richard Lord Archbishop of York, Henry Earl of Manchester, Edward Earl of Dorset, Henry Lord Viscount Falkland, William Lord Bishop of London, Edward Lord Newburgh, Sir John Coke, Sir Francis Windbank, and Sir Thomas Jermyn, is unjust and illegal, and that they ought to give Mr. Prynne Satisfaction for the Damages sustain'd by that

Imprisonment.

In so different a Light did these Barbarities, exercifed on Gentlemen, free Subjects of England, appear to this truly honourable House of Commons. than they did to those Creatures of Power who inflicted them; and so zealous were they to procure the Sufferer's Reparation, tho' at the Expence of some of the greatest Names in the Kingdom,-But, if our Adversaries shou'd plume themselves on our not being able to produce a parallel Instance of the Abuse of Authority under his Honour, their most noble P --- n.—Let them remember what was hinted before, that, fince the Time of this memorable Transaction, the State has undergone many Revolutions; and, as the People were at the Expence of all, 'tis but reasonable they should be, in some Respects, Gainers.

Now, belide the Security of the Protestant Religion, the Liberty of the Press is, beyond all Comparison, our most considerable Acquisition; and all Parties, that are free from ministerial Influence, confess 'tis the great Sheet-Anchor of our Constitution. By the Liberty of the Preis, must be underflood the Right of a Freeman to utter his Thoughts on State-Affairs freely. Tho' we have given up our Votes in the Legislature, we have not, nay we cannot part with our Judgments: These are our own, and always were to; tho' the unrestrained Exercise of them was never so explicitly allow'd us, as after the Revolution. Then every Man's Eyes were opened, and the free Use of the Press was given up to the People, as the great and inestimable Palladium of all they challenged, or enjoyed beside.

As then we have the same Title to this glorious Privilege, as the present illustrious Royal Family have to the Throne, with what Face will these wretched Implements of Greatness, above quoted, pretend to affert, 'tis merely by Att of Grace from his Honour their P-n, that we are not punished for making an honest Use of it? Or how do they think the Society, they differace by belonging to it, can forgive their infolent Demands of Vengeance on those, who stand forth to defend the Liberty of their Country? Shall the whole People of England be libelled almost daily, at their own Expence too, by a Set of Mercenaries, and no Body dare to recriminate for Fear of being chastised for doing what is their Right, their Honour, and their Duty?-Surely, at this Time of Day, we are not to be terrified from either claiming or exerting our Rights to the utmost: Those, that possess the very Power we are threatned with, were trusted with it on these very Principles; and, till they diforum themselves to be Whigs, it will be with a very ill Grace, that they presume to invade the Freedom, they, once, made

it th fome fent at th At le and up th very the i as a their Rev defy and .

Ir feafo their tecte fest i and the | Doo War fame emp can 1 leaft

> ced v M-2pp of tl dang

fon i

as th

their highest Glory to defend. -- No more fulfome Compliments then, for God's Sake, to the prefent Nimrod, because he has not been quite so keen at the Sport of Man-Hunting as his Predecessors! At least, if they will persist in running thro' thick and thin, to halloo his Grey-Hounds; let them take up the old Jus Divinum Doctrines, and make the very Foot-flool of a Throne as facred as the Horns of the Altar! Let their Writings be as many-coloured as a Fool's Coat, or the blundering Expedients of their P-'s A-n! While they glorify the Revolution, let them decry Liberty, and while they defy the Pretender, let them preach up Non-Resistance and Pallive-Obedience!

13

≥d

Ey

ıt,

on

nr be

by

ri-

18

**P1**-

to we

ery be

ley

ade

it.

In the mean time, give me Leave to put a few feafonable Queries, with which I shall conclude. Who, or what are Messengers? From from do they derive their Authority? Under what Statute are they protected? Is not a Warrant of C-I, when a manifest Violation of the Liberty of the Subject, plainly and clearly condemned, by the above Resolutions of the House of Commons? Is not the breaking open Doors, and feizing Books and Papers, by fuch a Warrant, as plainly and clearly condemned by the fame illustrious Authority? Is not a Messenger, so employed, justly obnoxious to all that Self-Defence can warrant? In Case of a Libel, is not the Law at least as open to a Minister, as any private Perfon? Are not the Subjects of England as free now, as they were in the Year 1640?

LILBOURNE.

P. S. As a farther Proof that what is above advanced of the unprecedented Forbearance the present M-r, is without Foundation, 'tis eafy to make app ar that some Pieces were published in the Reigh of King William, without incurring the Resentment of the Government; which it would be exceeding dangerous to reprint now.

#### INDEX to the TIMES.

THIS Day the two famous Brother-Bears, so deservedly celebrated in this Paper, were again exhibited at the old Amphitheatre; but did not afford so much Diversion, as at some other Times: The Spirit of the Season being pretty well over; the Bets low and insignificant, and many of the best Massiffs not appearing in the Pit.

Mr. Freeman, the Political Puff-Master-General to the Daily-Gazetteer, appearing in Yesterday's Paper to be exceedingly angry that his Patron's Mismanagements should be inserted as Paragraphs of News; this first Opportunity is taken to kiss the Rod, and

acknowledge They are no News at all.

They write from Paris, that the Court has refolved to render the little River Loire, in Anjou, navigable, for the Conveniency of Commerce. The
Favourite Study of the present great Premier of
France! Which may account for the Conduct of one
of his Fellow-Viziers; who has so strong an Antipathy to every Thing French, that, right or awrong,
he has resolved his Measures shall be the Reverse of
their's.

A private Correspondent of the Daily-Advertiser's at Paris, assures us the French Ministry are thrown into great Dejection by the Confirmation of the News, that the English had taken Porto Bello. And a private Correspondent of the Daily Gazetteer's at the same Place, likewise, assures us that the said Exploit is look'd upon as a Triste there; and owing only to the Cowardice of the Spanish Governor.

From Dublin we are told, that several Villains daub'd with Gold and Silver Lace, haunt that City.

Which is no News on this Side of the Wa-

ter, whatever it may be on theirs.

JOURNAL

Por each Phys Adm gence the contract be contract.

ficers War Gent impa

Troops Mont being Th Owner

And ftruck Majest this Ra

bear i

JOURNAL of the WAR in EUROPE.

Some Days ago five Men of War failed from Portsmouth; and on Tuesday three more of 80 Guns each, which were to be joined with two of 70 from Plymouth; the whole Squadron being commanded by Admiral Balchen, and, according to the Intelligence of the Daily Advertiser, defigned to observe the Motions of the French Fleet.—But this is controverted by the London Daily Post, who seems to be of Opinion the Admiral does not yet know what Service is allotted him.

On Tuesday the Commissions of the subaltern Officers of the Ultra-Marines were made out at the War-Office, and will be speedily delivered. The Gentlemen defigned for that Service being, no doubt, impatient to be in Action.

Orders are given for a Review of the Household Troops, (a la Mode de France) some Time next Month. - Where it will appear that instead of being Food for Powder, Powder is Food for them.

The Inconveniencies resulting from the Embargo to Owners of Ships, &c. having been properly reprefented (at the Bar of the House of Commons) we bear it will speedily be taken off.

And that feveral Gold Medals are ordered to be fruck at the Tower, in Commemoration of His Majesty, and the Taking of Porto-Bello. It appears this Rumour had no Foundation.



constitued to them, a "liver, will be been to be

and the proof of a standard and make with

0

r e-

ıd

e-

2-

he of

ne

oa-

ng,

of

er's

wn

the

And s at

faid ving

lains

city.

Wa-

NAL

SATURDAY,



# SATURDAY, April 12, 1740.

Illud in bis Rebus werear, ne forte rearis Impia M E Rationis inire Elementa, wiamque, Endogredi Sceleris. Quod contrà.

LUCRET.

## The Apology for the CLERGY continued.

#### CHAPTER III.

AVING already confidered the Clergy in that amiable Character, which our Bleffed Saviour hath fixed on them in his Gospel, I come now to take a View of them in that Light wherein they are regarded by the Law, which hath, I apprehend, placed them infi-

nitely beyond the Reach of Contempt.

.YACRETAS

They are esteemed in the Law a Body of Men set apart for the immediate Service of the Divine Being, not for their own sakes alone, but the universal Good of the whole. Their Duty is to offer up Prayers and Praises in the Name, and for the Use of us all, and to point out and lead Men into the Ways of Virtue and Holiness by the frequent Admonition of their Precepts, and the constant Guide of their Examples.

The Care of Cure of Souls is therefore faid to be committed to them, a Trust, which as it is of the most important Concern, so the Law, in which it is a Maxim Quod Summa Ratio of quæ pro Religione facts, to remove all Difficulties and Difcouragements from the due Execution of this Office, and to render its Institution most perfect, and its Institution most beneficial, hath wifely dignified it with the highest Honours, indulged it with the freest Immunities, rewarded it with the most plentiful Revenues, and secured it by the most wholesome Restraints.

To treat these four Heads in their Order, I begin with their Honours, of which I shall say very little, as they are generally known; and as the Name of Clergyman itself, if it include an Idea of all those Virtues which I mention'd in my last Paper, is a Title of the highest Honour; and, Thirdly, as these Temporal Dignities do not bear an immediate Analogy to the Character given of the Disciples

in the Gospel.

ed.

the

ter,

xed

now

ight

the

infi-

n set

eing,

rerial

er up

Ule

o the

Ad-

Guide

to be of the ich it First then, there is one general Title of Reverend prefixed to the Name of the whole Clergy, by which they are distinguished in an honorary Manner from the Laity: For tho' I apprehend this is not of any great Antiquity, and was formerly applied only to Bishops, as may be seen in old Writs, Rex wenerabili &c. yet, in latter Commissions and Acts of Parliament, when the Clergy are named, it is als ways by the Title of Reverend, a Word of greater Respect than that which we apply to the Nobility. Besides this, there are a great Variety of spiritual Titles and Honours gradually afcending till we come to the Bishops, who are Lords of Parliament, and hold of the King by \* Barony, in respect of which they take Place of all those Barons in the Realm+, who have no superior Dignity; the Archbishop of York takes place of all the Dukes after the Chancel-

<sup>\* 1</sup> Inft. 97. † 4 Inft. 364. 31 H 8 cap. 10.

lor, and the Archbishop of Canterbury immediately next to the Royal Family; nay, in ancient Times, my Lord Coke tells us at the End of the 4th Institute, that the Bishops took Place of the King's Brother; and this continued so late as the Reign of Henry VI. when it was altered by an Ordinance of Parliament. Thus the highest Degree of temporal Honour is as-

cribed to the Clergy.

Secondly, the Law indulges them in the greatest Immunities. Indeed some of these have been very wisely abridg'd: For there is an old Writt, for its abfurdity almost worth transcribing, by which a Clergyman convicted of Felony was at his own Request to be delivered over to the Ordinary, before whom he was to Purce himself. This Privilege, says my Lord Coke, took its Root § from a Constitution of Pope Gaius, that no Man ' should accuse the Priests of Holy Church before ' a Secular Judge.' It extended to Murder, and all Crimes except High Treason against the King's Perfon: But as this was by Ordinance de Gratia, and not de Jure\*, The Clergy never thought themselves fure of it, 'till it was confirmed by Authority of Parliament, which it was with some little Restriction by the Statute of Westminster 1 Chap. 2. and afterwards by the Articuli Cleri Chap. 15. This Purgation was made foill an Use of, and found so contrary both to Reason and Justice, that (after the Benefit of Clergy had been taken away in Murder, Rapes, House-breaking, and other Offences by several Statutes in the Reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI:) at last, in the 18th Year of Queen Elizabeth, this Purgation was utterly abolish'd. A cursed Privilege! for, tho' the accused Person could not clear him-

E

ha

in

bu

tw

for

wi

Gı

tat

<sup>‡</sup> Reg. 69. § 2 Inft. 636. \* Ib. 634.

felf, the Ordinary could only degrade him, which was all the Punishment that he was to suffer for the most execrable Crimes, an Instance of which I shall here set down.

† In the Reign of Edward I. Guinandus de Briland, Parson of Snodiland, in the County of Kent, (in which Town Solomon de Rosse, one of the King's Justices in Eyre, and one that punish'd the Extortions and other Crimes of the Clergy, dwelt,) came to dine with Solomon de Rosse, and brought Poison with him of his Malice propensed to murder by Poison the said Solomon. Which villainous Intention he perpetrated in this base, inhuman, and treacherous Manner; and was convicted of it, and being demanded by the Bishop of Rochester, was delivered to him to be purg'd, and thus escaped that Sentence and Punishment which were so notoriously his Due; not can I omit a

Complaint, which, the same Author tells us, was made by the Clergy in Parliament in the 25th of Edward III. viz. That one of the Clergy was hanged for High Treason, and another for murdering his Master.

But the their Privileges be taken away, as they certainly ought, in Criminal Cases, (and yet not so entirely but that they are still discharged from being burnt in the Hand ‡ and may have their Clergy twice for Felony) the Law still persists in allowing numberless Immunities (indeed all that can be reasonably required) to the Church which it regards with the affectionate and tender Care of a Parent or Guardian. Thus the Church is said to be infra Estatem & fungi vice minoris, in Consequence of which sollows another Maxim; namely, meliorem reddere

flatum Ecclesiae potest Persona, deteriorem nequaquem, in which the State of the Church and Insancy are put on the same Foot; and in the 9th Chapter of Articuli Cleri, the Church is said to be indowed with Lands, on which Words my Lord Coke tells us \*, that the Possessions of the Church are the Endowments of it, and the beneficed Clergy accounted Tenants in Dower. A Tenure above all savoured in the Eye of the Law, and indulged with many Privi-

leges.

At Common Law spiritual Persons alone were admitted to a Tenure, to which even Fealty was not incident; namely, that of Frankalmoign, the Reason of which is given by Littleton, viz. That those Divine Services performed by them were better for the Lord than any other +. If an Ecclefiaftical Perfon had held in Escuage (of old Time) he should not be obliged to go in Person with the King 1. And my Lord Coke tells us, that the Common Law. to the Intent Ecclefiaftical Persons may the better execute their Duties, and not be intangled with temporal Bufiness, hath discharged them from all temporal Offices. A Bishop after Consecration shall do no Homage s, nor shall other religious Persons on Account of their Church-Lands, for it appears in the Fecoffments that such Gift is principally to God. An Ecclefiaftic holding by Knight's Service shall pay no Relief | . A Parson of a Church, or such Parson as hath no Benefice, fhall not be distrain'd to come to the King's Leet, nor that of any other Lord. If any Person, who by his Lands ought to be chosen Bailiff, or Beadle, &c. be made a Clerk, he shall not be chosen, and if he be, may discharge him-

<sup>\* 2</sup> Inft. 627. † Sect. 135. ‡ 1 Inft. 70 a 5 Fleta l. 3. c. 16. S. 11, 12, 13. ‡ 1 Inft. 70. b. felf

felf by Writ. And it is well known that no Parfon shall be put on a Jury. Thus the Privileges which are feverally given to Peers, Infants and Widows, unite in the Clergy. And for what Reasons? Why, in Honour of the Excellence and Usefulness of the Office, and that they might have no Avocation from it; ut Nemo militans Deo implicatur secularibus Negotiis +. Or according to St. Cyprian I. Ut nulla re avocarentur nec cogitare aut agere Seculalaria cogerentur, fed Die & Noche calestibus Rebus & spiritualibus serviant. That they should have no Avocation, nor be obliged to trouble themselves in Thought or Deed with temporal Affairs, but apply themselves entirely to spiritual. Indeed. have formerly accepted temporal Offices of great Weight and Care, and of later Times have condefeended to be Justices of the Peace; but this hath been Matter of mere Grace, and to which they could not be compelled.

of

h

is

ts

ne

i-

d-

ot

on

ofe

10

er-

ıld 1.

W,

ter

mm-

do

on

the

od.

pay fon

me

If

ofen.

hall

im-

o a

. b. felf

Thirdly, As to their Revenues, they are immense, as must appear when we consider the Income of Church Lands, Cathedral, Collegiate, and other Ecclefiastical Preferments; besides Tithes (of which, great Tithes or the Tithes of Corn, if they are but the roth in Quantity, are at least (deducting the Expences of Seed, fallowing, composting, ploughing, lowing, preferving from Vermin, reaping, &c.) one Fifth in Value. Indeed fome of these have been

fince Heavy VIII's Time in Lay Hands.

The Restraints which the Law hath laid on the Clergy shew in what Light it considers their Ministry. 'Incumbent is derived, fays my Lord Coke, of incumbo, to be diligently resident obnixe

F 4 Operam

F. N. B. 160. C. 175 B. + 1 Inft. 76. b. t Selden's Hift. of Tithes 33.

#### 104 GHAMPION.

Operam dare, and therefore the Law doth intend him to be resident on his Benefice ";" for which Reason, if an Action of Debt be brought against John Rector of T. in the County of B. he cannot plead that he dwelt at another Place +; for a Parfon sball be intended by Law to be resident upon bis Benefice, for the Cure of Souls which be bas there: For a Parson who bath Cure of Souls, and is Non-Resident, non est Dispensator, sed Dissipator, non Speculator sed Spiculator, and therefore no such thing shall be prefumed, these are the Words of the Book; nay, the Law carries this Presumption so far, That if he hath two Benefices, be shall be supposed resident on them BOTH T; and our Statute Law & is so severe on this Point, That a Parson who is Non resident one Month at a time, or two Months in all in a Year, shall forfeit 10s. for every Offence, and 20s. for purchasing a Dispensation to the contrary, and the Dispensation to be word. The Intent of this Statute is by the Judges faid to be that he should pascere gregem Cibo, Exemplo & Verbo, Feed his Flock with Meat, Precept, and Example. | Indeed Chaplains to great Men, who are entitled by Statutes to hold Pluralities, are excepted out of this Penalty while they are in Duty, that the Nobility may not want their Instructions and good Examples. Nay, so careful is the Law, that the Clergy should not be any Ways hindred or disturbed in their spiritual Office, that they are forbid to take any Lands to farm or to buy and fell in Markets, &c. under very severe Penalties .\*, that nothing might prevent them from discharging their Duties to the Souls of Men.

fo

m

pr

W

of

tw

20

th

m ed do

in

So

<sup>\*</sup> I Inft. 119. † 11 Coke 70 b. † Doct. Plac. fol. 2. § 21 H. 8. c. 13. f. 26, 27. || Cro. Eliz. 591. \* 21 H. 8. c. 13. f. 1, 2, &c. Having

h

fŁ

ot

772

e-

be

10

tb

115

at

ut A

ti-

by

778

zż,

at

es,

in

n-

is

ys

ey

nd

\*,

ng

A.

ac.

iz.

ng

Ture Day.

Having thus confidered the Clergy as briefly as poffible in a religious and legal Sense, we shall in our next Saturday's Paper attempt to draw some wholefome Inferences, with which we shall conclude our Apology.

Hard one I made to exceled the sense queles hat come the black was near the will find a

#### e commencially be the transference of the commence of INDEX to the TIMES.

T is now affirm'd that the Brest Squadron is not yet fail'd Whence some People imagine, that Scare Crow Fleets are not peculiar to this Side of the Water.

'Tis added, that, if the Spanish Men of War from Gadiz, have really ventured to Sea, there is much Reason to conclude that the Threats given out on one Hand, with Respect to Mahon, and the French Armaments on the other, were no more than a Feint, to procure them an Opportunity.

In order to render the Establishment for the Marines in all Respects as cheap as possible, the Officers Widows are to have the same Provision with those of the Land-Forces. So that the Difference between the two, has hitherto proved to be merely nominal.

It has afforded some small Matter of Complaint that, in the Disposal of certain late military Preferments, our northern Countrymen, have been favoured like Benjamin by his Brother Joseph, with a double Portion.

The two late City-Entertainments having been honoured with fome of the most illustrious Company. in the Kingdom, it has been regretted that the fame Sort of Caution was not inserted in the Tickets, to hinder their falling into the Dirty Hands of Pl-n;

F 5

as is used to prevent the Admission of Bad Company, to a Ball, or in the Walks of Spring Garden.

No Motion has yet been made for removing the Embargo, tho' there is not a precedent of the like in the whole English Story. But on proper Aplication, occasional Orders of Council are given, to dismiss such Vessels, as have already smarted sufficiently, which, no doubt, must induce our Merchants to approach that important Board with uncommon Reverence.

The Transport Ships lying between Deptford and Woolwich, are, almost as much the Admiration of the Public, as the never-to-be-forgotten Squadron that fo

long paraded it at Spithead

The Premium given to Sailors for entring on Board a Man of War, on a Compromise between the Government and the Merchants, is now advanced to the exorbitant Rate of 12 Guineas. So that a Ship which carries 12 Hands, pays a Toll of 48 Guineas for the Privilege of Navigation.

#### MINISTERIAL PUFFS.

In Friday's Gazetteer, by the fagacious Mr. Freeman, a Home Affertion that the Fate of the Admirnistration and that of the Public are twisted on the Jame Thread.

And, in that of To-day, a very abstruse Differtation on Political-Saufage-Making, mon behalf and

that, suither Distribution of certain lase and one before

mental bay no chern Countried Countries Seed Freur



Sort of Caudon was not oblered in the Tielsets, to

under their falling into the Diew Hands of Plant

TUESDAY,

fhe

The diff

the

the teac

We

nior

terta

Mr. ven

it m

mof

us fo wife Am Con othe

V

a rie

7

The second of the second second second second

Tuesday, April, 15, 1740.

In folo vivendi Caufa Palato eft. JUVENAL.



pto its

on

nd

he

6

rd n-

X

ch

the

Mil

owl

ee

mar

the

ati-

1011

100

Lis

hob

restair.

1

1186

ball

T,

O Paffion hath fo much the Afcendant in the Composition of Human Nature as Vanity: Indeed, I could almost venture to affirm, that there is no Ingredient so equally distributed no Ingredient to equally different amongst us as this, not even Fear, of

which my Lord Rochester afferts; All Men would shew it if they durst; so I apprehend all Men would shew their Vanity if they durst, and that we are not diffinguish'd from one another by the Degrees of these Passions, but by the Power of subduing, or rather concealing them: For good Sense will always teach us, that by betraying either Fear or Vanity, we expole both to the Attacks of our Enemies.

This Observation, perhaps, gave Rise to an Opinion that Men were a Sort of Puppets, form'd to entertain the Gods by their ridiculous Gestures, or, as Mr. Pope terms it, made the standing Jest of Heaven: For, as Vanity is the true Source of Ridicule, it might possibly be imagined that so large and almost equal a Proportion could be distributed among us for no other End. I have often thought that fuch wife Men as conceal their Vanity, make a large Amends to themselves by feeding this Passion with Contemplation on the ridiculous Appearance of it in others.

Vanity, or the Defire of excelling, to cast it in a ridiculous Light (for it may be feen in one very odious,

odious, being perhaps at the Bottom of most Villany, and the Cause of most human Miseries) may be considered as exerting itself two Ways; either as it pushes us on to attempt excelling in Particulars, to which we are utterly unequal, or to display Excellence in Qualities which are in themselves very mean and trivial. As I have before touched on the former of these, I shall at present only animadvert on the latter, or that Species of Vanity, which exerts it self in mean, indifferent, and sometimes vicious Habits.

I

d

h

t

Hence it is, that in the Country many Gentlemen become excellent Fox-hunters, or great Adepts in Horse-racing and Cock-fighting; and in the Town an admirable Taste is discovered in Dress and Equipage; and that several Persons of Distinction are remarked for putting on their Cloaths well, whilst others are not a little Vain in shewing that, tho' Fortune hath destin'd them to ride in Coaches, they are nevertheless as FIT to drive, or ride behind them.

Nay, there is an Excellence (if I may so call it) in Badness. A certain great Genius hath laid down Rules for the Art of Sinking in Writing, or in other Words, of Writing as ill as possible, in which Persection our greatest Poet hath thought sit to celebrate such as have chiefly excelled, in an Epic Poem; nay, the numerous frequenters of Hurlothrumbo, all acknowledged their Pleasure, arose from the exquisite Badness of the Performance, and many Persons have express an Impatience to read the Apology for the Life of Mr. Colley Cibber, Comedian; afferting, they are sure it must be the saddest Stuff that ever was writ.

But, as my Readers will easily suggest to themfelves numberless Instances of this consummate Impersection, at least every one will be able to surnish himself with the Instance of One whose Great-

ness they can account for only from his Excellence in Badnoness in every Kind. I shall confine the rest of my Paper to one Set of Heroes, whom I chuse to call the Knights of the Trencher; an Order which will confer as much Honour as any other that gives no Idea of any superior Merit in the Wearer; I mean those Gentlemen who are proud of the Voraciousness of their Appetite, of being able to swallow several Pounds of Flesh more at a Meal than their fellow Creatures.

I have been often entertained by a Worthy of this Kind with his Exploits: I have known him as vain of the entire Demolition of a Turkey, or a fuccessful Attack on a Surloin, as a General could have been of the Storming a Town, or the Over-

throw of an Army.

be

it

to

elan

or-

on

rts

ous

le-

pts

reis

ncell,

at,

be-

it)

own in

hich

ce-

Epic

ur lo-

role

and

ber,

sad-

nem-

Im-

furreat-

neis

Every Reader must have heard of several Engagements in this Way. The Battle of the Eggs; which happened a sew Years since in Somersessire, is very samous to this Day. This was a drawn Battle, the Town wherein it was sought not being able to surnish a sufficient Quantity of Ammunition to try the Prowess of either of the Combatants.

A certain military Gentleman, belonging to the Train'd-Bands, was formerly known in this City by the Name of the Scourge of Ordinaries. This brave Officer had with great Conduct and Courage entirely routed all the Ordinaries from Charing-Gross to the Exchange. He is imagined to have died by the Wound of a poison'd Goose, which he received while he was charging, with most voracious Gallantry, at a City Feaft, where he ferved as a Voluntier. He was reckoned to have been a better Man, by at least a large Shoulder of Mutton, than any in the Kingdom; and is faid to have envied no Heroe in Haftory fo much as the Empefor Maximin, who is faid to have eaten 40 Pounds of Flesh at a Meal.

I have heard of another Heroe, who was so excellent at his Knise and Fork, that he was frequently invited by several curious People, who took great Delight in seeing him eat. This Gentleman might have been said, in more Senses than one, to have

lived by eating.

Success in this, as in most Contentions, hath as often been owing to Conduct, as to Courage or Strength. I remember a famous Prize-Eater, who had by many laxative Doses reduced his Body to fuch a Habit, that his Belly was little more than a Vehicle to convey his Meat downwards. By which means, he had overcome all the celebrated Eaters of his Age, and his House was every where adorned with Trophies of the Conquests of his law. The Weapon he chiefly delighted in was a Surloin of Roaft-Beef, at which he never was out-done but once; but this, as he afterwards told me, gave him little Pain, when he discovered that his Antagonist was a Roman Catholic, and was just discharged from his Lent Diet. 'And to shew you, said he, that he was a pretty good Man, he had in that forty Day's Abstinence fasted away two moderate Fish-Ponds.

One Thing remarkable among these Knights of the Trencher is, that the truest Heroes among them, are commonly the greatest Boasters. They are continually entertaining Company with their Performances; I have however known some, who, to their great Praise, have been pretty silent on that Head; nay, I have heard a Gentleman bewaiting his lost Appetite, and at the same Time seen bim devour as much as would have served half a Dozen mode.

rate People.

It is recorded of Vitellius, that he had near 10000 Dishes for Supper, of each of which, (says my Friend) if he had tasted a moderate Quantity only, he must have had a glorious Stomach. Ta-

323

citt

he

wh

an

- 6

nes

clai

wh

Me

wh

pan

any

rati

hav

the

feru

fav

Ma

tha

Dir

He

Ser

to-

wb

car

S

from tells us of this Knight of the Trencher, that he from upwards of feven Millions in a few Months, and Josephus adds, if he had reigned much longer, he would have eat up the Empire. Notwithstanding which he very modestly set forth his Temperance in

an Oration to the People.

Besides those who place all Merit in the Largeness of their Stomach, there are others, who may claim a just Right of being mentioned here, and who are as vain of the Nicety of their Tafte. Men, whole whole Business it is to consider what they shall eat. One of this Sort never regards: whom he is to dine with, but what he is to dine upon: He would at any Time quit the better Company, for the better Dinner, and if he purchases any Rarity at his own Coft, he chuses to dine alone, rather than to admit any Partaker therein. I. have known a Person so extravagantly devoted to the pleasing his Palate, that he would not have fcrupled going a long Journey to have feasted on a favourite Dish; and have seen the Journal of a Man's Life, which confifted of no other Articles. than the feveral Dilhes which had compoled him Dinners and Suppers.

Several Writers have been very severe on these Heroes. Dr. South particularly, who, in one of his Sermons attempts to strip them of their Pretentions to Humanity, and very boldly declares, He can see no Reason, Why he should be reckon'd less a Beast who carries his Burthen in his Belly, than he who

carries it at his Back.

#### INDEX to the TIMES.

THE Opportunity, given to the Spanish Menof War and Galleons to fail from Cadiz to the West-Indies, without Interruption from a Squadron,

dron, that has been so long station'd in that Neighbourhood, as one would think, for Observation only, has occasion'd a Variety of Reflections, all redounding to the Honour, and manifelting the Popularity of that great Man who is the Nonpareil of the Age.

'I is added, that the faid Men of War and Galleons have a confiderable Number of Land-Forces on Board: Which may possibly be thought very

welcome News at Jamaica.

The Person, who quitted the Spanish West India. Service, between two and three Years ago, to make great Discoveries in England, and was detain'd, for some Time, in a Messenger's Hands at Falmouth, has been rewarded with a Commission in the Ultra-Marines; now on the Point of being raised in America; tho' what his Services were, hath, as yet, continu'd a Secret to the Public.

The Petit-Sharpers in the Horse-Race Way, are, already, concerning proper Measures to jecky the Le-

gillature. and other man with the

The Proclamation, to encourage affociated Bodies of Men, to make War on the Dominions of Spain, under Protection of his Majesty's Charter, has, at last, been made public: So that our Northern Countrymen, have now another Opportunity to possess themselves of Darien.

They have already begun treating in the City and Liberty of Westminster against the next general Election, — Much to the Honour of the Dealers

on both Sides.

e de la

THURSDAY

Exp

to be

guiff

denc

forg

Serv

at.

knov

all h

prefl

when

capa

fion,

ders

fill infter ferve were the I

Man

# Corchogram and the control of the co

THURSDAY, April 17, 1740.



•

25

,

0

y

6

HAT Mony is Power, is evident even from all the Circumstances and Correspondencies of private Life; An As laden with Gold, will command a City, as well as conquer it: The Man of Wealth, tho' without the smallest Particle of Merit to

justify Providence for having enriched him at the Expence of his Fellow Creatures, never appears but to be courted, careffed, and flattered; to be diffinguished by all manner of Compliments and Precedencies: to be indulged in all his Humours, to be forgiven all his Infults, and to create a voluntary Servitude in all that have the Honour to approach him: Nay, what can never be sufficiently wondered at, or fatisfactorily accounted for, should he be known to be the most worthless of his Species, that all he possesses is the Acquisition of Fraud and Oppression; that he is never commonly civil, but where he means to enfnare; that he has not a Soul capable of any thing like Friendship, or Compasfion, or Generofity, or any one Quality that borders upon Virtue; the same ridiculous Homage is fill paid him; tho' all curfe, all adore him; and instead of being treated as his Actions really deferve, he could reap no farther Advantages if they were what they ought to be. Such, and so great is the Influence of Mony in common Life, between Man and Man, where no Hope, or Expectation

influences; or Office, or Precedency destroys the na-

tural Equality of Brethren.

That Mony then is Power, when connected with Authority, when lodged in the Hands of Princes, when employed in the Grand Affairs of Govern. ment, when addressed to the Wants, Weaknesses, Luxuries, and Extravagancies of Mankind, no Body can dispute, no Body can deny, without flying in the Face of Conviction, and shutting their Eyes on Facts, that have the Experience of all Ages and Nations to support them. Let no one, therefore, presume to say, that a Constitution cannot be overturned, as long as the Will of the Prince is still subject to the Letter of the Law: 'Tis notorious Laws may be only Echos to the Will of the Prince; and, whether uttered from his own Royal Mouth, or by the joint Voice of the whole Legislature, the Consequences to the People are just the same. Let us only suppose, then, that the Prince, or his Ministers, could find ways and means to engrois the Treatures of a Nation, from that fatal Moment, fuch is the wretched Depravity of Humane Nature; they are Masters of the Constitution, and can make it wear what Shape they pleafe. There is no need of the dreadful Words, For fuch is our Pleasure; there is no need of Armies to back the tyrannical Fiat; there is no need of Racks and Halters to enforce Obedience: All their Measures will be legal, and, therefore, will be called just: The Constitution will be pleaded to destroy the Constitution: And Liberty may be at an End before there is the least Apprehension of Danger.

This allow'd, as I think it cannot be disputed, of what infinite Importance to the People of Great Britain are parliamentary Demands, and Grants of Mony? If Mony is Power, that Power is our own, till the Supply is voted, and we may employ it as we please; but, once parted with, we are our selves

П

at t

fore

of t

at t

We

pen

mei

of

ceiv

are

and

mo

one

Co

Pri

and

WO

the

ma

Ha

be

WO

the

WO

free

rup

Ob

the

fits

Son

to

cil,

fup

he

rec

mi

the

#### OHAMPION. 118

na-

ith

es,

rn-

les,

Bo-

ing

yes

and

ore,

ver-

lub-

aws

and,

by Con-

t us

ters,

fures

the

are

wear

fthe

re 16

Piat ;

force

will

berty

ppre-

d, of

Great

ets of

own,

it as

felves

at

at the Mercy of those, who, but the Moment before, had their Dependance on us. The Sovereigns of this Island, neither in their own Persons, or when at the Head of the whole Legislature, have any Wealth of their own; every Shilling they difpense, except some few Remains of the ancient Demeines of the Crown, must flow from the Packets of the People; must flow freely too; what they receive, we must give: Compulsion, and Exaction. are Terms we have been a long Time Strangers to, and 'tis our own Fault if ever they terrify us any more. This one Privilege then of taxing ourselves, one would think, was alone fufficient to make our Constitution immortal, and unchangable: As the Prince has an annual Dependance on us to raile, and defray the annual Charge of Government, one would think Redrefs of Grievances would be always the Terms; one would think, that when the Demand of Aids was made from the Throne on one Hand, the Remonstrance from the Subjects would be presented on the other: That the Grant from us would be conditional; and that, on the very Day the Mony-Bills were passed, an universal Jubilee would be held thro' the Nation for Joy of being freed, or preferved from all Encreachments, Corruptions, or other home-bred Calamities.

Neither, would one think it possible for any Obstacle to interfere with this yearly Adjustment of the Accounts of Government, with regard to Benefits received, and Expences incurred: For, as the Sovereign can only demand, not compel, so those, to whom those Demands are made, are not a Council, formed of his own Creatures, who might be supposed ready prepared to receive what Impression he pleased, not an House of Lords merely, who, receiving their Senatorial Rank from the Crown, might, possibly, be too blindly attached to it, but the free Representatives of the People, freely chosen

from among the general Body, to be the grand Truftees of their Lives, Honours, Liberties, and Fortunes; vested with the whole Power of those they represent, to keep the Balance of the three Estates even; to propose what was right, over rule what was wrong; fcrutinize rigoroully into the necessity of every Demand on the public Treasure; as rigoroufly examine if former Grants were faithfully apply'd; and, in Case of Milmanagement or Corruption, to bring the Authors to condign Punishment. By their own Interests, seemingly obliged to make this the Rule of their Conduct, fince the Welfare of them and their Posterity were equally concerned in their Resolutions, with that of the meanest Subject; and, in particular, fince those who had not a confiderable Share of Property to Hazard by way of Pledge for their Integrity, were not permitted to fit as Members of that august Assembly.

This being the case, I say, one would think it impossible that so excellent a Provision for the Safety and Happiness of the People, should ever be defroyed :- But, as declared above, Mony is Power; and if ever the Ministers of the Crown, from the Calamities of the Times, should become the grand Stewards of the public Treasures; If ever those Treasures should greatly exceed in their annual Produce, what was ever asked, granted, or wanted before; If the Accounts, referring to the Service, Amount and Disposal of those Treasures, should become too intricate and mysterious for common Examination; and continual Difficulties should be started to prevent Enquiries; If an unknown Balance should remain in a Minister's Hands from Year to Year, to be employed almost at Discretion, and every Officer, down to the lowest Clerk, in every Post belonging to the Revenue, be made a Tool to that Minister; If one fingle Family should engrois all the Power, and the best Part of the Prinothin tech the sy wood on Earland V tuate vain.

'Tis such a would the Wacred,

night

Gr. o

o the

of the

might
Tenure
mands
the wh
this pe
rating
Step,
undenito brin

the Reforme I wealth Time I But

mozum
mozum
mapper
be calle
plies tl
mould

from t

the Profits of those lucrative Establishments, and nothing like a Check remained to thwart, or detect their Frauds, or Oppressions, the Power of Many would be proved superior to any other Power upon Earth, and all the Expedients, that the Wisdom and Virtue of our Ancestors had provided to perpetuate our Felicity, interpose for our Preservation in

ul-

01-

ey

tes

hat

ity go-

ap-

ıp-

nt.

ke

are

ned

ub-

t a

vay

to

it

afe-

de-

er;

the

and

ro-

be-

ice,

non

be Ba-

rom

cre-

erk,

ade

nily of the

Tis true, to demonstrate by particular Facts, that such a venal Influence had actually taken Place, would be one of the most difficult Undertakings in he World: no Night is too dark, no Privacy too acred, for fo infamous a Correspondence. Bargains might be made by the Year, for Speeches, Votes, Ge. or each distinct Job might be rated according the Necessities of the Seller, or the Emergencies of the Times: Penfions, Places, civil and military, night become the Wages of Corruption. And the Tenure of them, implicit Obedience to the Commands of the Minister who bestowed them: In short, he whole Strength of a Nation might be wasted in his pernicious Brokerage, and yet the most penerating Eye not be able to trace the Evil, slep by sep, to its Source, so as to render it plain and indeniable to the View of the whole Nation; fo as bring the Parties, principally concerned, within he Reach of Justice, and set on foot such a wholome Regulation, as might preserve the Commonwealth from the like iniquitous Practices for the lime to come.

But the legal Evidence might not be forthcoming, moral Evidence might: The Tree might be hown by its Fruits bowever: and, if it ever should happen, which God forbid! that Parliaments should be called only for Form's Sake, to grant the Supplies that were pre-determined to be raised; if it hould become a Fashion to compliment Speeches from the Throne, let their Contents be what they

would:

#### TIS CHAMPION

would ! If more Respect and Partiality should be pay'd to the Civil Lift, than to the most beceffare Calls of Government, in the most critical Circum. stances: If all Demands from that Quarter, should be received as Laws, not to be disputed but obey'd If Gentlemen, instead of being anxious for their own Characters, for the Interest of themselves and their Posterity, for their Duty to their Constituents, and their inviolable Obligations to their Country should facrifice all to gratify the Cravings of an infatiable A fhould even vie with each, other in the most fordid Adulation, nay, affect to wonder that those who ask, were so moderate in their De fires, and fo flow and backward to make them known; If Redress of Grievances should be no longer confidered as the Bufiness of a Seffion, but on the contrary, all that appeared as Advocates for the People, should be reproached as Traitors and Incendiaries: If it should be a prevailing Doctrin among the Members, that, once chosen, they had a Right, a supreme uncontrollable Right, to act a they pleased; without the least Reference to their Principals, without the least Concern for their Ap probation, without the least Fear of their Resent ment, or Regard for their Interest, Honour, of Safety: If ever fo detestable a Period as this should arife to fadden the Annals of the British Story, on might, without Breach of Charity, conclude tha Mony was Power, and that no Tyranny whateve could threaten us with more inflant, or more un avoidable Mischiefs. LILBOURNE

M

A

th

#### INDEX to the TIMES.

A T last the Embargo is taken off, to the inex pressible Satisfaction of those who have bee so long aggrieved by it. And if the Frauds an

Oppressions of the Press-Officers were likewise remov'd, we might once more say our Navigation was free.

The Canterbury Man of War lately arriv'd from Gibraltar, has put on shore no less than one Hundred and Forty Sick Men, many of

whom are fince dead.

1 be

Mary cum-

rould

v'd

their

and

ients.

ntry.

in in

other

them

but tes for s and chad

act a

their

ir Ap

Refent ur, of Thous

y, on

e tha

hateve

ore un

NE

S.

ne inex

ve bee

uds an

Orders are given to the Work-men to turn the gand Arch of the Lottery-Bridge as fast as possible—That the People may have something to stare at for their Mony.



SATURDAY, April 19, 1740.

Procul, O procul este, Profani, Exclamat Vates, totq; absistite Luco.

VIRGIL.

The Apology for the CLERGY concluded.



AVING explained the Particulars which compose the true Character of a Christian Minister, I shall now draw them closer together, that the Reader may at one View comprehend this amiable Picture.

A Clergyman is a Succeffor of Christ's Disciples: A Character which not only includes an Idea of all the moral Virtues, such as Temperance, Charity, Patience, &c. but he must be humble, charitable, benevolent, void of Envy, void of Pride, void of Vanity, void of Rapaciousness, gentle, candid, truly forry

forry for the Sins and Misfortunes of Men, and rejoicing in their Virtue and Happiness. This good
Man is entrusted with the Care of our Souls, over
which he is to watch as a Shepherd for his Sheep: To
Feed the Rich with Precept and Example, and the
Poor with Meat also. To live in daily Communication with his Flock, and chiefly with those who
want him most, (as the Poor and Distress'd) nay,
and after his Blessed Master's Example, to eat with
Publicans and Sinners; but with a View of reclaiming them by his Admonitions, not of fatning himself by their Dainties.

Can such a Man as this be the Object of Contempt? or can any be more entitled to Respect and Honour? Perhaps indeed Boys and Beaus, and Madmen, and Rakes, and Fools, and Villains, may laugh at this sacred Person; may shake those ridiculous Heads at him which would have been slung in the Face of a Socrates or a Placo. But can such Contempt as this which would have been enjoyed by a Heathen, be felt by a Christian Philosopher, while all the good, the sober, the virtuous and the sensible Parts of Mankind concur in paying him Ho-

nour and Respect?

But perhaps this will be denied to be the Case, and I shall be told that some of this latter Kind, have lately not only spoke but writ against the Clergy. I answer, if there are any such, they are Enemies to the Men and not the Order: Nay, the Order cannot be wounded through a bad Man's Sides, for he is really not of it. It is not a particular Habit, nor mounting once a Week into a Pulpit, nor taking the Revenues of the Church, can make a Man a Minister of Christ, but the fulfilling his Precepts and following his Example.

As I have already therefore shewn what a Clergyman is, I will now shew what he is not; but to avoid Prolixity, I will throw the several particular Features into one general Picture.

te

Let us suppose then, a Man of loose Morals, proud. malevolent, vain, rapacious, and revengeful; not grieving at, but triumphing over the Sins of Men. and rejoicing, like the Devil, that they will be punished for them; deaf to the Cries of the Poor; shunning the Diffres'd; blind to Merit; a Magnifier and Spreader of Slander; not shunning the Society of the Wicked for fear of Contamination, but from Hypocrify and Vain Glory; hating not Vice but the Vicious; refenting not only an Injury, but the least Affront with Inveteracy. Let us suppose this Man feasting himself luxuriously at the Tables of the Great. where he is suffered at the Expence of flattering their Vices, and often too, as meanly submitting to fee himself and his Order, nay often Religion itself. ridiculed, whilst, that he may join in the Burgundy, he joins in the Laugh, or rather is laughed at by the Fools he flatters - Suppose him going hence, (perhaps in his Chariot) through the Streets. and contemptuously overlooking a Man of Merit and Learning in Distress. Prob Deum atque Hominum Fidem! Is this a Christian? - Perhaps it will be faid I have drawn a Monster, and not a Portrait taken from Life. God forbid it should: but it is not sufficient that the whole does not refemble; for he who hath but an Eye, a Nose, a fingle Feature in this deformed Figure, can challenge none of the Honours due to a Minister of the Gospel.

But why shall a wicked Clergymen be more an Object of Contempt than any other wicked Man, who is equally obliged to the Observance of all Chris-

tian Duties?

od

er

To

be

ca-

ho

y,

ith

m-

m-

on-

nd

ad-

ay

ul-

-in

ach

by

er,

the

Io-

afe,

nd.

ler-

ne-

Or-

des,

Ha-

ak-

ın a

and

gy-

roid

ea-

Let

Because a Clergyman is immediately set apart for the service of his Creator. And therefore, if he be unequal to his Office, cannot expect to avoid Contempt in common with all other inadequate and unfit Members of a Profession. Cowardice is contemp-Vol. II, tible in all, but much more so in the Soldier, who professes an Office to which it is immediately necessary; and surely no one will infinuate that Piety and Christian Virtue are less necessary to the Discharge of

the Christian Ministry.

But in fact, a bad Clergyman is the worst of Men: for it may happen that Men whose Educations have only imbibed the general Principles of Religion, may afterwards, in the Avocations of Business or Pleasure, fo far lose fight of that great Guide, that they may be hurried into the Commission of many Sins, which Reflection would have prevented; and thus may be true Christians in their Theory, tho' they may deviate a little in their Practice; but this cannot be the Case with the Clergy, who are instructed in all the Secrets of, and have fearched Religion to the bottom, which they are afterwards, by the necessary Duty of their Calling, obliged to meditate fo constantly upon, that they may in a manner be faid to have Heaven and Hell continually before their Eyes. It is therefore impossible that these (if they are endowed with a steady Faith and a moderate Understanding) should advisedly, knowingly, and deliberately, forfeit the former, and risque the latter. Is there a Man on Earth Fool enough to prefer an Entertainment or a Feast to fixty Years long, uninterrupted Felicity? How weak is this Comparison to illustrate the immense Distance between the trifling, short Enjoyments of this World and Eternity; and can we believe that any Man would be mad enough, would be Fool enough, deliberately to prefer the former of these to the latter, unless he doubted, nay very greatly doubted, whether the Offer in Reversion depended on as much Certainty as that in Possession.

I argue therefore thus:

Eternal and infinite Happiness, is infinitely preferable to that which is very confined in its Degree, and very short in Duration.

By

fu

th

tia

th

he

an

aff

ter

fuj

PO T

tru

tri

th

By pursuing the Delights of Sin, the Gospel tells us, we not only forfeit Eternal Happiness, but shall suffer Eternal Misery.

The Clergy not only know this, but have thefe

Promises and Threats daily before their Eyes.

What then can the most candid Man conclude of a Clergyman, whom he beholds pursuing the very Measures which the Gospel shews him lead to the incurring Eternal Misery, and avoiding that Road which would conduct him to infinite Happiness, unless, but that he is an Ideot or an Unbeliever?

And as a Clergyman cannot be supposed a Christian without being a good Man; so if he be a Deist or an Atheist he is infinitely worse than all others of that Kind; for he must be both a Hypocrite and a

Cheat.

y

In what other Light can such a Wretch appear in the Pulpit, than that of a Quack-Doctor on the Stage, who trumpets over the Virtues of his Pills only to pick the Pockets of the Multitude, whilst he believes the direct contrary of what he says, and begs to be excused from taking any of them himfelf?

Let such Wretches therefore, if any such there be, affure themselves that it is as impossible for any Order or Dignity to wipe off Contempt from their Characters, as to strip Jet of the Idea of Blackness: But suppose they should happen to be in the Wrong, suppose (as they will most certainly find them) the Threats as well as Promises of the Gospel should be true, what an Account are they then to make? How trisling is the Contempt of the World to what they then will suffer?

Nunc & Pauperiem & duros perferre Labores!

G 2

When

When they will be forced to render up an Account of their Charge, and must suffer for the Sins of all those whom their Examples have led aftray. They will then be taught that the Duty of a Shepherd is not sleecing only. And will find themselves obliged to account not only for the lost Souls, but the lost Tithes too, which they took of Common Right, or, in other Words, without doing any thing for them.

I have thus finished what I intended, and what I begun with a good Design; for as nothing can hurt Religion so much as a Contempt of the Clergy, so nothing can justify or indeed cause any such Contempt but their own bad Lives. If there are any therefore among them who want Reformation in this Particular, it would be a truly Episcopal Office to attempt it. If I should awaken any such Enquiry, I have had large Amends for my Labour, and shall be very indifferent whether avowed Desits abuse me for having Religion, or Hypocrites for having none. L.

Br

in

the

ma

wh

tia

be

pro

exc this futu

ter

A

to f

tain

with

Adr A

Che

Pift

lifb :

Paf

Tews

#### INDEX to the TIMES.

From the New Office of Intelligence.

To BE RAFFLED FOR,

ON the Drum Head, the Kingdom of Corfica, abounding with Necessaries, well situated for Commerce, and of great Consequence in the Mediterranean; together with a Royal Title, Crown, Sceptre, &c. which will be thrown into the Bargain.

Jews excluded. The Winner to pay off all Encumbrances, and get Poffession as he can. The French being now Tenants at Will.

## To BE Cudge L'D For.

The Dutchies of Bergue and Juliers, fituated, as may be feen in the Map, very conveniently for an Appendage to the Dominions of many Great Princes. The Kings of Poland and Prusia, the Margrave of Brandenburg Bareith, and his most Christian Majesty in behalf of the Prince of Sultzbach, are already on the List of Champions; and 'tis not certain but as many more may enter.

rt

)-

e-

r-

t-

I

be

or L.

B.

ica,

for

edi-

wn,

Bar-

In-

en-

And

ews

Note, The College of Physicians are to give Notice when the Champions are to mount: His most Christian infilts on holding Stakes, and the Emperor will be call'd upon to see fair Play.

#### most send sanivaw this R Bra's not paint to all him

Several bungling Imitators, have lately thought proper to dress out their Paragraphs in *Italics*, to excite the Curiosity, or Admiration of their Readers, this is to advise the said Imitators, to take care for the suture that their Points do not consist in the Character only.

# od, the western floute save that consider it, that a stand to the test as the same Auch more wighted

A List of the Champions of Great-Britain, that is to say, Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, Captains, &c. is order'd to be printed; that, together with their Heroic Actions, their Names may be the Admiration of all Posterity.

At the Masquerade on Thursday Night Messieurs les Chevaliers d'Industrie, having over-loaded their Pocket-Pistols, they recoiled upon themselves. In plain English: Some Gentlemen from their continual Losses at Passage, suspecting they were bubbled, cut open the G 3

Dice, and found 17 out of 18 charged with a Shot fo lodged as to incline them to run high, that the Box might have the quicker Circulation: Upon which they seized the whole Gang, sealed up the Dice found upon them, and carry'd them before Col. De Veil, who committed three of them to Newgate, Seven Gentlemen of Distinction, who had been rook'd of 400 l. being bound over to prosecute. They are accused of picking up 4000 l. more the same Evening by the same means.

Some Difficulties having arose between the Two Houses, on account of the Bill on the Tapis, for prohibiting Commerce with Spain, and each having infifted on their own Amendments, a free Conference is to be held, on Tuesday next, in the Painted Chamber, where Reason and Common Sense, 'tis said, will

be made the Umpires on both Sides.

The Departure of the Spanish Fleet from Cadiz and Ferrol being confirmed by the Advices both from France and Spain, the Talk upon that Subject is universally renew'd: And such Reflections are every where made upon it, as it might not be safe to print.

According to the Gazetteer, Lord Marchment, Sir William Wyndham, and William Chetwynd, Efg; are gone to pay a Vifit to the late Lord Bolingbroke in France.——If this Paragraph is meant as a Reflection, the Author should have first consider'd, that a Man, to the full as obnoxious, is much more wifited at Home.

The faid Author likewise tells us, that a Pamphlet will soon be publish'd, address'd to the Electors of Great-Britain, with Regard to their Conduct in the ensuing Election.—And other People are of Opinion, that Addresses of a much more cogent Nature will be made, from an opposite Quarter, on the same Occasion.

er boare Gemlengen from their confinencialities of

W

G

W

W

T

tri

M

# CHONOSCHESS!

TUESDAY, April 22, 1740.

- melius non tangere clamo.

Hor.



a

d

26

Z,

T may, I believe, be affirmed that the Generality of Mankind, (I mean fuch as are at all acquainted with History) know much more of former Times than their own. Most of us may be considered like the Spectators

of one of Mr. Rich's Entertainments; we see Things only in the Light in which that truly ingenious and learned Entertainmatic Author is pleased to exhibit them, without perceiving the several Strings, Wires, Clock-work, & c. which conduct the Machine; and thus we are diverted with the Sights of Serpents, Dragons and Armies, whereas indeed those Objects are no other than Pieces of stuff'd Cloth, painted Wood, and Hobby-Horses, as such of his particular Friends as are admitted behind the Scenes, without any Danger of interrupting his Movements, very well know.

In the fame Manner we are deceived in the Grand Pantomimes played on the Stage of Life, where there is often no less Difference between the Appearances and Reality of Men and Things, and where those who are utter Strangers to the Springs of the political Motion, judging by Habits, Posts or Titles, have actually mistaken Men for Heroes, Patriots and Politicians, who have been in fact as mere Machines as any used by the aforesaid Mr. Rich:

As History cannot furnish any Instance of Political Pantomime equal with the following, I shall set it down at length for the Entertainment of my unlearned Readers, as I have concilely translated it

from Suctorius in his Life of Caligula.

This Heroe (fays my Author) having fent a few of his Guards over the Rbine, where they were to conceal themselves, ordered an Alarm to be brought to him after Dinner, of the Enemy's Approach in vaft Numbers. Upon which he prefently hastned with his chief Officers, and a Party of the Pretorian Horse into the next Wood, whence he returned with the fham Trophies of a Victory, upbraiding the Cowardice of those who stayed behind and crowning the Companions and Partakers of his Victory with Chaplets of a new Name and Species. Another Time, having privately fent forth some of his Hostages, he arose hastily from his Supper and brought them back in Chains, boafting of his Pantomime Adventure in the most extravagant Mannerdefiring those who told him that all the Troops were returned from the Expedition, to fit down in their Armour, and ridiculously repeating to them a celebrated Verse of Virgil; in which Eneas encourages his Followers to persevere in encountering all Dangers and Toils in Hopes of their future Happiness; inveighing bitterly at the same time against the Senate, and those Romans who were absent, and enjoyed the Pleasures of Rome, whilst Casar expofed himself to such eminent Dangers. Lastly, He drew out his Army on the Sea-shore, and disposed every thing as for a Battel, no one knowing or even guesting what he intended, when fuddenly he ordered all the Soldiers to fill their Helmets with Cockles, wo after Viet Cor Man

ant

bab impreal fide and dibl and

WI

and

thou our to b my

flor which he co form the Wo

hatl

as p On tho' Stag

fical Atte

Cockles, which he called the Spoils of the Ocean, worthy of a Place in the Roman Temples. Here, after he had built a Tower as a Monument of his Victory, the Remains of which are kill extant, according to Piti/cus, called by the English the Old Man, he rewarded his Soldiers with 100 Denarii per Man; and, not contented yet with all this Pageantry, he writ to Rome to demand a Triumph.

Ridiculous as this Parade now appears, it is probable not a few of the more ignorant Romans were imposed on by it, and looked on Caligula as a real Conqueror; a Circumstance, which, if we consider the several Tricks played since by Ministers and Statesmen, will not appear so strange or incredible. It is History which strips off the Mask; and shews things in their true Light; but this is not written, or at least publish'd. 'till the ensuing Age, and for the Good of Posterity. I often lament that, being an old Man, I have but little Hopes of seeing those Histories of their own Times, which two of our Cotemporaries, of very great Genius, are said to be compiling.

But, at the same time, I cannot help the felicitating my self and my Countrymen that one learned Man hath thought sit to include his own Age with the History of his Times: for the from a peculiar-Modesty which some in all the Actions of this great Man, he calls it only an Apology for his own Life, and the some imagin'd it would have been confined only to the Theatre, yet certain it is that this valuable. Work hath much greater Matters in View, and may as properly be stilled an Apology for the Life of One who hath played a very comical Part, which, the Theatrical, hath been Acted on a much larger

Stage than Drury Lane.

And here I cannot help mentioning some whimfical Opinions, which perhaps the Novelty of the Attempt may have occasioned; for tho' the Off-

G 5 \ fpring

foring be of fuch a Bulk as is generally thought a Security from being foon buried in a Band-box, and the good Parent feems to imagine that he hath produced, as well as my Lord Clarendon, a KThua is del; for he refules to quote any thing out of Pasquin, lest he should give it a Chance of being remembered; yet some imagined there is great Reason to apprehend with him in Horace, Ne fit superstes; for Goody-the Midwife hath been feen to shake her Head, and Nurse Lewis complains that it lies in a heavy Lump in the Nurfery, and cannot be carried abroad even this fine Weather: Nay, several Grammatical Physicians have not scrupled to say that the Child is produced from Mala Stamina, and instead of being born with all its Senses, hath indeed no Sense in it. As for the Vulgar, they are as incredulous with Regard to this, as to some other Births, and will not believe there was any Off-spring at all; to justify which Suspicion, they alledge that a Guinea hath been infifted on for the Sight of it, a Price which it is improbable any one would give barely to fatisfy his Curiofity; they pretend that the vast Difference between the pale Countenances of those Children, which at all resemble the Father, such as Master Cafar in Egypt, the Heroic Daughter, the Refusal, and Love in a Riddle, all dead long ago, and the stronger Complexion of some others, have brought the Chastity of his Muse into Question; Nay, they aver that his Muse herself hath been long incapable of bringing any thing to the least Form; for that, of late Years, the hath only miscarried of strange Lumps called Odes and Gazetteers. Lastly, They affirm that the old Gentleman hath been dead some time, and that the Laurel (the Heir Loom of the Family) hath fallen down on the Head of his Son.

M

of

fe

OL

Te

th

D

tw

in

10

th

T

on

de

E

W

ve

W

N

M

La

in

lif

hi

be

pl

But notwithstanding such malicious Suggestions, I have the Pleasure to assure the Reader, to (drop the Allegory) that there is such a Book to be had at Mr. Lewis's in Covent-Garden, treating of all manner of Matters promiscuously; that is to say, of Ministers and Actors, Parliaments and Play-houses, of Liberty, Operas, Farces, C. C. R. W. and many other good things; amongst which there are leveral Particulars which no one can know without reading it, and which very probably may not reach Posterity in any other History. If therefore the Opinion, that this Book will have but a short Duration, should be true, it may be attended with two remarkable Circumstances; for the present Age: will not only equal, but exceed Posterity in the Knowledge of their own Times, and the Author may have a very fingular Fate; and, if he creeps into no other Record, out-live the History of his own Life.

-

1-

m

11

10

s,

re

11-

ed

0-

11-

e-

n,

er

al,

he

ht

ey

oa-

for of

ly,

eir

ead

But

I shall very shortly (for we must enjoy good things whilst we have them) give the Reader some Tafte of this invaluable Performance; I shall here only obviate a flying Report, taken from a confident Affertion of some Persons, that whatever Language it was writ in, it certainly could not be: English; an Opinion which may possibly, together with the Price, have obstructed the Sale and prevented any Extracts from it in the Farthing-Post, whose Author may not be good at Translation. Now I shall prove it to be English in the following Manner. Whatever Book is writ in no other Language, is writ in English. This Book is writ in no other Language, Ergo, It is writ in English: Of which Language the Author hath shewn himself a most absolute Master; for surely he must he absolute Master of that whose Laws he can trample under Feet, and which he can use as he pleases. This Power he hath exerted, of which I shall give

a barbarous Instance in the Case of the poor Word Adept ; a Word which I apprehend no School-Boy hath ever wantonly employed, unless to signify the utmost Perfection; for Ignorance they cannot plead who have gone beyond the Accidence, since they must then find that adipiscor walk adeptus: Nay an Englishman may learn from Hudibras,

In Rosierucian lore, as learned As be that vere Adeptus earned:

This Word our great Master hath tortured and wrested to signify a Tyro or Novice, being directly contrary to the Sense in which it hath been hitherto used.

This Spirit of absolute Power is generally whipt out of Boys at School, and I could heartily wish our Adept had been in the Way of such Castigation. And perhaps it is on this Account that one

t

<sup>\*</sup> The Author's Words are thefe: "Mrs. Tofts. who first took her first Grounds of Musick in her own Country, was then BUT an ADEPT in it: Yet whatever Defect the fashionable Skilful might find in ber Manner, she bad, in the general Senie of ber Spectators, Charms that few of the most learned Singers ever arrive at. The Beauty of her fine proportioned Figure, and the exquisitely sweet filver Tone of her Voice, with that peculiar rapid Swiftness of her Throat, were Perfections not to be imitated by Art or Labour.' Thus I have transcribed the subole Paragraph, which, I think, abounds with many Flowers of that exquifitely sweet filver Stile called the Profound, and with Perfections purely the Gifts of Genius, not to be imitated by Art or La-[Vid. Col. Cibb. Apol. fol. 226.]

of our Poets fays, That he who never felt BIRCH, should never wear BAYS, i. e. That no Man should be trusted with a Pen who will take this Method to flew us HIS GREAT COMMAND OF WORDS.

#### INDEX to the TIMES.

To the Worshipful Company of Parish Clerks.

HE Prayers of the good People of England are most earnestly desired for the brave Admiral Vernon, in manifest Danger of falling a Sacrifice to the united nawal Force of Spain, lately let out of the

Ports of Cadiz and Ferrol.

At a Club of Virtuosos, lately assembled in a solemn Conference on a certain Creature call'd THE Man, it was agreed, by no less than 40 of the most illustrious Members, that, both for what he had done, and what he had left undone, he deserved to be exalted to the highest Post in the King-

Yesterday the two following Queries were sent to us, to be submitted to the Consideration of the

77

et

id of.

ed

me rer

ft-

ni-

ri-

nds

ver

ely

a-

of

Which of the M - s will dare to acknowledge that he advised the late Exploit at Porto Bello, with fix Ships of War only, and no Land Forces, fince it was the joint Opinion of them all, that it could hardly be effected with double that Number?

If neither of them dares to acknowlege that he gave fuch Advice, what Right or Pretence have any of them to put in for the smalles Share of

the Glory?

We

We have received Advice from Bayonne, that the two Men of War from Buenos Ayres, are arrived at St. Andero: having on board 846000 Pieces of Eight, according to some Authors, and according to others, several Millions, besides a great Quantity of Vigonia Wool, Leather, &c. Of what Signification is it to be Lords of the Sea? Or what Benefit are we like to reap on this Side of the Globe, at least, from the War?

It is whispered in Excuse of the late unmolested Escape of the Spanish Fleet, after a whole Winter's Expense of Watch, and Ward, is owing to some Mistake of Orders; but whether in the writing, reading, or interpreting, is not yet sufficiently ex-

plained.

We hear two fixty Gun Ships are order'd to be got ready to fail with the utmost Expedition to the West-Indies, to overtake Time.

## CLUTCH DATE OF THE STATE OF THE

THURSDAY, April 24, 1740.



HERE are no two Things of more Importance to a Government, than to render itself feared Abroad, and beloved at Home: Even the most arbitrary Governments are sensible of this Truth, and frequently make it the Rule of their Conduct: Thus,

ar

at

in Turkey, for Example, where no Man pretends to Liberty or Property, but all glory in being born Slaves

Slaves to their great Tyrant, and hold themselves obliged to dye without a Murmur, whenever his Cruelty or Caprice thirfts for human Blood: Yet, even in Turkey, nothing is more frequent than to confult the Inclinations of the People, in every Refolution of Consequence; and, whenever they are disgusted, to make the first Minister, who by his Place, is answerable for every Storm he raises, the Sacrifice to appeale it. This is manifest thro' the whole Series of their Story, this is confirm'd, almost every other Year, in our current News; and. however proudly or absolutely a Vizier may lord it for a while, his Life is always at the Devotion of the People; or his Master, in attempting to screen him from their Resentments, may endanger his own. - Then, with Regard to their Conduct with their Neighbours, we have very lately had a lively Proof of what Moment they efteem it to keep up their Reputation, and appear even more formidable than they really are: Humbled almost to the Duft in their Wars with Perfia, and having had scarce Time to breathe, they were attacked by the mighty Empire of Russia on one Hand, and by that of Germany on the other; their old Enemy Thamas Kouli-Chan took Advantage of their Distress to wrangle for new Advantages; Venice was tempted to put in for a Share of their Spoil; a potent and lucky Rebel ravaged the Bowels of their Dominions. and all Manner of Wants and Distractions invaded even their Capital: Yet, in the Midst of all this Variety of Calamities, did they meanly fue for Peace? Did they acknowledge their Weakness or Mifery to their Enemies? Did they hunt round the the World for Mediators to make up their Quarrels, and waste more Wealth in Treaties, than would defray the Expences of a War? No: They were actuated by a different Spirit; the more Difficulties they had to struggle with, the more Spirit they ex-

ore

an

nd

ar-

of

it

us.

s to

orn

LYES:

erted to furmount them; Soldiers voluntarily crouded to their Standards; the Rich made voluntary Contributions; even the grand Tyrant opened his Coffers to ease his People; and one and all, as if concerned only for their Country, rejected every Offer of Accommodation that was inconsistent with their Honour, or that they would distain to accept of, when their Power and good Fortune were at the

Highest.

Even in the most arbitrary Governments then, public Honour is look'd upon as an ineltimable Jewel, that admits of no Equivalent: And the Affections of the People, tho' Slaves, the only effectual Security of a Crown. And, if these Maxims are observed by Tyrants, of how much more Importance are they in Free-States, where all Men, in the Eye of the Constitution, are equal; where every Individual has a Referve of Power, which he may dispose of as he pleases; where even Sovereigns themselves are but the first Servants of the State. and are trufted with no more than merely the Execution of the Laws?——In Communities of this Kind, one would imagine that no one Measure should be taken to alienate the Hearts of the People; to disoblige, or distress, would be an infallible Method to divide; and when Divisions once rend a Kingdom at Home, it is next to impossible that it should be formidable Abread. Men that have Wills of their own, will use them as their own; and, if the Government, they chose for their Defence, neglected their Charge, flighted Complaints, multiply d Grievances, and appeared totally indifferent, whether they were loved or hated, honoured or despised, 'tis not in their Power to avoid being discontented with that Government, and those Discontents of theirs will foon be as uneafy to the Government, as the Government to them.

'n

the

Mi

enc

Ha

the

the

Rec

cafi

Enc

Mo

Spir

emp Nat

vera mor

ter I

of a

of w

ple,

of R

and ]

the S

rathe

tous

Powe

conte

whole

fite T

Intere

himfe from

the B

ply 1

Griev

Liber

A

In Great Britain, in particular, Discontents among the People are of infinitely greater Importance, than in any other free State: As our Princes, and their Ministers, have formerly made it their Business to encroach on our Privileges and Possessions on one Hand, our Ancestors were as tenacions of them on the other: If they were invaded by Force, by Force they defended themselves; if by Craft, they had Recourse to Wisdom for their Security. On all Occasions, hitherto, Providence was a Friend to their Endeavours; and they made the proudest of their Monarchs feel how dangerous it was to rouse that Spirit against themselves, which they might have employed fo successfully against the Enemies of the Nation.-To fay nothing of the dethroning of feveral of our Kings of old, the tragical Fate of one more modern, the Banishment of a second, the utter Exclusion of his Lineage, and the free Election of a new Family, are the most alarming Instances of what is to be feared from a brave and free People, when provoked with Injuries, and despairing of Redress by the softer Methods of Remonstrance and Expostulation.

At all Times, therefore, and in all Circumstances, the Sovereign of these Islands should affect to appear rather as a Father, than a Lord; and more solicitous to be loved for his Virtues, than seared for his Power. But, in a Crisis like that, when the two contending Families of York and Lancaster tent the whole Kingdom in Factions, to support their opposite Titles to the Throne, 'tis doubly, and trebly the Interest of the Prince in Possession so to conduct himself, that he should have nothing to apprehend from his Rival: That is to say, he should rule for the Benefit of his Subjects, not his own; should apply himself assiduously to detect and remove the Grievances of former Reigns, should make National Liberty the Standard of the Royal Prerogative;

Choule

#### GHAMPION. 138

should endeavour so to explain the Constitution that all might understand it; and so enforce and strengthen it, that the Ambition or Fraud of no future Prince might undermine, or destroy it; should be far from rapacious of the public Wealth to enrich himself; should fcorn Corruption; should discountenance Flattery; should equally love Justice, and avoid Oppression: Should encourage Industry, enlarge Commerce, cultivate the Arts and Sciences, and, on all Occasions, stand forth the Champion, Defender, Deliverer, and Avenger of the meanest Creature, who ow'd him Allegiance, in exchange for Security and Protection: Carefully vigilant of the Growth of every neighbouring Prince's Power, of the greatest most, and putting all to the Hazard, rather than basely refigning, or tamely submitting to any Diminution of his own: In a Word, should, in all Respects, so direct his Councils, and exercise his Power, that his Subjects could have no Reason to wish, much less endeavour at a Change: 'Twould be to no Purpose, then, to preach up Disaffection, nothing could be got by it: 'Twould be to no Purpole for any Pretender to attempt at gaining over a Party to his Interest; he could have nothing to offer worth an honest or wife Man's Acceptance; and the Rash and abandoned no one would follow to certain Destruction, which would inevitably be their Lot.

Confidering then the extraordinary Incidents that brought about the Revolution, confidering what Ends it was calculated to answer, considering how great and mighty a Faction it left in the Nation, I am half afraid to this Day; confidering what farther Views we had in fetting the present illustrious Family on the Throne; confidering what a struggle there was to carry that important Point, and by how fmall a Majority it was carry'd; confidering how effectually our dreaded Rival France was humbled by

the

cef

bel

ed

ty, hu

fen

the

be

it 1

gov

to

the

'tis

all

tha

AS

who

thei

fect

too

that

may

Cor

mer

that

den

Prin

Ene

fters

ject

Pow

men

mad

with

com

the grand Confederacy, and the unparallel'd Success of the British Arms; considering how soon after the Accession of the late King, a dangerous Rebellion broke out, and how effectually it was crushed; and, confidering that the Principles of Liberty, and whatever is for the Security or Service of human Nature, are the only folid Basis of the prefent happy Establishment; I say, considering all these complicated Facts and Reasonings, 'tis not to be conceived, but the House of Hanover will make it their Glory, as 'tis manifestly their Interest, to govern Britons as Britons should be governed; so as to preferve their Honour and Importance Abroad; their Peace, Liberty, and Property at Home. Nay, 'tis not to be conceived, but that their Measures are all calculated to answer these invaluable Ends, or that they ever will fo far lose Sight of the generous Act of Succession, as designedly to injure the People, who, by their own free Act, threw themselves under their Protection.

1-

1-

.

le

of

d,

g,

fe

an

ld

n,

no

er

to

e;

WC

be

hat

hat

ow

, I

her

illy

ere

MOL

wor

by.

the

But it may, perhaps, he objected by the Difaffected, (if any such there are) that I am abundantly too fanguin; that Princes are all alike Men; and that those, who have received the greatest Favours, may be the first to forget them; that many of the Conditions on which the present happy Establishment is founded, have been already explained away; that the Rest may, in future Times, plead Precedent to be annihilated too; and, that, instead of a Prince's reigning so as to make the Hopes of our Enemies desperate, 'tis not impossible but his Ministers may lay it down for a Maxim, That the Subject ought to be disabled from ever having it in his Power to make any other Family the like Compliment. These, and such like Objections, may be made 'tis true, and, in Days to come, possibly, not without Reason; but, whenever those Days shall come, as they are very far off at present, I beg

Leave to premise before Hand, that the Blame ought never to rest on the Prince, but his Servants. His Majesty, who shall then weild the Sceptre, I can venture to affirm before hand, will have too much Sense, Honour, and Gratitude, to follow any such pernicious Projects: But I am not fure that some worst Designs under the Umbrage of Royalty, and, while he pretends to serve his Master, take the most effectual Means to ruin him: For (whatever Invectives may be then uttered against those who shall fide with the People, who shall oppose Corruption and Oppression, and use their honest Endeavours to make their Sovereign fensible of his true Interest): he who practifes to make him jealous of his People; to stop his Ear to their just Complaints; to render the annual Supplies an annual Spunge to absorb the Life Blood of the Public; to furround him with Terrors, rather than endear him to his Subjects as their Guardian-Angel; to expose the Weakness of the Kingdom to our Enemies, and turn all its Power upon itself; I say, such a one will prove a more inveterate Jacobite than any that ever yet was reproached with the Name, and, if he was hired to advance the Interest of the Party, could not take more probable Means to effect it.

BILBOURNE.

#### INDEX to the TIMES.

#### HOME NEWS.

W Hereas a certain Dabler in Chemistry has giwen himself the needless Trouble to translate from the French, a mysterious Tract called the Hermetical Triumph, or the Victorious Philosophical Stone, chen losof Gold to S been cert

Beer and Swe Aur fixes (in

cury

Thu Seve prive

Furn Equi Small mab N Gold

com held whice

It

#### THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the univerfally-famous Dr. Midas King, afper a twenty Years laborious and expensive Course of chemical Experiments, bas found out the grand Philosophical Arcanum of converting all he touches into Gold, from Hay and Straw, Tea and Coffee, down to Soap and Salt, Coals and Candles; baving never been known to fail, during his whole Practice, but in certain loole Grains of Tobacco, which flipt through his Fingers: Nay, so amazing is this almost miraculous Talent of bis, that Fluids, as well as Solids, undergo the same wonderful Transmutation-Beer, Ale, Cider, Wine, Rum, Brandy, Arrack, and Compound Spirits; together with all Kinds of Sweets, changing under his Hand, into a manifest Aurum Potabile, which he afterwards consolidates, fixes, and works, into what Shape be pleases: And (in Spite of the wain Hypotheles of ignorant Pretenders) without the Use of one single Grain of Mer-

He is to be spoke with publicly at his Elaboratory near the Horse-Guards every Tuesday and Thurstay Morning: and every other Morning, from Seven till Twelve, upon extraordinary Occasions, in private.

N.B. Insidels may be convinced, that all, which is here advanced, is true, by one Visit: His Palaces, Furniture, Pictures, Gardens, Water-Works, Jewels, Equipages, Lands, &c. &c. &c. except one small Tenement, being all the Product of this inestimable Discovery.

Note farther, That Quant. fuff. of this chemical

Gold is a Specific for the King's Evil.

e

0

d

S

11

r

13

d

ri-

rte

cal 18 It occasions much Wonder that Councils of War, composed of Admirals and General Officers, are not held in a certain Country long disused to Action, which seems, at present, to be as little esteemed for

its Military Conduct, as, of late, for its Negotia-

Several vacant Places will be disposed of when the Parliament breaks up, to those Persons who have

deferro'd them most.

Many Branches of the Revenue have failed so remarkably of late, that the whole Produce of the two last Quarters hardly amounted to the Salaries of

the Officers.

The following Queries came to Hand fince our last.

Will a M——r wish Prosperity to a War, which was commenced against his Will; and, if vigorously carried on, and happily concluded, must leave his

own pacific Measures without Excuse?

Will a M——r wish Prosperity to a War, which, if so managed as to distress ourselves more than our Enemies, will give him and his Tools a Handle to reslect the Odium on those whose Reputation and Popularity he may now both sear and envy?

There was no Conference on Tuesday last between the two H—s as expected: The Managers on one Side, not being punctual to the Time appointed, those on the other withdrew; and, returning to their Principals with the News, the H— soon after adjourned.

About the same Instant, a very learned Commentwas exhibited at a public House in the Neighbourhood,

on Aristotle's Chapter of Hats.

The Norfolk-Compromise has given the Gentlemen and Freeholders of that County a very high Opinion of modern Patriotism: which they do not fail to express with great Openess and Freedom whenever it is named.

JOURNAL

JOURNAL of the WAR.

Taken by the SPANIARDS. Of the Land's End, the Unity from Gibraltar.

> Taken by the ENGLISH. NONE.

Within these few Daysa Book upon the Art of War. taken from the Memoirs and Maxims of the great Marshal Turenne, was published by Messieurs Knapton, for the Information of our modern Heroes, who have never yet seen Service.



SATURDAY, April 26, 1740.

#### To Captain VINEGAR.

Nothing lowelier can be found In Woman than to study House-hold Good, And good Works in ber Husband to promote.

MILTON.

SIR.

tia-

the

ave

re-

the

of

our

hich

oufly

his

Var, nore ols a

outa-IVY? ween

nted, their after

2ment bood,

entle-

high

o not

edom

RNAL



OMING Home last Night before my usual Hour, I dipp'd 'into the Earl of Halifax's advice to a Daughter, which entertain'd me 'till Bedtime; that admirable little Piece threw me into grateful Reflections on the Excellence of its Defign and

Use for the Improvement of the Conduct and Be-

haviour of the British Fair in the frail Scenes of Youth, &c. With what tender Severity he chastises their pretty acquir'd Foibles! How does he endeavour to prune the Excrescences of Vanity and Assertation; those Exotics transplanted hither from France; for I cannot think'em the natural Product of our manly Isle; in a word, if our modern Belles wou'd form their Manners upon this Model, they wou'd be as far superiour to the rest of the Female World in the Charms of the Mind as they are eminently so in those of the Person.—With these, and such like grave Turns of Thought I closed my Eyes; when busy, frolicsome Fancy, chief Engineer in Sleep, turn'd my serious Reslections topsy-turny, and burlesqu'd them in the following impertinent Dream of

Farce and Buffoonery.

I was convey'd, methought, into the fame spacious Hall, where you lately fat as Judge on the Trial of the Male-Coxcombs of Great-Britain, mention'd in your Paper of the 8th Instant, and was very well pleas'd to find my felf plac'd next to my Friend Will Manly, who had got his Note-Book in his Hand, in order to take down Minutes of the Trial of the Female-Coxcombs, which, as he told me, was just coming on. - Behind me I thought I heard a fweet Confusion of soft Voices, fluttering of Fans, rustling of Silks, a loud Tittering and Laughing; upon which I turn'd myself round, and perceiv'd that the greatest Part of the Hall was form'd into Side-Boxes, in which, as appear'd to me at first Sight, there sat the most beautiful Rows of pretty smock-fac'd curl'dbeaded Boys, I ever faw; but I was immediately undeceiv'd, for, my Lady-Judge that moment entring the Hall, they all rose up to pay their Devoir to her, and by the Sequel of their Habile discover'd themselves to be Females; being a little surpriz'd at this unexpected Enclaircisement, faid I, to my Friend Will, if those Curls are a fashion among the Ladies,

n

re

th

C

N

fu ar it is so novel to me that I don't know the Name of it; says he, they're call'd Tetes de Mouton, they're of Foreign Extraction, and tho' all the Heads you see there before you are downright French, yet you may easily distinguish by the matchless Symmetry of the Features and Mein of those fair Apostates to homebred Fashions, that their Faces, in spite of all their Distractions.

guifes, are English.

Mean while her Ladyship the Judge ascended the Bench; I observed with Pleasure that her Robes were of British Manufacture, and though plain, had an inexpressible Majesty blended with her Simplicity; she wore a Ruff round her Neck, which I imputed to a Regard she might have for the Memory of Queen Elizabeth, her great Predecessor in Magnanimity and the Dispensation of Justice; I looked upon the venerable Solemnity of her Mein with a reverential Awe, and the more so, when I was inform'd that her Name was Joan Vinegar, the Noble Captain's Lady, famous in Story, Mother to a Gigantic Race of sinewy Sons, who doubtless were design'd by Heavn the future Bulwarks of this favourite Isle against Foreign or Domestic Foes.

I was interrupted in my Meditations by my Friend Will's faying, do you fee that Jury there? they are the greatest Rarities in England!

Ay, faid I, how do you make that out? there is indeed a kind of simplex Munditiis, and——he reply'd,——they're all good Housewives?——'twas with the greatest Difficulty they were found out and summon'd, no Country producing above one or two: nay the Sheriss of a certain great City and County return'd that none were to be found in their Railiwic; the like Return was made in several other adjacent Counties; however they were at last heard of in the North, where the Women are so ill bred and have such a stupid Notion of spending their Time, and are so bigotted forsooth to their Families and Occomony,

that they seldom or never pay one another a Visit, nor ever saw a Piece of China or a Tea-Trole in their - For this Reason the Trial of the Female-Coxcombs, which was to have come on the 1cth In-

flant, was put off till to Day.

You know, continu'd Will, that at the late Trial of the Male-Coxcombs, they were all found on Examination to be of the Epicene Gender, and for that and several other Reasons, all dubb'd Princes of that Society, so that now we've more of that Title than there are Princes of the Blood in France, -Day the Ladies are to prove which of them are the most infignificant, great Beauties; but if that can't be decided, and they should happen to make equal Proofs of their Merits on that Head, fuch as do make fuch Proof may be marry'd to the Princes first above-mentioned, and thereby acquire the Title of Princesses of Coxcombs; and as they only marry the Title, (a Practice in favour of which I cou'd produce several Cases in Point of this Age | this Match would not be any Bar to their Marriage with a Man; therefore neither Wives, Widows, nor reputed Maids are oufted of their Claim; hence I wou'd infer that modest Women may plead for it with a better Grace, as you cannot impute their Claim to rife from the coarse Appetites of Nature, fenfual Enjoyments, and the Grass Defires of Flesh and Blood, but merely from their invincible innate Passion for Titles, the first Mover and grand Touchstone of Temale Hearts! But see, they advance: let's hear what they have to fay for themseves.

ti

11

u Ó

fo

th

G ti

fh

m

to

Q

he

G

Sn

I

th

va

an

tal

no

As I only took down the Heads of the most material Things they faid, you have a short Sketch of

them as follows.

Miss Trifle, with a pretty affected Lisp, vow'd that she had spent her Time at a Boarding-School from Twelve 'till she was Fifteen, that, by the illtim'd Vigilance of her Governance, the was prevent-

ed from running away with ber Footman ; that, fince that unlucky Disappointment, she had read over Glopatra feveral times, cou'd point out all the gar Scenes in Comedy, could repeat the most tender Love-Speeches in Tragedy, and several modern Epilogues; that the understood the Art of exercising the Fan to a Tittle; that, as a sung Lady of Fashion was obliged fometimes to appear at Church, as well as other public Places of Refort, to avoid fleeping or falling into the Vapours at a dull, splenetic Sermon, she had the Atalantis, and feveral other entertaining Pieces bound like a Prayer-book, with which the usually, together with a little Ogling, amused herself all Church-time; not that she had an invincible Averfion for Religion; let the World but make it fashionable, and she could be reconciled to it with all its Faults; But what she chiefly valued herself upon, was, all her Acquaintance had fo good an Opinion of her Talte in Drefs, that they always follow'd the Fashions she set, and never thought themselves tolerably dress'd without her Coup de Grace. - I furvey'd her Left-band very attentively, but could not perceive by her Fore-finger that she had ever made use of a Needle; I then turn'd my Eyes upon the Jury, who feem'd, by their Looks. to think her fufficiently qualified for the Title in Question.

of

u

to

of

lood

ill

nt-

ed

Miss Prudely next appear'd, extreamly precise in her Looks, and, though young, seem'd to have the Gravity and Reserve of a Matron; she held a plain Snust-Boy in her Hand, and in the Inside of its Lid I discover'd a naked Adonis.— She protested, that the Girls of this Age were so coquettist, loose, and wain, that she had spent her whole Life in exposing and ridiculing their Foibles, and — Upon which the Fore-woman of the Jury asked her, it she had taken such Care of her own Conduct as to leave no Room for them to censure her?— I observed

H 2

she

the was very much confounded at this Question, but, as her Colour did not come and go as is usual in such like sudden Agitations, I suspected she ow'd the Roles in her Cheeks to Cosmetics. --- However, this Question being over-ruled, she proceeded in a long Detail of her many useless Qualities, and infifted, that if she was declared a Princess, that his Highness, her intended Consort, should be debarred, by a Clause for that Purpose, from having any Authority over her Equipage, and that she should have the fole Right and Power of continuing, turning away, or taking what Servants she pleased; but she believ'd the should retain her present Set, for that they all discharged their Offices with great Respect and Duty. — Upon which my very good Friend Will, who fometimes loves to cut a dry Joke, whisper'd in my Ear, that she had at that time a tall handsome young Irif Fellow for her Coachman.

I

ta

I

t

1

..

F

\*

6

2

t

1

J

2

f

Lady Charlotte Fanciful next came fwimming up to the Bar, and vow'd and protested, that half her Life had been taken up in reading the melancholy Accounts of unfortunate Gentlemen, who had been executed by her wicked Eyes; that she had received a thousand Cepies of Verses on her Face, her Shape, her Wit, &c. that she had sat for her Picture to several of the best Painters from Italy; but who can paint like Nature? — they could none of them reach the sparkling Fluid in her Eyes, the Ambuscade of Cupids in her Dimples, the Coral of her Lips, or the pretty War of red and white in her Cheeks; but then the je-ne-scay-quoy in her Air was not to be hit off by Pencil. -- She added, that all the Men of Quality about Town had profes'd a Tendre for her; that, in Compassion to their Sufferings, the had given all her Votaries equal Hopes; that, contrary to her Intentions, a dozen Duels had enfued thereon, feven whereof had proved mortal to one or both Parties, and that she was at present the

the reigning Toast of Bath, Tunbridge, Scarborough, and \_\_\_\_ She was running on at this Rate, when one of the Jury asked her if she could make a Pudding; she reply'd, that she had the Reputation of dancing the Lours the best of any Lady in

n, but.

n fuch

d the

vever, in a

infift-Highl, by

thori-

e the

away,

liev'd

y all

Will. r'd in

fome

g up

her holy

been

ived

lape,

e to

none

the

al of her

Was all

Tenigs,

hat,

en-

to ent

the

The rest of the Ladies having advanced several extraordinary Particulars on the following Topics, Whilk, Masquerades, Operas, Pantomimes, Orpheus, Diamond-Neck-laces, Ear-Rings, Solitaires, false Stones, Pinebbeck, Monkeys, Lap-dogs, Squirrels, Parrots, Fits, &c. &c. &c. and having made out their Pretensions to the full Satisfaction of the Court, the Jury, without going out, gave their Verdict, "That every Candidate was perfectly pret-" ty, perfectly infignificant, and did indeed equal-" ly merit the Title they contended for." -Her Ladyship upon the Bench, having thanked the Jury for the Equity of their Verdict, pronounced the following Judgment or Edict, " That notwithstand-" ing all the Male-Coxcombs were, upon their late " Trial, found to be of the Epicene Gender, yet " fuch as were not married should be permitted " still to wear Breeches, but nevertheless should ef-" feminate their Dress, by wearing Muss in Winter " and Fans in Summer; and that the Female-Cox-" combs should all wear Tetes, as Badges of their " Title and Dignity." -- Then the Court rofe, and an Acquaintance of mine coming behind me and giving me a Rap on the Shoulder, (a Part of the Body to remarkably tender and jealous of Senfation, that a fudden Touch there generally fortles a Man) I awak'd, and was very angry with the Partiality of my romantic Dream, which had done fo much Injustice to the Fair-Sex: - However, upon second Thoughts, I considered that Dreams are to be expounded by Contraries. luner-Temple, April 19, 1740. MORPHEUS.

H 3

It bewing being afferted in the Champion of Thursday, April the 10th, that as great Liberties have been taken with former Ministers, as with the prefent, it has been thought proper to quote the following Passage from one of the State Tracks on the Danger of Mercenary Parliaments, published after the Revolution, by Way of Proof, that what was then advanced, is true.

n

0

S

d

fc

th

N

°G

ft

de

th

fir

70

th

an

'n

79

OV

fa

ly

or

fo

miserable Disappointment of King 1 James's Hopes made way for our late glo-rious Revolution, which was brought about by the hearty Endeavours, and accompanied with the most unfeigned Vows and Wishes of all true Lovers of their Country, who from hence expected a full Deliverance from their present Miseries, and a sure Remedy from their future Fears: For what Happiness might not the People well hope for under the Government of the best of Kings, supported by the best of Titles, wix. The general Confent and Election of his People? We were filled with golden Dreams, not only of a bare Security for our Estates and Lives, but an inexhausted Affluence of all Manner of Blessings a Nation is capable of enjoying. But the' we have dreamt the Dreams, yet have we not feen the Vifions. And though the Nation is by this Time fadly fenfible how wretchedly they have fallen short of their expected Happiness, yet are they not all acquainted with the true Spring and Fountain from whence all their Misfortunes flow, which is indeed no other than that bare faced and openly-awow d Corruption, which, like a universal Leprofy, has noteriously infested and overspread both our Court and Parliament. 'Tis from hence are plainly derived all the Calamities and Distractions under which the whole Nation at present groans: 'Tis this that has chang'd the very Natures of Englishmen; of Valiant made them Cowards; of Eloquent, Dumb; and of Honeft

Honest Men, Villains: 'Tis this can make the whole House of Commons eat their own Words, and countervote what they had just before resolved on: "Tis this could summon the Mercenary Members from all Quarters of the Town in an Instant to vote their Fellow Criminals innocent: 'Tis this that can make a Parliament throw away the People's Mony with the utmost Profusion, without enquiring into the Management of it: 'Tis this that put a Stop to the Examination of that scandalous escape of the Thoulon Fleet into Brea : 'Tis this that has encouraged the Milmanagements of the Admiralty in relation to the Lofs of so vast a Number of Men of War and Merchant Ships, as well as other Miscarriages, which were by all Men judged to proceed not from their Want of g in Sea. Affairs : 'Tis this that has hin-Understandin der'd the passing a Bill so often brought into the House for incapacitating Members to bear Offices: 'Tis this that could not only indemnify, but honour a leading Member for his audacious procuring and accepting a Grant of Lands, which by the Parliament had been fet apart for the public Service; a Vote that shall stand recorded in their own Journals, to the neverdenying Infamy of that Mercenary Affembly: 'Tis firm, That be was fure the Majority of the House recould agree to aubat be was going to propose : 'Tis this that could make Men of peaceable Dispositions and confiderable Estates vote for a Standing Army: 'Tis this that could bring Admirals to confess th our Fleet under their Command was no Security to us. 'Tis this that could make wife Menact against their own apparent Interest: In short, 'tis this that has infatuated our Prudence, stagger'd our Constancy, fully'd our Reputation, and introduced a total Defection from all true English Principles. Bribery is indeed fo fure and unavoidable a Way to defroy any Nation, that we may all fit down and wonder, that fo much

m

r-

d II

he

as nt of

eft

H 4

as the very Name of a Free Government is yet continued to us. And if by our wary Choice of Members we should happen to recover our ancient Constitution, we shall with Horror and Amazement look back, and reflect upon the dreadful Precipiee we so narrowly escaped.

Fatal Experience has now more than enough convinc'd us, that Courts have been the same in all Ages; and that few Persons have been found of fuch approv'd Constancy and Resolution, as to withstand the powerful Allurements, and Temptations, which from thence have been continually dispens'd for the corrupting of Men's Minds, and debauching their honest Principles. Such Instances of the Frailty of Human Nature may be given within these few Years past, as might make a Man even asham'd of his own Species, and which (were they not so open and notorious) ought out of Pity to Mankind to be buried in perpetual Silence. Who can enough lament the wretched Degeneracy of the Age we live in? To fee Persons who were formerly noted for the most vigorous Assertors of their Country's Liberty, who from their Infancy had imbib'd no other Notions than what conduc'd to the public Safety, whose Principles were farther improv'd and confirm'd by the Advantages of a suitable Conversation, and who were so far possessed with this Spirit of Liberty, that it fometimes transported them beyond the Bounds of Moderation, even to unwarrantable Excesses: To see these Men, I say, so infamously fall in with the arbitrary Measures of the Court, and appear the most active Instruments for enslaying their Country, and that without any formal Steps or Degrees, but all in an Instant, is so violent and furprizing a Transition, from one Extreme to another, without passing the Mean, as would have confounded the Imaginations of Euclid of

to ago ferv we wild

imi the to ]

Me

our

the tha tha tati Off Off Per Co plia ign pai Ho the mo dor ver or oth ry, not

Me

wh

Ho

ten

tio

PYRRHO. All the stated Maxims in relation to the Nature of Mankind, which have been long ago fettled and established by Philosophers, and obferving Men, are now baffled and exploded; and we have nothing left us to contemplate, but the wild Extravagancies of Romantic Fables, the fudden Conveyances of nimble finger'd Jugglers, the inimitable Dispatches of transubstantiating Priests, or the now more credible Metamorphoses of Men into Beafts.

The Necessity we have lain under of frequent Meetings of Parliament, during the War, has taught our Managers so much Dexterity and Address in their Applications to the Members of that Assembly. that they are now become confummate Masters in that most detestable Art of corrupting our Represenoffices and Preferments. And though I here name Offices, yet those Offices are downright Bribes and Penfions, fince they are held precariously from the Court, and constantly taken away upon Non-compliance with the Court-Measures; though I am not ignorant that several considerable Pensions were also paid out of the Exchequer to Members of both Houses: For Places could not be had for all, tho' they have tried all imaginable Arts for dividing amongst themselves the considerable Posts in the Kingdom: For either by splitting of Offices amongst several Persons which were formerly executed by one, . or by reviving such as were sunk, or by creating others which were altogether useless and unnecessary, or by Promises of Preferment to those who could not presently be provided for, they had made 200 Members absolutely dependent upon them. what Points might not fuch a Number carry in the House, who were always ready, and constantly attending with more Diligence to destroy our Constitution, than the rest were to preserve it? Who repre-H 5

fented not their Country, but themselves; and always kept together in a close and undivided Phalanx, impenetrable either by Shame or Honour, voting always the same Way, and saying always the same Things, as if they were no longer voluntary Agents, but so many Engines merely turned about by a Mechanic Motion, like an Organ, where the great humming Basses as well as the little squeaking Trebles are fill'd but with one Blast of Wind from the same Sound-board?

#### To the Noble Captain VIN EGAR.

The Remonstrance of a Right Honourable Member of the Constitution, vulgarly call'd JACK KETCH.

HOUGH we experience much Comfort within ourselves from the Integrity of our Principles, and the Dexterity of our Performances, yet, like certain other important Personages, being concerned for the Dignity of our high Office, and the Benefit of our Successors, we think it proper and necessary to put in this our Remonstrance, to the Noble Captain Vinegar, in the Manner sollowing.

Iowing.
The Vulgar, of all Degrees, have, Time out of Mind, affected to treat both us, and our Right Honourable Predecessors with Contempt, and never

mention us but with Maledictions.

Now, Sir, this is not only a flagrant Injury in itself, but tends greatly to weaken the Influence of Law and Justice; to both which, however unworthy, we are apparently the first Minister; since, 'till we have set our Hand to the great Work, by way of Ratisfication, Justice is but a Name, and Law a dead Letter.

Instead therefore of being levelled with the Criminals we dispatch, it is but reasonable that we should

fhould put in for a proportionable Share of the Gifts and Graces of the Commonwealth, to which we are so eminently serviceable.

Nor is this Claim of ours a Novelty in the World, or without proper Precedents to justify it. 'Tis well' known to learned Men, that in a certain Province in the Neighbourhood of Persia, this right honourable Office is hereditary in some of their noblest Families, and is deem'd more worthy to be contended for, than any other.

But, as neither Reasonings or Authorities carry so much Weight as visible Services, we are willing

to confound our Enemies every Way.

If, therefore, there is a great, over-grown, triumphant Criminal, that every Body, with Reason, wishes hang'd out of the Way, put him but into our Hands, and if we don't make an Example of him, hang us in his Stead.

Tho all Persons cannot have the Honour to be Hang-men, all Persons may affir in leading a Malefactor to the Gallows; if, therefore, you were to enforce this properly to the Public, Noble Captain, I should not despair of seeing the Day, when Jack Ketch would be universally acknowledged one of the most useful Persons in the three Kingdoms.

We are

Your Friend and Fellow-Labourer.

JACK KETCH:

#### INDEX to the TIMES.

O News is yet arrived of the Siege of Port-Mahon; whence 'tis very reasonably suppos'd, that all the Tintamarre at Barcelona, was but a false

false Alarm, to cover the real Designs, which the Enemy has hitherto, so happily, put in Execution at Cadia.

The Words do infift, having been changed into do not infift, the Bill to prohibit the Importation of Spanish Goods has at last passed both Houses, without

any farther Amendments.

The French Fishing-Boats begin to threaten us with a New Invasion; several, on the Credit of the Gazetteer, having been seen hovering on our Coasts, and some within half a Mile of Shore. ——This Article may, perhaps, be worth ten other Regiments, beside those already borrowed from the Kingdom of Ireland.

A Train of Artillery is to be prepared as fast as possible, for the Land Service of the Year 1740.

The Sory of an Action between Admiral Ogle, and the Spanish Fleet off Cadiz, is now looked upon rather as a Hint of what ought to be done, than an Account of what was.

entities this evenerally to the Pamilla Perior Campbell

Sent out of the transfer to make any blanch



Tussday,

th

de wi

to otl

per cla by

me his

# CELEMENTO CREATED

TUESDAY, April 29, 1740.

Mandare quenquam Literis Cogitationes suas, qui eas nec disponere nec illustrare possit, — hominis est intemperanter abutentis & Otio & Literis.

CIC. Tusc. Quest.



Otwithstanding the Opinion of Cicero in my Motto, That he who commits his Thoughts to Paper without being able methodically to range them, or properly to illustrate them, gives us an Instance of the most intemperate

Abuse of his own Time and of Letters themselves; and tho' Quintilian hath afferted, that Grammar is the Foundation of all Science; Nay Horace himself denies any thing to be in the Power of Genius without Improvement, notwithstanding these Authorities, I fay, I have very often suspected whether Learning be of fuch Consequence to a Writer as it is imagined. This, however, I have hitherto kept to my felf, and, perhaps, the' Horace hath, in another Place, taken up the contrary fide to what he declares above, and hath enumerated many Advantages arising to a State from the Custom of Writing as well without, as with Learning. I might perhaps have never ventured publicly to have declared my Opinion, had I not found it supported by one of the Greatest Writers of our own Age : I mean Mr. Colley Cibber, who, in the Apology for his Life, tells us, That we have frequently Great Writers that cannot read.

But as by not reading, our Author explains himfelf not to mean such as do not know their great A, but those who cannot read Theatrically; so by not reading I mean such as we generally say can bardly write and read, or in other Words, a Man barely qualified to be a Member of the R-y.

Our Author, who is a GREAT WRITER every Inch of him, hath, as well as Longinus, given us an Example of what he afferts, for I am apprehenfive that some Persons who know him only by his Book, may really doubt whether he can read or no. As this may possibly be a controverted Point, I wish when he told us he had gone through a School, he had alfo told us what Books they read in the upper Form; fince there are, I believe, fome Schools where the Forms are numbered by the Numbers of Syllables which make one Word more difficult to spell than another. However, tho' his History no where expressly declares his ne plus ultra in Learning; there is a passage in it which though it may be overlook'd by an ordinary Reader, brings this Point within a very narrow Compass of Certainty: Wherever the VERB OUTDO comes in, (fays our Author) the PLEASANT ACCU-SATIVE CASE OUTDOING is fure to follow. Now, as I have shewn in a former Paper that his Learning could have gone very little beyond the Accidence, I think it is plain from this Instance that he must have learnt as far as the pleasant Accusative Case, and not quite fo far as the Participles. A Part of Speech which if he had known would certainly have made its Appearance here. na well without.

Having fettled this Point, I proceed to fhew the little Advantage of Learning, or Grammar, to an Author, which I shall demonstrate two Ways: First. I shall shew that he is generally to be underflood without, and secondly, That he is sometimes not to be understood with it. And of both these I shall

a. pi

W

WE

in

 $T_b$ 

200

fiel

Me

(as It lies in my Way) give Instances from the GREAT WRITER above-mentioned. Thus, when he fays (Fol. 23.) Satire is angrily particular, every Dunce of a Reader knows he means angry with a particular Person, or when he says (page 25.) a Moral Humanity, can't you strike Moral out and let Humanity stand by it self, or put Virtue in its Place? When in page 42. we read, Beauty SHINES INTO equal Warmth the Peafant and the Courtier, do we not know what he means though he hath made a Verb active of SHINE, as in Page 117, he hath of REGRET, nothing could more painfully regret a judicious Spectator. So in Page 43. The People met us in Acclamation. Page 55. What Plea-fure is not languid to Satisty? Page 70. Betterton excels himself. Page 71. Was not equal to his former self. Page 78. The Trial of Lord Mohun printed among THOSE OF THE STATE. 72. An Acute and piercing Tone which struck every Syllable of his Words distinctly upon the Ear. 109. One side of the Cause grew weary. 114. A fair Promise to my being in Favour. 132. The Tragedians seemed to think their Rank as much above the Comedians as in the Charatters they severally acted. ibid. Dogget could not with Patience look upon the costly Trains and Plumes of Tragedy, in which knowing himself to be useless, he thought were all a vain Extravagance. 134. Never to pay their People when the Mony did not come in, nor then neither, but in such Proportions, &c. -This awould induce the Footmen to come all Hands aloft in the Crack of our Applauses. 139. Studying Perfect. 154. The Utile Dulci was of old equally the Point. 157. The Flatness of many miserable Prologues --seemed aubolly unequal to the fear good ones, &c. 175. Public Approbation is the warm Weather of a Theatrical Plant. 176. Mrs. Oldfield threw out such new Proffers of a Genius. 202. Melts into Pangs of Humanity. 220. So exotic a Partner.

d

d

ns Z-

ch

m-

U-

w,

rn-

he

ofe,

ave

the

ys:

der-

not

hall

(as

Pariner. 243. Farinelli finging to an Audience of five and thirty Pounds. 261. The Decadence of Betterton's Company. 288. A Man may be Debtor to Sense or Morality. 297. Our Enemies made a Push of a good round Lie upon us. Now in all these Instances, tho' a Boldness of Expression is made use of, which none but great Masters dare attempt, and which a School Boy would run a great Hazard by imitating, yet we may with some little Difficulty, without the least Help of Grammar give a Guess at his Meaning. But there are other Parts of this Work so very sublime, that Grammar offers you its Aid in vain; the following Stile carries a Bian August over powers the Reader, as the Poets in Horace.

#### Animum quocunq; volunt Auditoris agunto.

So can our Author; this Stile comes upon you, fays the former Critic like a Thunderbolt, or, to use a Word which may give a more familiar Idea to my Réader, like a Blunderbuss, and carries all before it: I shall produce some Instances of this sublime kind. Page 42. So clear an Emanation of Beauty, &c. firuck me into a Regard that had fomething fofter than the most profound Respect in it. Page 62. Some \* Allors heavily drag the Sentiment along with a long-toned Voice and absent Eye. Page 65. Ma-'ny a barren-brained Author has streamed into a frothy flowing Style, pompoully rolling into founding Periods, fignifying roundly nothing. ' 66. The strong Intelligence of his Attitude and Aspect, drew you into an impatient Gaze. 67. There is even a kind of Language in agreeable Sounds, which, like the Aspect of Beauty, without Words, speaks and plays with the Imagination. 69. Let our Conception of whatever we

• 1

of

Wil

Wh

are to speak, be ever so just, or Ear ever so true, yet, when we are to deliver it to an Audience, (I will leave Fear out of the Question) there must go along with the whole, a natural Freedom, and becoming Grace, which is eafier to conceive than to describe: for without this inexpressible Somewhat, the Performance will come out oddly disquised, or somewhere defectively, unsurprizing to the Hearer. 76. The Wit of the Poet feemed to come from him extempore, and four pened into more Wit by his Delivery. 101. In all the chief Parts she acted, the desirable was so predominant, that no Judge could be cold enough to confider from what other particular Excellence she became delightful. 158. His Accents were frequently too sharp and violent, which sometimes occasioned his eagerly cutting off half the Sound of Syllables, that ought to have been gently melted into the Melody of Metre. 176. A forward and fudden Step into Nature. 185. Not long before this Time, the Italian Opera began first to steal into England; but in as rude a Disguise and unlike it felf as possible; in a lame hobbling Translation, into our own Language, with falle Quantities of METRE OUT OF MEASURE to its original Notes fung by our own unskilful Voices. 209. The Mind of Man is naturally free, and when he is compelled or menaced into any Opinion that he does not readily conceive, he is more apt to doubt the Truth of it, than when his Capacity is led by Delight into Evidence and Reason. 210. A Spectacle for Vacancy of Thought to gaze at. 216. Attention enough for any four Persons. Laftly Out of bis Depth with his simple Head above Water.' Which Idea of our Author that we may leave in our Reader, we will quote no more from him, fince I apprehend what was at first afferted is fully made out, wir. That

That it is needless for a GREAT WRITER to understand his Grammar: for as we can generally guess his Meaning without it, so when his Genius (to speak in our Author's Stile) ascends into the elevated and nervously pompous Elements of the Sublime, the Ladder of Grammar offers it felf in vain to the Feet of the Reader's Understanding : for the' the Words, which may be called the Brick and Mortar of Speech, are regularly conglutinated together, to as to erect the extraneous Frontispiece of a delicate, excellively-fweet Sugar-Loaf of a Pile; yet if there be no Sentiment, no afpiring, animating, foftly, sweetly tempered Spirit, this Pile is only a naked Building, void of Furniture, where the wearied Understanding of the long-travelled Reader will find no Featherbed to repose himfelf on. and the parties who per the benefits a

As we have not Room in this Paper to enumerate all the particular Beauties of this Author, we shall be obliged to divert the Reader once more with him, when we shall attempt, in his own Stile, which with vast Industry we have made our selves Masters of, to draw his own Character; seeing there are some Parts of it which either through Haste or Inadvertency, he hath himself omitted.

#### INDEX to the TIMES.

On Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, at the Brazen-Head, a Public House, not far from Downing-street, Westminster; and at the Turk's-Head another Public House at Chesses, on Saturdays, Sundays, and Mondays,

BY ROBIN BRASS, A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. V. W. X. Y. Z. & perfe & are embibited Lectures

on State-Lodgie; in which the whole Art and Myflery of ministerial Inweighing, Amusing, Perplexing, Ewading, Deceiving, Bullying, Corrupting, Spunging, and Squandring, will be first theoretically propounded; and then experimentally demonstrated.

Together with a Solution of certain political Pro-

blems, VIZ.

e

'n

:

k

d

2

re

1-

eve

re

m

de

r;

er

If

Ł,

.

ar

the

bn

G∙ V.

res

07

That Revolution-Principles are right in one Reign and wrong in another.

That all Men are Rascals, but all Ministers bo-

neft Men.

That Corruption is the Life of the Constitution.

That a Standing Army is the best Defence of Liberty.

That the National Debts are a National Bleffing. That Common Sense is a common Nusance.

That Virtue and public Spirit, are but old Wives

That Yea and Nay fignify the Jame Thing.

That 200000 1. may be raised without raising a

Penny, &cc.

N.B. He has a Knack of explaining himself to the meanest Capacities: and that all his Pupils, like the Primitive Christians, have but one Purse, and one Mind.

Terms of Admission as usual: To go thro' thick

and thin.

No Particulars are yet come to Hand of the Cargo of the St. Jago, the second Caracca-Ship. Nor can it be conjectured, when the Captors will receive their Shares of the St. Joseph Prize-Mony, lodged in the Bank so many Months ago.

A certain Author having publish'd a Supplement to Britain's Mistakes, it seems to be generally agreed that he might as well have let it alone: The Catas

logue being Copious enough already.

An Universal Spirit of Resentment appearing against the Banditti detected at the last Masquerade;

one

one of the Brotherhood had the Modesty to declare in open Court, that much greater Enormities were

liki

tic

rat

Br

nay

can Vo Rei Kin

our the ther duct

and

Duty

bare

taker

it mi

if 'tis

how

Acqu

their

lance,

From

but fr Delive

Misch

Servar

to en

committed according to Law.

On Saturday, April 26. an Express arrived at the Admiralty-Office with Advice that, after a smart Engagement between Three English Men of War all of Seventy Guns, and One Spanish of Seventy likewise, the latter was oblig'd to strike; having first had all her Masts carry'd by the Board, and lost One hundred and twenty Men, besides Eighty. wounded.



THURSDAY, May 1, 1740.



L M O S T all Individuals are alike covetous of Power, and unwilling to trust it with any Body else; which is partly owing to Vanity, and partly to Self-desence: 'Tis however impossible that all should be indulged in this Particular.

this Partiality to themselves; for, if all were Viceroys, like the Sailors in Shakespear, none would be such; 'tis therefore necessary that the Preserence should be yielded to one, or a few, for the Good of the Whole: But, wherever such Preserence has been yielded, under the Direction of Reason, and Free-Choice, it has been yielded with all the wholsome Restrictions imaginable, to hinder its being exercised to the Detriment of those from whom it was received: Those Restrictions are, moreover, the Conditions of the Tenure, and, once invaded, either by Force or Fraud, Power returns,

like the Soul, on its Separation from the Body, to

him that gave it.

te

to

is ly

of-

in

01,

ar,

w,

ich

of

rith

der

om

DIE-

in-

ns, ike

The happy Constitution of our Government, so applauded by all Parties, as hardly ever to be mentioned without some Epithet of Excellency or Veneration, is apparently founded on these Principles: And, tho' one fole Magistrate, or King, appears at the Head of our Commonwealth, the old Lawyer Bratton will tell us, the Laws are even his Superior; nay, according to him, the Barons too: In his legislative Capacity, however, he has but one Voice, and, without the Concurrence of the two Houses, can make but a negative Use of that. — The joint Voices of those two Houses then, are manifestly the Restrictions that are to bridle the Power of a British King; of Course, 'tis equally manifest, that Jealoufy mingled itself with the very Fundamentals of our Government, and was meant originally to be the Guardian of our Liberties.—For the People, therefore, to watch, with all their Eyes, the Conduct of those they trust, is both dictated by Nature, and warranted by our Constitution. Nor is it their Duty only to watch, but to give the Alarm, on the bare Possibility of Danger. When the Mischief has taken Place, it may be difficult to remove; though it might, perhaps, have been eafily prevented: And, if 'tis difficult to keep Power within its due Bounds, how much more so must it be, to wrest an unjust Acquisition out of its Hand? I say again, then, 'tis their Duty to guard against the Encroachments of those at the Head of Affairs, even with more Vigilance, than against the Attacks of an open Enemy: from an Enemy we expect nothing but Hostility, but from a Champion and Protector, Friendship and Deliverance: Under that treacherous Mask, then, Mischief can best shrowd itself; and, if once the Servants of a Prince so far deceive themselves, as to endeavour to deceive the People, no Enemy is half so dangerous, no Malice is half so destructive. The Sovereignty then, in whatever Hands, should be always observed; I do not say always opposed: When influenced only by Justice, Virtue, and public Spirit, it demands and deferves our highest Veneration: Kings, who so regulate their Actions, are really Gods on Earth, the genuine Saviours of Mankind; Loyalty to them is Piety to our Country, and Treason the worst of Patricides. - But Kings are Men, fallible Men; — Caution, then, still bids. us beware even of the most Righteous; and the Rev. Mr. Samuel Johnson, writing against a Standing-Army, under our great DELIVERER K. William, takes the Liberty to declare boldly; That he, THE KING, does not deserve that Trust, nor can manage it faithfully: That be bad neither Merit or Capacity, to entitle him to such a Confidence; No, not if he had all the Perfections upon Earth: Nay, if he were an Angel, be were not fit for that Truft. These were the gallant Sentiments of those early Days of Liberty; they were too fond of the Jewel to put it in the Power of any Body to bereave them of it again; Not he, who had reftored it to their Possesfion, was to be entrusted with the Keeping of it; they did not esteem it a Deliverance, to be at the Mercy even of their Deliverer: They therefore check'd the Wantonness of Power betimes; nor would fuffer the Benefit they had just received, to be complimented away, as a ridiculous Evidence of their Gratitude, or rather their Credulity. If, therefore, real Merit, and apparent Services, were not fufficient to extort any new Concessions from the People; furely, we shall never hereafter be so infatuated as to give away, or refign, even pro Tempore, what we may never be able to recover; espet cially, as all that is of Value to us and our Posterity may depend on the dangerous Concession.

When

When I fay ave, I mean our Representatives in Parliament's for there are are virtually, the not actually present; and every Transaction of theirs is. understood to have the Sanction of the whole Peo-ple of Great Britain: If every Individual then is under a moral and political Obligation, to watch, as much as lies in his Power, the Progress of France or Oppression, to the Detriment of the Subject, and the Aggrandizing the Crown, they, the Representatives of all, are doubly obliged to put a Stop to it. by all the Means they may: 'Tis for this end, principally, the Freebolder assigns over to their Custody and Management, all the Power he has over his Person and Property, as far as is confident with the Properties, and Persons of his Posterity: Those he has no natural, or equitable Title to dispose of; all the Privileges he received from his Ancestors, being the unalienable Inheritance of his Children; and to be left as entire at his Death, as they devolved upon him at his Birth. The chief Motive and End of establishing a House of Commons therefore, is to keep a strict Eye on the Prerogative, and to foreclose the Rights of their Constituents against all Incroachments whatever: What then they are bound to prevent from all other Quarters, furely ought not to take its Rife from themselves. What would be Breach of Privilege, and the greatest Insult imaginable to the Dignity of Parliament, if extorted, can never be expedient to be conceded on any Pretence whatever, I mean leaving the Power, and Wealth of the Kingdom at the Discretion of the Crown.

'Tis to no Purpose to plead the personal Virtues of Sovereigns in excuse for such fatal Compliments; or the Experience of their past Lenity and Moderation: Tho' the Address is made to him, and his facred Name is made use of for the Deposit of such astonishing Trusts, 'tis his Ministers that have the actual Exercise of them; And how sit and decent it

When

should

posed:

d pub-

ns, are

Man-

Kings

ill bids.

nd the

anding-

illiam,

manage

apacity,

t if be

e were

-Thefe

put it

of it

Poffel-

of it;

at the

erefore

; nor

red, to

ence of

there-

ere not

om the

lo infa-

o Tem

; espet

ofterity

is for the Fate of a whole People to be at the Mercy of those, whose very Interest it may be to ruin them, at any Crisis, or in any Circumstance whatever, let our Enemies take upon them to explain.—
For my own Part, I can see nothing worse to apprehend, than such a Considence placed where common Interest and common Sense teach us to dread the most Mischies: A Considence at all Times indiscreet, as parting with that Power, which is the only Security of our Liberties; of Course, what even the upright and disinterested Walfingham, or Fabricius himself ought not to be vested with; Nay, what its most probable they would both decline and oppose, as a Precedent that might be one Day the Ruin of their Country, in other Hands; the immocent, or even useful in Theirs.

E D

pr

dr

fuc

ftr

H

for

fuc

Ey

dre Fu

Tr

nu

for

eve

by

ho

Sei

ha

to

po

to,

rea

ha

for

mo

bo

WC

ftr

rei

th

If then, the honestest, wifest, and most popular Men ought not to have the Fate of the Commonwealth so much in their Power; how dreadful would the State of the Nation be, if ever a Period should arife, when it should be committed to the Keeping of those Ministers, who were the public Abhorrence and public Scorn: Who had befet the People with Danger, and Infamy on every fide; and made all the Measures of State, but so many Snares to increase the Revenue on one Hand, and confume it on the other; who fought without Honour, and treated without Advantage; who humbled their own Country to the Duft, and yet flavishly truckled to their Enemies; who, though furrounded with Hirelings and Flatterers, had no Friends, and, though in Plenitude of Power, were treated with universal Contempt; who were Fool-hardy enough to fet the Refentment of a whole Nation at Defiance, and yet wanted Courage to avenge them on their Enemies; In short, who had circulated a Spirit of Corruption through the very Vitals of the Conflictution, had made a Jest of Honesty, and Public Spirit, and had

compassed more effectually by their Frauds, the Downfal of Liberty, than all the Ministers of Oppression that ever went before them. I say, how dreadful would the State of the Nation be, if ever fuch a Period should hereafter arise, when this strange Confidence should be placed in such dirty Hands as these? Should be placed by those very Persons, whose immediate Business was to prevent every such destructive Measure; by those, on whom the Eves and Hearts of the People were fixed for Redress of present Grievances, for the Prevention of Future; for restoring the public Honour, and public Tranquillity; for reviving Commerce, for regulating the Charge of Government, for husbanding the annual Subfidies, for reducing the National Debts, and for bringing over-grown Offenders to Justice, however formidable by their Power, however guarded by Wiles of State, however greatly protected, and however feemingly fecure? ----- Alas! Whatever Sense the People of those deplorable Times might have of their Calamities, it would be no easy Matter to remove them. Deprived of their principal Support, deferted by those who alone could serve them to Purpose, without any great, and disinterested Gonius to confolidate their Reflections, and make them really serviceable to the Common-Cause, split perhaps into ridiculous Parties, and fundered by invidious Distinctions; where could they have recourse for Relief? What Measures could they take to remove the Load, which would be too grievous to be borne? Complain they might, but their Enemies would still triumph; and to feel for the public Distresses would only double their own.

In Time then, before so hideous a Page shall difgrace our Annals, let us endeavour to prevent the Mischief, it would be so difficult to cure: Let us remember what is advanced above, That Jealousy of the Sovereign Power is the very Basis of our Consti-Vol. II.

tution; That the People's Share in the Legislature is to hinder the Encroachments of the Prerogative; And that Compliments to the Throne from our Representatives may, in Days to come, be as fatal to our Liberties, as the governing by Majors-General, or the Lieutenants of Counties!

Let us cast our Eyes back to the Transactions of our Fore-Fathers, and take Advantage of their Mistakes to provide for our own Security! Let us recollect their easy Complaisance to James King of Scotland, in admitting him to the Throne of this Kingdom, without once thinking of procuring any new Privilege to the Subject, or even confirming the old, as the Conditions of his Acceptance; an Overfight which made way for all the Mifunderstandings between him and his Parliaments, and laid the Ground-Work of the subsequent Civil War! Let us take a View of that very Civil War, which cost the Nation no less than forty Millions on both fides, and was fadden'd with the Lofs of fo many Thoufand gallant Men; and what were our Gains? The Ruin of the great Parliament, which first set it on foot, in Defence of themselves and the People; and the Establishment of a Military Government; directed, 'tis true, with great Abilities, but without any Foundation either in Law, or Equity! To this succeeded the Restoration; when Loyalty ran fo high, that 'twas almost Treason to mention Liberty; and the People, in the Honey-Moon of their Affection to their Idol-King, gave up, at once, all they had fought for; threw themselves, almost without Reserve, on the Courtefy of his Majesty; and, before his Reign was half over, had as much Reason as ever to dread the Prerogative, and curse their foolish Generosity. ——— Notwithstanding which, and notwithstanding they had endeavoured with all their Might, to exclude the Duke of York from the Succession, he was no sooner on the Throne,

1

i

i

2

e

8 0

(

S

a

t d

P

but his Royal Word was deemed sufficient Security both for our civil and ecclesiastic Liberties:—Yes, we trusted him too, and how well he deserved it, let the Revolution explain!—I descend no nearer to our own Times.—But if such Fasts as these do not afford sufficient Reasons to deter us from being the Bubbles of our own Credulity for the surface, we richly deserve the Ruin we don't think it worth our while to avoid.

lature

ative ;

ar Re-

fatal

Gene-

ons of

r Mif-

us re-

ng of of this g any ng the Over-

ndings d the

! Let

h cost

fides,

Thou-

The

it on

; and

; di-

rithout

oyalty

ention

oon of

once,

almost

jesty;

much

anding

voured

f York

hrone,

but

LILBOURNE.

#### INDEX to the TIMES.

DURING the present Joy of the Nation for our Successes at Sea, some Persons are observed to pour out their Thanksgivings that our Enemies have done us no more Mischief by Land.

In what great Ignorance, with regard to public Affairs, the Subjects of arbitrary Princes are kept, is effectually proved by the Spanish Prisoners taken in the Princessa: who report, that Port Mahon is as good as taken; that Gibraltar is closely besieged with 20000 Men; that 40000 more are ready to embark the Lord knows whither, and to be commanded by the Lord knows who, &c. &c. &c. Being all Lyes of the first Magnitude; and yet as glibly swallowed by them, as Transubstantiation, or any other thundering Imposture of the Roman Church.

Last Tuesday Evening the Wind came about to South: which is to be regarded, both as a remarkable Piece of News, and of great Importance to the Frequenters and Proprietors of our present modish Gardens; one of which was advertised to be peremptorily opened on the Day before appointed;

2 -

without

without even the Qualification of an If G — d permit; which he might have copied from every Post in Town, out of the Bills exhibited by our conscien-

tious Stage-Coachmen.

Yesterday the Cause between the Rev. Mr. Saunders, Vicar of the Parish of Harrow on the Hill, in Middlesex, and the Churchwardens of the said Parish, relating to the Right of burying Strangers, was determined by the worshipful Dr. Bettesworth, in savour of the Parish, the Judge being clearly of Opinion, that the Right of the Church yard is in the Parishioners, and that no Stranger can be buried there without their Consent.——Sir John Vanbrugh observes, that the Churchmen are sometimes obliged to quit their Hold, they have very good Teeth.

obliged to quit their Hold, they have very good Teeth. Tis observable that our News-Papers seem to have each their Province of Intelligence, the Daily Post being most in the Secrets of Custom-house-Officers, the London-Daily-Post of Justices of the Peace, the Daily Advertiser of foreign Ministers, and the

Daily Gazetteer of our own.



SATURDAY,

SATURDAY, May 3, 1740.

Fama superfles.

Hor.



Post cien-

aun-

V, in Pagers,

y of

is in uried

Van-

times

eeth.

m to

Daily

Offi-

eace,

i the

HAVE often thought, as I have been walking in Westminster-Abbey, or any other Repository of the Bones and Fame of the Dead, that the Vanity of Mankind was less ridiculously displayed in those long Encomiums, which generally begin In Sempiternam

Memoriam,—To the eternal Remembrance, &c. of fome Person of Consequence, who probably is heard of no more after his Undertaker's Bill is paid; than in that more simple and unaffected Way (as it appears) of communicating only the Name of the Dead, supposing, often with great Modesty, that no one can read the Name, who is not before acquainted with the History, Works, and Merits of the Person.

But to leave these Heroes in full Possession of the Eternity of their Reputation, which, if the World should last twenty or thirty Thousand Years longer, might possibly be disputed; we may perhaps wonder at the Sagacity of those Politicians, who could foresee that they should be able to cheat Mankind with so chimerical a Reward; and that, whilst all the other Passions must be taken with substantial Baits, Pride, like the Dog in the Water, was to be deceived and allured by a Shadow.

As

As it is thought an ill Office to expose any innocent Superstition, which tends to promote Virtue, what I have here advanced may be too haftily cenfured; and it may be faid, that as the Promoters of this Fallacy had no other View but to inspire Men to great Actions by these Hopes of a chimerical Good, in attempting to argue away their Opinion of it, we are in reality Enemies to her Caule: for which we shew no good Inclination by blowing up or undermining one of her Out-Works, though perhaps not so defensible as some others: but to speak plain, I wish good Men would leave Virtue and Truth to their own Defence, without bringing Fraud and Falshood to their Assistance. It may become a skilful Engineer to blow up a rotten Redoubt, and draw all his Forces to the Defence of the found and strong Rampart: for every Work which the Enemy carries against Opposition, raises his Spirits and inspires him with Contempt of the rest; whereas, by blowing up all the Out-Works, and standing at once to the Defence of our Bastions, we at least give the Enemy an Opinion of our Confidence in their Strength. The same happens in the Defence of our Systems. One honest, plain, substantial, evident Argument, hath more Weight with our Adversary, more Success in convincing or confuting him, than a hundred fophistical, fallacious Syllogisms, which, whenever detected, make us suspect the Weakness of the Cause, and incline us to doubt whether those who fly to fuch Refources, do not endeavour to perfuade us of what they are by no means convinced themselves.

Nor am I certain that these chimerical Expectations do in Reality so much Service to the Cause of Virtue as hath been apprehended: or indeed, that Vice itself hath not been propagated by this Means; for some Men seem as eager to prolong their Names, as others to prolong their Lives, and would eternize

the

Sto

wh

tha

sho

fol

the

pr

ho

CO

gr

pe

Ri

an

lik

of

Po

their Remembrance at any rate. To omit the trite Story of the Man who burnt the Temple at Epbefus, or the less known Instance of an English Villain. who comforted himself in his Way to the Gallows, that his Name would get into History, and he should live on Record; what hath caused such Defolation as this ridiculous Vanity? To this the World owe their Conquerors, from Cyrus down to Charles the XIIth of Sweden, the last Hero, except the present Persian Madman, who hath infested, or I hope, will infest the Earth. It was this which encouraged a Turkish Emperor to order it to be engraved on his Tomb, That he had been the Occasion of the Death of 800000 Men; thus refolving to perpetuate his Name and his Infamy together.

Good Actions require no such Rewards. A Christian expects those of infinitely greater Value, and an ancient Heathen would have told us, that Virtue had in herfelf fufficient to reward her Followers, and, like perfect Beauty, did not require the Allurements of a good Fortune to make Men defirous of her

Postession.

The following Instance of Contempt for this ridiculous Vanity, is expressed with a philosophical Spirit worthy the wisest of Men. It is in Dr. Sydenham's Treatise of the Gout. What Matter is it, (fays that amiable Author.) if performing carefully the Duty of a good Citizen, and ferving the Public to my own Prejudice, I have no Thanks for my Labour? For if the Thing be rightly weighed, the providing for Esteem, I being now an old Man, will be in short the same, as to provide for that which is not: for what Advantage will it be to me after I am dead, that eight alphabetical Elements, reduced into that Order, that will compole my Name, shall be pronounced by thole, who can no more frame an Idea of me in their Minds, than I can now conceive what those

are to be who will not know fuch as were dead in

the foregoing Age, &c.

But as there cannot be a more foolish, so there is not a more general Fondness than this of our Names. The Inventors of Arts have many of them transmitted their Discoveries to Posterity, with their Names tacked to them; nay, the World hath been fometimes favoured with an Opportunity of remembring the first Inventors of Dances, Dishes and Fashions, and fuch like. In the same Manner, where Men have been the first Movers of what the World has not had Sense enough to admire, they generally fet a Mark on the Name of the Founder. question not, but through our Labours, the Ultra fublime will in future Ages be called the CIBBERIAN STILE: nay, it hath been usual to celebrate for if you please) stigmatize Men very particularly emi-nent for what they did not themselves invent. And thus I question not but a vast Blunder, an impudent, simple and FATAL Defiance of our Superiors, and a malicious pitiful Lye, will be hereafter stiled a Name which it is not necessary to insert; fince the Chasm will be rightly filled up by the blackest and wickedest Man in the Kingdom, whoever he is.

And whoever thou art that deservest such a Character, though thou may'st have an equal Contempt with me, for any Honour which can be done thy Name, when thou art dead; yet consider, O wicked Man, thy immortal Soul; or, if Insidelity guards thee from any Terrors on this Account, reslect on the shortness of thy Time here. If thou art young, it cannot be long, if old, thy Sins will soon overtake thee, or rather the Punishment for them.—
Believe me, Friend, thy Days are drawing to an End, and those are coming on, when thou shalt say thou bast no Pleasure in them. Impudence will not abash, nor Lying deceive for ever. Whatever Contempt thou may'st have of the Powers above and

elow,

below

If th

nute'

nence

flects

hithe

pole

an A

not

Succ

Mac

nanc

turv

hum

whi

rior vile

Wo

this

fort

ind

Bez

Ov

av

of

Ha

lor Tl

rat

de

hi

th

in

ere

ur

m

eir

en

m-

ĥ-

re

Id

ly

1

rà

N

if

ıi-

nd

it.

nd

ie

d

2-

tyds not nell ri

rich emark da Vistor na en

below, thou wilt find thy Confidence ill-grounded. If thou art feated high, confider there is but a Minute's Difference between the highest human Eminence and the Ground. Believe me, Friend, it reflects less Honour on thee, to have imposed on Men hitherto, than Difgrace on them to have been imposed on. The Ass in the Lion's Skin is not less an Ass when he is mistaken for a Lion. But flatter not thyself too much with the Retrospect of thy Success; for lo in the Theatre, where Rich, great Machinist, presides over animate and inanimate Machines, the dexterous Harlequin of footy Counter nance, long time prevails, turns all things topsyturvy, subverts the Order of Nature, and makes the human Puppet Man dance Jiggs upon his Head; while from the lofty Regions of the Gallery Superior, where the Apprentice, the Clerk, with all the viler Riff-Raff, the Tag-Rag, and BoB-Tail of the World, are mounted (perhaps by the noble Rich for this immediate Purpose) above their Superiors, issue forth loud Acclamations; the filent Pit is fullen and indignant at the Farce; nor in the Box, (unless some Beau, like Cattle marked in the Side to denote their Owner, should there display his Blaze) breaks forth a whitpering Applause. Mark thou the End, a Set. of folemn Figures enter on the Stage, the Power of Harlequin is at an End, aloft they lift the impiouslong-successful Sorcerer, and thrust him down the Throat of a tremendous Dragon. The Gallery rattles with Applause, and those who were even nowdelighted with his Tricks, feem no less pleased with his Fate. Rejoice then, O wicked Man, in thy Tricks, and let thy Heart cheer thee in the Succels of thy Tricks, but know that for all these Tricks, we shall bring thee to Judgment.

L.S.

Li

Never perform'd but Twice,

On Tuesday next, in this Paper, will be presented a Farce called the APOLOGY.

#### INDEX to the TIMES.

HE Parliament being prorogued, and no great Matter either of Conduct or Courage necessary in the intended Camps on Black-Heath, Hownslow, &c. a certain very great Officer has received a Message, signifying that his Services were no longer necessary: And 'tis expected a very near Relation of his will do himself the Honour of resigning upon this Occasion.

The Words Stair and Cobbam have given much Offence of late tho' introduced with all the Propriety and Gallantry imaginable. The Words Minister, Weak, Wicked, Measures absurd, corrupt, &c. have, likewise, been thought of ev l Tendency, though never more pertinently apply'd.

His Grace the Duke of Argyle has been lately visited, and Complimented by great Numbers of

Persons of Quality and Distinction.

'Tis no longer to be questioned but that the Journey to Germany, lately hinted at, will actually take Place; and that very speedily too: All the necessary Preparations being ordered to be made as fast as possible. An Article, at first, deemed more incredible than any of those which are, at present, calculated to be the Lie of the Day!

'Tis expected the two following Lines from Mr. Addison's Cato, will, for a few Days, be in every

Body's Mouth.

When

lish

Six. De

Ni Poi ftil

to

Ch

the

bet

lio

TV

Sh

the

TI

Si

Pa

 $\mathbf{G}_{\mathbf{i}}$ 

Pe

of

m

po

C

M

## CHAMPION. . a70

When Vice prevails, and impious Men bear Sway, The Post of Honour is a private Station.

By a State of the National Debts, lately published, it appears that One Hundred and Eighty Four Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty Three Pounds, Six Shillings and Eight Pence was paid off between December 31, 1738. and December 31, 1739. And that Forty Six Million, One Hundred and Twenty Nine Thousand, Nine Hundred and Forty Six Pounds, Three Shillings and Five Pence Halfpenny still remains due; the Interest of which is still like to make a very considerable Article in the annual

Charge of Government.

ed

at

ry

v,

:ſ-

e-

is

ch

ty

r,

e,

e-

ly

of

r-

CC

y

23

e-

ŀ

y

778

By a like State of the Produce, and Application of the Aggregate or Sinking Fund, it appears, that, between the two Dates above-mentioned, One Mil-lion, Five Hundred and Twenty Five Thousand, Two Hundred and Eighty Six Pounds, Fourteen Shillings and Three Pence Farthing was paid into the Exchequer; Nine Hundred and Twenty Five Thousand, Two Hundred and Sixty Two Pounds, Sixteen Shillings and Six Pence issued out, for the Payment of Annuities, making good Parliamentary Grants, &c. And that Six Hundred Thousand and Twenty Three Pounds, Seventeen Shillings and Nine Pence Farthing remained in Cash on the said 31st of December 1739, which, together with as much more of the growing Produce as will answer the Impositions of the last Sessions, will be applied towards the Expence of the current Year.

In a List of Spanish Men of War in the Ports of Corunna and Ferrol, published in the Gentleman's Magazine, the Princessa is mark'd with an Asterisk, which is thus explained in the Margin: A sine Ship taken by Lord Augustus Fitzroy in the Orford, in

Company with the Lenox and Kent.

And, in the next Paragraph we are told, that the Government having Intelligence of the failing of these Ships to join the Cadix Squadron, Lord Augustus Fitzroy was fent away, at an Hours warning, to Portsmouth, to fail with five Men of War. Sie Vos NON VOBLS.



Tuesday, May 6, 1740.

-000 ev ed is, "Osoor offlee's dui offer, suyin de m dano. HOMER,



T is the Remark of a judicious Critic; That there is a certain Particularity in the Stile of every great Writer which distinguishes him from all others. Nay, it is a common Phrase to signify our Esteem of an Author, That he bas a Stile. This is a kind of Touch-

stone used by Commentators, to try what Parts of a Great Man's Works are truly his own; by which Guide the learned Bentley hath made fuch wholesome and delightful Defalcations from Milton.

The Great Writer, whose Character I am to attempt, hath given us the strongest Instance of this Kind. His Stile is so very fingular that one might almost say, He bath even a Language to himself, (an Honour never before attributed to any Author.) This Particularity of Stile is fo evident, that it will be impossible for the Writers of his own or a subsequent Age, to introduce any of their Works under his Name ;

Nat

Wo

may

do a

or

Apo

De Im my hat

the equ Po 113

Ste

to it,

2010

goi

lei

be

an

on

he

fta

G

T

th

T

Name; nay, I question whether some of his own Works, written before he arrived at this Perfection. may not be suspected by some future Theobald; and do a little doubt, whether even the Careles Husband, or Love's last Shift, will be thought equal to the usland to la antique, ainco

Apology.

us

7.

R.

ic.

in

ich

TS.

ni-

be

ch-

fa

ich

me

atthis

ght

(an

or.) will

ble-

his

ne ;

I have premised this little, as an Excuse for those Defects which I am too fenfible of in the following Imitation; in which, as I have endeavoured to use my Author's own Words in the fame Senfe which he hath attributed to them, as often however as I am capable of finding it out, so I have distinguished all these Words so used in Italies, that since I am not equal to his Merit, I may not be guilty of stealing any Portion of his Fame.

The Author of the Apology made his first forward Step into Nature in Nov. 1671. In 1682, he went to a Free-School, where he flaid till he got through it, and such Learning as that School could give, is the most he pretends to; which tho' he hath not utterly forgot, he hath not much improved by Study. We find little remarkable of him till he came to the Stage, unless that The Fate of King James, The Prince of Orange, and himself, were all at once upon the Anvil: That be narrowly escaped being a General or a Bishop ; and once on a Time fell in Love with the Emanation of Beauty: Soon after his Ascendant on the Stage. he was possest by so full a Vanity and Content, that he stands compared in the Apology, to Alexander the Great, and Charles the XIIth. In the Roll of Time, he fprung into Excellence in feveral Parts. those in which he shone the Audience into the greatest Admiration, were of a duplex Kind, viz. In Tragedy, those Parts which had not the least Proffer of the Amiable in them; and in Comedy, in fuch aswere made up of well-bred Vices. Indeed, the latter feem to have fat with a more full and easy Fashion upon him, as his Voice, where there was a too large Intufion

Infusion of the Monotone, interwoven with a regrating Acidity, wanted that barmonious, pleafing, found Melody, which the Throws and Swellings of Honour and Ambition require; whereas he became the Foppington so well, that the Roars of the Audience frequently founded forth what the cooler Judge afterwards acknowledged, that he was the truest and most compleat Coxcomb ever feen. As his actorial Excellence is so well known, we shall proceed with Rapidity to furvey him as an Author. His Learning, as far as it regards Languages, hath been already spoken to; we will therefore examine him in the Sciences. In Arithmetic he seems to have made no Immenfity of Progress: For he says, Apol. fol. 42. That he attended but to Two Words, which were Some WINE AND WATER: and in 225, he talks of an EIGHTH PART MORE THAN HALF. In Architecture he feems to be something more an Adept. He fays, page 241, 'That the Area of the old Stage projected about four Feet forwarder in a femioval Figure, parallel to the Benches of the Pit; and in 242, 'Not only from the Stage's being shorte ned in Front, but likewise from the additional Interpolition of those Stage Boxes, the Actors, (in Respect to the Spectators that fill them) are kept so " much more backward from the main Audience." In Philosophy he declares himself a Stoic; but indeed, though he differs from all others of this Kind, by afferting that Fire, AIR, and Water, are opposite to each other, yet if it is necessary to rank him among the Philosophers, I should rather think him a Natural than any other. In Politics he is truly facile Princeps: for, to omit the dignified Reasons which he gives for restraining the Liberty of the Stage; namely, that bad Ministers may be more effectually hurt there, than by the Press; and his Method of proving the superior Worth of a Minister, by his being the longest railed at; there is one Stroke

Th for W the Lil Bio Re wh Di of rin rat 072 But Bio giv fail BL dot pre blif any cert any are fire

an A

we

par

ran

the

mil

of

Ale

IV.

bes

n y

C-

1-

ias

K.

n-

n

at

1

an

r-

or. ge

11-

rtin-

(in

e. in-

nd,

fite

ım

im

uly

ons the

of-

Иe-

ter,

oke

ond

beyond all the Osbornes, Walfinghams, Sidneys, Freemans, all the BoB-tail Writers of the Age, wiz. That we had but a contested Right to any Liberty before the Revolution. This is a Discovery, which if it had entered into the Head of the Jacobitical Writers in King William's Reign, would have done their Business at once; for, if we had no Right to Liberty before the Revolution, none but our great Biographer can tell us what Right we had to the Revolution. But his political Principles feem every where to be the Bobylonish, which like the Babylonish Dialect in Hudibras, are a party-colour'd Mixture of patched and pieballed Principles, from whose jarring and repugnant Atoms is firuck out a Silver, or rather Golden-toned Utility: Which, like dung thrown on a Meadow, leaves an involuntary Grop behind it. But no more of these serious Matters, which our Biographer (page 168.) fays he only enters upon to give the Public a true Portrait of his Mind, and fairly to let them see bow far he is, or is not a BLOCKHEAD; a Point in which the Reader is, I doubt not, by this time well fettled. Indeed I apprehend his Character as a Writer, is now fo effas blished, that he may write on to Eternity without any Danger of hurting it. This I think is pretty certain that no one will ever attempt to attack him any more. Nay, to fay the Truth, as rich Things are the foonest apt to furfeit, we are almost as defirous to have done with him, as he himself, out of an Aversion to so much Praise, can be that we should: we shall therefore only give a few Instances of one particular Beauty in this Work, which, as it may be ranged under one Head, we did not confound with the Miscellaneous Olio in our last, namely, his Similies. Not to mention our Author's Comparisons of himself to King James, the Prince of Orange, Alexander the Great, Charles the XIIth, and Harry IV. of France, his favourite Simile is a Lion, thus page

T

ar

' th

· fa

· dl

fhirt

mak

lower

ferv

a Co

ill B

bega

lude

thor

which

as t

cludi

Flui

as or ming

the

men

fure

whic

pass

fix d

You

and

Rive

ly ro

lect :

with

Auth

whol

great

Under

page 39. We have a SATISFIED PRESUMPTION. that to drive England into Slavery is like teaching AN OLD LION TO DANCE. 104. Our new Critics are like Lions Whelps that dash down the Bowls of Milk, &c. befides a third Allufion to the fame Animal: and this brings into my Mind a Story which I once heard from Booth, that our Biographer had, in one of his Plays in a Local Simile, introduced this generous Beaft in some Island or Country where Lions did not grow; of which being informed by the learned Booth, the Biographer replied, prithee tell me then where there is a Lion, for God's Carfe, if there be a Lion in Europe, Alia, Africa, or America, I will not lose my Simile. Another Observation which I have made on our Author's Similies is, that they generally have an Eye towards the Kitchen. Thus page 56. Two Play-Houses are like towo PUDDINGS or two LEGS OF MUTTON. 224. To plant young Actors is not so easy as to plant CABBAGES. To which let me add a Metaphor in page 57. where unprofitable Praise can hardly give Truth a Soup MAIGRE. As we cannot draw the farcastical Conclusion which would attend a less rich Author, we must necessarily conclude that our Biographer is too much inclined to write on a full Stomach.

After so many Commendations of this Work, the Author will permit me to find a few Faults. The pages 217 and 218 are almost entirely taken up to inform the Reader that the Biographer lent Colonel Brett his clean Shirt. This brings to my Mind a Story in Dr. South's Letter to Sherlock, which is in Substance as follows. Once on a Time a Gentleman and his Servant were travelling together, and the Gentleman called out to his Man, and said

unto him, John, get thee down from thy Horse, and I will get me down from my Horse, then take off the Saddle that is on thy Horse, and af-

take off the Saddle that is on thy Horse, and afterwards take off the Saddle that is on my Horse.
Then

Then take thou the Saddle that was on my Horse, and put on thy Horse, and the Saddle that was on thy Horse put thou on my Horse. Lord, Sir, fays John, could you not have faid, change Sad-So might our Biographer have faid change; The other two little Exceptions I shall make are such, as, if this Work had been a little lower and worse than it is, would not have been obferved, but a Scar is immediately feen in Beauty, or a Coal in a white Pudding. Page 326. It is an -, and 332. The Pills ill Bird that began to Gripe bim. Both these Passages seem to allude to a Part of the human Body, which no wife Au-

thor will ever put his Reader in mind of.

N,

ng.

ri-

be

he

ry

er ed.

ere

by

bee

·se,

ne-

va-is,

it-

wo

N.

hor

ive

the

rich gra-

the

The p to

onel

d a

is in

ntle-

and

faid

orfe,

then

l af-

orfe.

Then

Thus I have done with this excellent Work, which is really a Suet Pudding full of Plumbs; and as the Stile or Diction is perfectly new, I shall conclude with a concise Description thereof. It is a Pluid of the galacteous or milky Kind; on which, as on Milk, there is a Cream, or rather Froth swimming on the Top: This being once skimmed off, the whole becomes quite clear, without any Sediment at the Bottom. A Circumstance in some Mea-fure owing to the Rapidity of its Current; by which, as in a rapid Stream, the Waves of Words pass by so quick, that it is very difficult to separate or hx diffinct Ideas on any particular Body of Water; You cannot diffinguish one Wave from another, and you have from the whole, only an Idea of a River. So here the Periods smoothly, foftly, sweetly roll and flow along; nor is the Reader able to collect any other Idea, than that it is a Book abounding with Excellencies, from the best of which (to use our Author's own Words, page 75.) be plainly sees the whole but a Lesson given him to get by Heart by some. great Author whose Sense is deeper than the Reader's Understanding. Pathananta.

INDEX

### INDEX to the TIMES.

As it appears the French are so far from evacuating Corfica, that they are absolutely at Work in strengthening the Fortifications, and taking such Measures as manifestly indicate they design to continue in Possession: 'Tis a most amazing Thing that so important an Acquisition creates no more Jealousy among the Powers interested in the Trade of the Mediterranean.

It is not yet confirm'd in the Gazette, that an Embassador from France is arrived at this Court: nor has that profound Adept in Politics, the Author of the D. Advertiser, let us into the Secret of the Proposals for a Peace between Great-Britain and Spain, which, however ungrateful to the Body of the Nation, are expected from that Quarter .-This, however, is now almost demonstrable, that the Cadiz Squadron, frongly Mann'd, being fail'd in Peace to the W. Indies; and the Cardinal busy'd in the North for Sweden, nearer Home for Tuliers and Bergue, in the Mediterranean to secure the Island above-mentioned, and every where to make use of that present Crisis to improve and enlarge the Commerce of his Country : we have nothing to apprehend from the formidable Appearance of the French-Fishing-Boats, said, of late, to have again terrify'd our Coasts.

'Tis certain that the King will fet out for his German Dominions this Day Sev'night, notwith-standing his Royal Intentions for that Purpose were not communicated from the Throne, as usual, to both Houses of Parliament. The Princess Mary will

will a the Hing, receiv

Fathe

The

The I

S

Illi Cir

on w

will at the same Time accompany his Majesty to the Hague, where, no Family-Difficulties interfering, the Prince of Hesse will attend in Person to receive her Highness from the Hand of her Royal Father.

JOURNAL of the WAR.

Taken by the SPANIARDS.

The Unity, Cannon, of and for Liverpool. ——
The Madeira Merchant, Parker, for Bristol. ——
And a third from Gibraltar, her Name unknowne

Taken by the ENGLISH.

NONE.

# CHARLACON CONTRACTOR

THURSDAY, May 8, 1740.

Illi indignantes magno cum Murmure, Montis Circum Claustra fremunt, celsa sedet Æolus Arce. VIRGE



cuat-Vork

fuch con-

that

loufy

f the

at an

ourt: uthor f the

and y of

that fail'd dinal e for

ecure

re to

d en-

rance

ave a-

r his

with-

were

1, to

Mary

will

HE Adepts in Mechanics tell us, it is possible in Theory to make a Machine, with which, by a Subordination of an infinite Number of Wheels, a Child might move the whole Globe; nay one of the Ancients promises to these us this Experients

ment, if we will only find a Place for him to stand on while he performs it.

I have

I have often thought our first Politicians have framed their Schemes of Government from the Idea of this Engine; for what are the several Officers and Magistrates, from the King to the Constable, but the several Wheels of State, in a subordinate Manner, making up one grand Machine, which, like a Piece of Clock-work in right Order, moves steadily and regularly by fixed and certain Laws.

Now, as in the mechanical Machine, if any Body intervenes, which hath no Function assigned it by the Maker, it must necessarily disorder the Operation, and in Proportion to the Weight and Power of this intervening Body, will be the Consustion and Disorder occasioned by it; the same must happen in the Political, whenever any Person intrudes into a Place, where, by the original Constitution of the Government, he ought not to be; for nothing can move by the Laws assigned it at its Creation, unless what preserves the same Form it had when those Laws were assigned.

But if the Place to fland on be found out, if a Man once discovers a Method of governing and fetting this grand Machine in Motion, when and as he pleases, he may then turn round the Commonwealth at his Will, and teach it, as Mr. Cibber says, to dance like an old Lion, nay, may play Tricks with it, like the Master of a Raree-Shew, who sets Kings on their Heads, makes the Czar of Muscovy, the King of France, and all other great Personages dance at his Command in whatever Man-

ner he pleafes.

The Reader I believe, already perceives that I point directly at a Prime Minister, a Magistrate, who, tho' not consistent with our Constitution, nor countenanc'd by our Laws, hath often found Means to infinuate himself into the political Machine, and sometimes hath made a Handle of the Prerogative, by which he hath managed the whole according to his

is Ple it, or lays in Aux Diale ons o pear | ticula to do plish them Thu ach di ublicly rtuna bove 1 is To

fhis I oyal oth the confeq

ay he

hat he

ury fo

at P

o L D is wi age 35 But ister

listori listori listust ent te the

Henr

is Pleasure; and this, without any personal Meit, or distinguished Abilities, but (as Dr. Fiddes lays in his Life of Cardinal Wolfey) by a Conflux of fortunate Accidents, or in the Christian Dialect, certain happy and favourable Dispositions of Providence, which does even fometimes appear to lay a Train for the Advancement of particular Persons; a Train which they have nothing to do but to follow directly, towards the Accomplishment of every thing they can propose to

themselves in this World.

Thus Wolfey, from the meanest Extraction, with ich dissolute and scandalous Morals, that he was ublicly set in the Stocks, was, by a Conflux of intunate Accidents, advanced (if I may so say) bove his Sovereign; fo that Dukes and Earls held is Towel and Bason for him when he washed: ay he was elated to fuch an Height of Arrogance at he was offended at the Archbishop of Canterbry for subscribing himself his Brother, on which at Prelate well remarked that the Man was inriated with Success. The Duke of Venice in one this Letters ascribes to him a Participation of the loyal Power and Majesty, and compliments him ith the Supreme Authority of the Kingdom. In lonsequence of which Opinion, he received the Ay of half the Princes of Europe, for which he OLD HIS MASTER AND HIS COUNTRY, and is with so little Temptation, that Fiddes tells us, age 351, his Revenues were equal to the Crown. But do we think the long REIGN of this Mi-

fler was with the Consent and Approbation of e People? So much on the contrary that his own istorian confesses there was a Great and General igust entertained against him; and my Lord Herert tells us, (page 162.) 'That the People took the Commissions which he issued in the 17th of Henry V. II. so ill, that it was like to have grown

ing to his

have

Idea fficers

table. dinate

vhich.

moves

Body it by

pera-

Power

n and

appen

s into of the

g can

1, un-

those

, if a

g and

and mon-Cibber

play

shew,

ear of great

Man-

hat I

Arate,

, nor

Means , and

ative,

5.

to a Rebellion: This Proceeding (fays he) being · afterwards disavowed by the King, got the Car dinal many a Curle and the King many Bieffings, The People plainly faw the Royal Power usurped and the Royal Favour engroffed by a Subject and a mean One too; their Pockets drained to fill th public Coffers, and those again emptied to supply the Minister's Vanity. They saw his Avarice, hi Pride, his Insolence, his Corruption, they felt the Effects of all those, and groaned under them, bu Laws, without a standing Army, compelled then to fubmit. The Cardinal had found the Place to Stand on, he held fast the Handle of the Prero gative, and turned the Political Machine round as h pleased, whilst all but those Creatures who sough his Fayour and took his Pay, (who if they were luntarily to, Tervile in Nature without the Compulfion of Fortune) hated and detefted him.

l Im:

bitt

Ma

Ma Cap

Supp

Mai

mof

ever

ende

hou

for |

than

and

posit the

are I

be d ment

chine

lary H

migh

the ]

hath

be in

it int

bly le

must yet n

Refor

ones.

Liber

Th Houf

Bu

Have you feen, Reader, a Team of those Noble Spirited Animals we call Horses pass by, whilst little Urchin wantonly displayed his Dexterity with a Whip? Hath it not raised your Indignation to see those generous Beasts submit to the Correction of this Contemptible Brat? With fuch Indignation I read over those Periods of our Annals, where this brave, this great, this powerful Nation hath been infulted, betrayed, impoverished, and enslaved by fome wicked Minister, who hath often had neither Birth, nor Virtues, nor even Abilities to recommend him, but hath owed his Dignity only to a fortunate Access to his Prince, which he hath afterwards had the Address to improve by accommodating himself to his Temper or Pleasures, or by perfuading his Master that he is useful and even necesfary to his Interest. A common Falsehood, and vet fo gross that I believe it will be difficult to find an English Prince who hath been unhappy, without owing it to his Ministers.

I own there is fomething very ridiculous in the Image of several Millions of People, complaining bitterly against the Insults and Oppression of one Man. What an Idea must we conceive of this Man, but that he is another Hercules or rather a Captain Gulliver in a Nation of Lilliputians! But suppose the Fact so much on the contrary, that this Man should be one of the meanest and every way most contemptible in his Country; that, whilst every one plainly faw, and openly declared, he was endeavouring to enflave and undo us, most of us hould entertain the greatest and justest Contempt for him, should know him to have no more Parts than are necessary to a very indifferent Scrivener, and no more Spirit than is included in the Composition of Spite and Malice! If this ever should be the Case, what could we conclude, 't the sen are harnessed as well as Horses, and like them may be drove by the meanest Urchin; or that Government is really in Politics, what that imaginary Machine would be in Mechanics, and may be fo conbived, that neither Art nor Strength may be neces-

Hence it appears that it doth not require such mighty Abilities, nor doth it redound so much to the Honour of a Minister to ruin his Country as hath been apprehended. And hence it may likewise be inferred, that whenever a bad Minister shall take it into his Head to ruin us, we must be irretrieva-

bly loft.

lary to direct it.

bein

Car

lings

irped

and and

ill th

uppl

e, hi

elt the

n, bu

then

Place

Prero

as h

fough

wer

s, vo-

mpul

Noble

hilft :

y with

to fee

ion of

tion I

re this

n been

red by

neither

recom-

y to a

after-

moda-

by per-

necel-

, and

to find

with.

But this latter is not so certain; for tho' it must be confessed we should be in great Danger, yet not so absolutely overpowered, as to have no Resource. Nay, indeed, we have three very great ones.

The first and most natural Dependance is on our House of Commons, who are the Bulwarks of our Liberties; they are the Weight of the People in

the Scale of Power, and sufficient, at least, to keep the Ballance even. It is their Duty to be watchful for our Liberties and Properties, and, if properly chosen, it is their Interest: by properly chosien, I mean proper Persons to be entrusted with that Care; for the faithful Discharge of which, a great Estate is always the best Security to the Electors.

ni

an

to

an

lia

fuc

2n

fać

Me

of

Ot

onl

Sen

n ray

(A

Wb

Yea

of t

Spe

mei

my

owr

nați Lea

hin

guil

and the

cifio

T

ever.

But if our Posterity should elect unsit Representatives, should sell themselves to such as will sell them again for Prosit, and by these Means a House of Commons should neglect the universal Cries of the Nation, and openly support a Minister in barefaced Iniquity, we have a second natural Resource to our Father and Protector, to whom we have a right to apply for Redress, and it is his own Interest as well as Duty to redress us; for the People can suffer no general Injury which will not reach the Throne. And if that Man who deprives the King of one Subject is to be executed at his Suit, how much more would he deserve Correction at his Hands, who should impoverish and undo his whole People?

The last Resource (and that to which, tho' the surest and strongest of all, I hope, as it is præternatural, we shall never be driven) is to our Father in Heaven. He hath more than once interposed his divine Hand and saved his People et let us therefore shew our Posterity an Example, and begin betimes to recommend our selves to him; let us shew him by our Duty that we are his Children, and he will demonstrate by his Love that he is our Father. If our Pesterity be bred up by our Precepts and Example to honour him, they may, with Considence, in the Evil Day, cry out, From the Prime Minister good Lord Deliver us. AMEN.

是10 STEEN 中国 24 及时发生的数

# A LIPERARY ARTICLE.

watch-

f pro-

with

which,

to the

prefen-

ill fell

Hople ries of

rbare-

have a

Inte-

People

reach

es the

s Suit,

at his

whole

o' the

ræter-

Father

rposed therein bes shew

, and

ur Farecepts

Con-

THE US.

C.

Pamphlets of all Sorts, the Produce of Vanity, or Necessity, and that they have very rarely any Degree of Merit to recommend them, are not torious Reasons why the very Best may be neglected, and the Public stand in need of one of Captain Gulliver's Flappers to put them in Mind that such and such an excellent Piece lies before them. This was an Office the Champion undertook with great Satisfaction; as fond of an Opportunity of bringing Merit to Light, and making good the Desiciencies of his own Endeavours, by the Excellencies of Others: Not presuming to direct the Opipion, but only awake the Attention of the Public, from whose Sentence there is no Appeal.

A very odd Performance, with a very odd Title (An Irregular Differention occasioned by the Reading of Father Du Halde's Description of China. Which may be read at any Time except the present of this Flapper at present: As being a very singular species of Satire, and, tho' China and its Government, Laws, Learning, Religion, Placemen, Army, & c. are the professed Subject, those of our own Count y having very near as large a Share, naturally and pertinently introduc'd, enrich'd with Learning judiciously us'd, spangled with Wit, that shines by its own Light: And above all, distinguish'd by a Vein of Humour that is both new, and entertaining. In Support of which Evidence,

the following Passages are recommended to the Decision of the Reader.

The Custom of kissing the Pope's Toe, however, has been greatly refined upon by those Tar-

b

t

I

C

ir

S

th

SIC

th

an

m

tio

tol

He

thi

for

Da

tem

the

zett

Sha

tati

Gaz

all v

Yet, of all Princes on Earth, the Emperor of China should best know what passes: for he not only reads the News-Papers, but he takes the Merit of writing them too. That Fancy of the China Gazette is admirable. It is not like ours of London: where, now and then, an Article from Copenhagen or Berlin makes the whole Feast. It is a voluminous Work, comes out every Day, and speaks the Emperor's true Thoughts of all his Mandarine from the highest to the lowest. It tells you how for ten Dozen of Songs (so the Chinese call Lin) his Imperial Majesty did the Tuesday before bestow on the Posteriors of the Ch-r of his Exone Dozen of fatherly Kicks, and half a hundred Bastinados on his Secretary of State for one unguarded Truth; all which in that Country pass for Acts of Correction, and not for Displeasure; something but not altogether like what Mr Dryden fays in the Rival

Gazeteer.

f that

torious

Respect his is

of the es and

nted to ingeni-l arife

ifter, I

of Ob-

ald not

of this

he two rivilege

s: The

inferior

in the

eror of

he not e Me-

e China

of Lon-Copen

is 2 vo-

Speaks ndarins

ou how

11 Lies

bestow x---

hundred ne un pass for

mething

s in the

Riva

Blows from angry Kings, though Rival Ladies. w they are meant Affronts, are confirmed Favours." It is not, however, to be imagined that the Empefor compiles the Journal: He only revises and corrects it with Strokes of his Red Pencil, which none but himself dares use by Law. Yet I suspect that the Red-Pencil may commonly be handled by the Prime Minister, if the News-Papers contain particular Encomiums on his Administration, or rather in all Cases, unless when the Gazette discloses some Secret of corporal Admonition; there I can believe the Red-Pencil. Do you fancy that the King of Spain ever read the Manifesto, or that his Most Christian Majesty peruses every Lettre de Caches that dispatches a Grumbler to the Basile? No, I dare fay; and yet, I the King is prefixt to the one, and fuch is our Pleasure subjoined to the other; meaning the Pleafure of the Minister in both.

One confiderable Advantage attends this Institution, That the Gazette being the only News-Paper tolerated in all the Empire, and the Vicegerents of Heaven's Vicegerent being incapable of Falshood, this is a political Creed, fresh provided every Day for the Quid Nancs of China; which it would be Damuation to disbelieve. If ever an Act is attempted here for retrenching the Licentiousness of the Press, I would recommend the Plan of this Gazette as worthy of some Regard; particularly in this Shape, that no Article of News or political Differlation whatever, be published except in the London Gazette or Gazetteer; and that the Bench of Bishops should compose a Form of Excommunication against all who shall presume to disbelieve what is there set forthis was a realist trie medal, today a rest of the soften of the soft

THE WATER OF THE PARTY OF THE P

with rote that Load is absolutely see their

K2 - INDEX

# INDEX to the TIMES.

T Is now confirm'd on all Hands that the Spanish Squadron from Gadiz has joined that of Ferrol; that together they make a formidable Fleet; and that some Goup & Eclat is certainly intended: Which, 'tis imagin'd, may occasion the sending of the ten Irish Regiments (that have been almost a whole Year in England waiting for the Return of the French Fishing-Boats) to a certain Place, where they may be of some Service.

Men of War are so scarce that even Two can't be spar'd to Convoy the West India Fleet, tho' the Merchants were directed from above, to send their Ships to the Rendezvous by a Day presix'd, some

Time ago. I what the top start

We hear that the Merchants of this City are preparing a Petition to be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleas'd to give Orders that a sufficient Number of Men of War may cruize off St. Sebastian's, to prevent the Ships of this Nation being taken by the Spaniards, and carried into that Port, which has lately been frequently done by them, to the great Prejudice of the Trade of this Kingdom.

'Tis faid that one of the Brother-Bears, formerly baited in this Paper, will not be permitted to exhibit this Summer in the Circles of Germany. And that the other, Urfa Major, having grip'd his Keeper in a tender Part, is, for the present, somewhat out of Favour — But 'tis added, he has such avinning Ways with him, that it will not be long before he

and the factor of the Contract of the Contract

will rule the Roast as absolutely as ever.

SATURDAY

W

the

fev

pr

9

8.3

20

Y

no a

Ma I

ven a g wit

an (

ntently until the little was now and assisted the little of the little o

SATURDAY, May 10, 1740.

-Calo splendebat Luna Sereno. HOR.

CARTON AND MINE THE PARTY OF A PRINCE SHARE



HIS Morning my Wife gave me the following Letter, which she says The found on her Pillow; how it was laid there neither of us know, tho' I cannot carry my Superstition fo far as she does, who is firmly perfuaded that it came from the Place

whence it is dated, and hath infifted on my giving it the Public. I the rather comply with her because my Father, Mr. Nebemiab Vinegar, says there are several good Things in it, that are beyond my Comprehenfion.

Full Moon, April 30th, Three in the Afternoon;

" S' I Reit 61 mittatolet last ald vitt of to

The Landing Str bol 1 TOU have a vulgar Proverb among you to express your Ignorance of any thing, viz. I know no more of it than the Man in the Moon, whereas indeed the Man in the Moon knows more than any Man in the World.

I am furprized that my high Station did not prevent the Birth or Growth of this Error, fince it is a general Opinion that Ignorance is incompatible with a high Station. I am certain it hath given me an Opportunity of feeing and knowing several things

RDAY

Spa-

iat of leet: nded:

of the

whole rench

may

can't

o' the

d their

fome

ity are

lajesty,

Orders

cruize

his Na-

ed into

one by

of this

formerly

exhibit

and that

Keeper

what ou

winnin)

before he

in a light Night, which I am too much a Gentleman to disclose. It is well for the Reputation of some virtuous Ladies that there is no Woman in the Moon, if there was, I should at least advise them to take some Care of their Windows as well as their Doors.

Or if I was inclined to discover Secrets of another Nature, I could entitle my felf to Hush-Mony much better than some on the Earth who have received it; unless my Discoveries would be of such a strange Nature that no one could possibly believe them. Were the Intimacies which I have beheld between the Dregs of the People and a certain Great Man to be disclosed; were the Whispers, the Kisses, the Huggs, the Squeezes by the Hand, the dear Toms, the Jacks, dear Wills, and the dear Bobs, that I have feen pass to be exposed, it might become a Question, whether the most hated Men in public Life, might not, in Retirement, be the most contemptible. But I shall enjoy my Speculations by myself: and have the Pleasure to know you cannot even guess whom I mean.

How must a speculative Man envy me, when he considers that I alone can see Human Nature stript of all its Disguises. It is I that behold the Hypocrite returning from the bare oftentatious Worship of his Creator, to pay his real Adoration to the golden Idol of his Soul. I see the ragged Miser and the cheating Bankrupt tell their Gold, and the sine-drest Gentleman alight from his gilt Chariot, and go Supperless to Bed, by the Light, or rather Darkness of a Farthing Candle. No Hero is Hen-pecked, no truly worthy, very good Sort of Man is a Tyrant in his Family, no sober Citizen sneaks out of his Chair about Eight o'Clock in the Regions of Covent-Garden, no lewd or corrupt Bargain what-

ever is made without my Privity.

Alas!

t

k

o tl

fe C

th

tri

in

be

fix

4

gr

A

ex

ob

ha

ia fet

me

Be:

He

Ug

the

nar

I

ten

Vir

mo

whe

But as my

Alas! Mr. Hercules, Men appear quite different to me from what they do in the Face of the Sun, me (when you know I have an Opportunity of feeing them, tho' of not being feen by them) but perhaps the nem you will fay my Pleasure is like that of a Man be heir hind the Scenes at your Play-Houses (you find I know all things) who, tho' he may behold Objects anoin the trueft, fees them at the same time in the most ony odious Light, and is not so agreeably deceived as refuch thole to whom the painted Side of the Canvas reprefents a beautiful Grove or a Palace. lieve Curiofity is better fatisfied by those Objects which held I have mentioned, so there are some where I have reat the Advantage every Way, by viewing them in the iffes, truest Colours. What would a Lover give to peep dear in with me at a Window? But if this Idea be unthat becoming a Man of my Age, who am now almost me a ublic fix Thousand Years old; however I shall be allowed a Pleasure from beholding Virtue honoured in Difcongrace, and triumphing in Diftress. In the public as by Applause of Virtue there is nothing uncommon or extraordinary, very small Degrees of her have often annot en he obtained the greatest Honours; nay, Vice herself hath triumphed in open Sunshine in her stead. stript is I that accompany the difgraced Heroe to his Cloocrite fet, when all his Tinfel Robes and borrowed Ornaof his ments are stript off, and where Virtue like naked rolden

nan

naments, often impose on the Multitude. But to leave these high Scenes of Life, I have often great Delight in the Contemplation of humble Virtue. And I do assure you, that it is with no moderate Pleasure that I peep in at your Window, where I behold yourself and Madam Joan, enjoying the humble Comforts of a Mutton-Chop and a K 4

Beauty shines with all her solemn, sober Majesty.

Here they are perfectly diftinguished from Vice and Ugliness, which latter, in the Face of the Sun, by

the Aflistance of Titles, Dignities, and outward Or-

Alas!

nd the e-dreft

nd go

Darkecked.

a Ty-

out of ons of

what-

Pint of Port, I often hear you recounting to each other, the mistaken, idle Pursuits of Youth, before either of you had fully discovered the Folly and Vanity of the World. It is with Rapture I observe you consulting the Happiness of each other and of your Children, and shunning, with Contempt, even innocent Amusements that have not a Tendency that Way. I believe I could, if I would indulge myself, draw a Picture of Happiness here from the Life, which the World hath rarely seen; and this even in Despight of Fortune, but when I consider that you yourself must usher it into the World, I am silent.

If I find you publish this my first Epistle, I may become an useful and entertaining Correspondent to you, and your Readers. I shall shine in at the Windows of a Cossee-House next Saturday, to see whether you do me the immediate Honour which is my

Due; and am.

SIR.

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

THE MAN IN THE MOON.

centerative and about

STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF STATE OF STATE

th

is En

F

wou

of t

To.

H

K

Cofin

I disc

had y

lave

But a

ome

ny II

ect w

ose Uses,

an be

bem.

# Capt. VINEGAR,

I AM much pleased with your Criticisms on the Apology, especially with your Address, in putting what I am told is the severest of all your Remarks in Greek. This, (according to the Art of Capt. Bluff in the Play) is whispering very softly, so softly that it is impossible your Antagonist should hear it.

But notwithstanding all you have said, I have beard some who have seen the Original say, that there

there are very good Things in it. If fo. I think it is Pity some one doth not translate the Book into English.

I am,
Sir,
Yours, &cc.

Phil. Col. sain - 44 digmillage till O the stage is to have

By the Orthography of the following Letter one would be inclined to think, it came from the Authors leader ead of the Apol. himself.

OAN CRABVERTUICE, to Captain HERCULES VINEGAR, presents this Kind Epiftle.

Herman Or Hand Loving Kinsman.

YHANCE having brought fome of your Works to my View, I was agreeably furprized o find Vinegar so nearly Allyed to Verjuice; at first disdained claiming you as a Relation, being a true English Assid my self, you of Foreign Extraction; ad you been Ale-egar, I should not one Moment have deferred addressing my Beloved Cousin— But as Virtue don't consist in Names, and resides in ome Degree in most Nashions, I am willing to join In Innate Perfections to Yours, and try what Efofe you are ignorant of my fundry Virtues and bles, nay, perhaps are more skill'd in them than I an be, yet give me Leave gently to explain part of

Ker First.

PALES. n the utting

ch

ore

and obher onot a bluc

here

en; n I

the

may nt to

Win-

whe-

my

10/213

OR A 42379

di.

OON. . . . . . Manni.

marks Capt. ly, 10 should

have , that there

First, to begin with the Rickety Infant, Verjuice with some Balfamic Ingredient, with the Affisfance of a soft Hand and a good Fire, will soon set your Son and Heir upon his Legs. The same Mixture may be very successfully apply'd to our young Ladies of Fashion, who hobble along the Mall as if their pritty Feet had been swath'd by East India Nurses, or that each charming Creature expected a Present of a Pair of Crutches from her Lover, to aid her in that Loitorous Exercise call'd Walking. Then am I excellent in restoring to their proper Use the worn-out Knees, Ankles and Toes, of those who have exercised each to much in Midnight Amusements, such as Kicking the Watch Abroad, and their Wives and Vallets at Home.

Yet beyond all, am I infallible in the Reformation of your Pétit Maitrés, Courtiers, and all Others of our useless Indolent Countrymen; This Balsom together with a heating on the Shoulders, with one of my never failing Branches, as I am a true English-Plant, I will engage shal inspire them with all the Honest Principles of our Nation. There is never a Sailor on Board our Noble Fleet under the Command of that Hero Vernon, who is not armed with a tuff Plant of the Crab-Tree, or a Heart of Oake Cudgell, to whom, and to no other I yield, as he is King over the Trees of the Forest. Many good Qualities I have in a Kitchin, can very well supply all good Housewives in the Place of Lemons and Oranges. Also your Punch Drinkers may make a shift with me in cases of Necessity.

As I am not well skill'd in Natural Philosophe, nor Mistress enough of Grammur, to know whether I am of the Masculin or Feminine Gender, or Spell right or wrong, be so good as to excuse all Errors, and attribute the Mistakes to the Transformation of

the Anus Mirabilis, 1740.

Fla

tim a C

con

 $M_0$ 

If you think me a worthy Relation, and will venture to give me a Place in your Paper, I have abundance more English Ascids at your Service.

1 am,

Noble Captain,

Your Respectfull Kinsweman,

Most Humble Servant,

JOAN CRABVERJUICE.

April the 8th, 1740.

P.S. A never failing Nostrum for the Use of all the weakly Beaus and tottering Belles in his Majesty's Dominions. Its Vertues too numerous to Publish more than the following two extraordinary ones, viz. It will cause the Ladies to speak Truth, and render the Beaus sit for the Service of their Country.

#### RECEPE.

Barbadoes Tar.

Opedildock mixt with Verjuice to the thickness of Orange Butter, Rub well (before a great Fire) each weak Joint of the Body, wraping up warm in Flannel all the Parts affected.

The Reader may please to remember that some time ago I informed him of my Intention to erect a Court of Judicature. That Court will open Tomorrow, when abundance of Criminals will be tryed. Amongst which are AP - e, for Misprison or concealing of several Crimes. Col. Apol. for the Murder of the English Language. T. Pistol for breaking open a House near the Bottom of Parnassur,

And one Forage alias Brass alias His Honour, for several High Crimes. With the most material Occurrences on these Trials we shall acquaint the Public in this Paper.

#### INDEX to the TIMES.

ROM the Squadron in the Mediterranean under Admiral Haddock, we hear nothing.

From the Squadron at Gibraltar under Sir Chaloner

From the Squadron at Gibraltar under Sir Chaloner

Ogle, nothing.

From the Squadron the L-d knows where, under Admiral Bakeben, nothing.

From the Squadron at Spithead, nothing. From the Ships at the Nore, &c. nothing

Of the Danish Troops in the British Pay, nothing.

Of the ten Irish Regiments, nothing.

Of the Marines, nothing.

Of the Guards, much --- to the same Purpose.

Of the Dutch Augmentation, nothing.

From the Cadiz Squadron, nothing.

From the Ferrol Squadron, nothing.

From the Toulon Squadron, nothing.

From the Breft Squadron, nothing.

And from the dreadful French Fishing-Boats, no-

Almost the Sum-Total of the present Business of

Europe.

Several Political Pedlars having lately opened their Packets of small Wares in Exchange-Alley, and the Coffee-Houses adjacent; the Public is hereby forewarned not to hold any Commerce with them; for, tho they Trade under a Licence, all they utter is Counterfeit.

Speedily will be revived an old Interlude founded upon the Rebearfal, in which the Two celebrated

Brother-

Brother-Bears will perform the Parts of the two Kings

of Brentford.

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Walpole, having been robb'd of certain Cucumbers and Melons, &c. and, being defirous to do all in his Power to bring Criminals to Justice, has advertis'd five Guineas Reward, to whoever will discover the Person or Persons concern'd in the said Robbery, to be paid on their Conviction thereof.

On Wednesday the Fubbs Yatcht was hawled out at Deptsord-Dock, as was Yesterday the William and Mary: The Carolina is already fitted for Sea, and fallen down to Greenwich. Care will be taken when

they fail, to secure them from Privateers.



TUESDAY, May 13, 1740.

repeat begreen men man ne district b'm den at part

Orandum est ut sit Mens sana in corpore sano.

person at balancete of source

To Captain VINEGAR.



AST Night I was invited, by a Surgeon of my Acquaintance, to fee the Body of a late Criminal anatomiz'd; the Operation was performed with great Dexterity, and feveral curious, and to me, new Discoveries were made therein, which engaged me in

S of going grow were control

a pleased Attention to the most minute Circumstances; but I was quite charm'd with an admirable Lecture. Lecture, which accompany'd the Operation, on the wonderful Structure and Symmetry of the Animal-Occonomy, explaining the proper Offices and Functions affigued to each Part, with all the Perspicuity imaginable.

This Diffection filled my Mind with fuch a Variety of new Ideas, and produced fuch a Train ectures, Reflections, and Inferences, as kept me awake beyond my usual Hour, and in my Sleep presented the following frange, unnatural

Vision.

I was convey'd, methought, into a Room, where feveral eminent Surgeons were present: There lay upon a Table an Head and Heart of a human Body. which they were going to diffect. I enquired to whom they belonged in their vital Function, and was told that they had been employ'd, for above fixty Years last past, in the dirty Service of a certain great Man, and were that Moment come reeking hot from Toquer-Hill. LESDAY

Our visionary Operator took up the Head, and turning it round, we did not, at first View, perceive. that it differ'd much in Form from common Heads : but, upon a closer Inspection, we discover'd that it

had two Faces.

When he proceeded to lay open this imaginary Head, which he did with the utmost Nicety; as he cut off the Auricula or outer Part of the Ear. we perceived that the external auditory Nerve and Malleus or Hammer, which convey articulate Sounds from without to the Membrane of the Tympanum or Drum, had received a violent Contusion, and, upon fearching to the Bottom of it, we found the Words. Porto Bello demolistid, by Admiral Vernon, with fix Ships only.

Every Tyro in Anatomy knows, that in the Sinciput there is a large Vein or Blood-Veffel, which encircles the Os Frontis, and dividing itself thence into in-

numerable

numerable Branches of small Arteries and Fibres, passes by the Angles of the Eyes, and dissules itself all over the Cheeks, where it frequently, upon certain Occasions, causes a fudden Flushing in those that are not above the Sense of Shame; but here there were not the least Traces of it visible to the naked Eye; but upon applying our Glasses to the Part where this Blood Vessel ought to have been, we discover'd that it was dry'd up and wither'd.

The Skull being laid open, we observed that the Falz, whose Office is to sever the Brain into its left and right Sides, was broke, that the Brain seemed to be turn'd topsy turvy, and extreamly shatter'd, and that it lay (what there was of it) all on the left Side; from whence we inferr'd that, in its vital Function, it had been wholly taken up with smister infam-

ous Schemes and abfurd Measures.

Upon examining the several little Ducts that lead into the Tongue, we discovered numberless small Traces of Arguments, which had passed through that Vehicle of Blunders, sometimes tending to prove the Revolution-Principles right, sometimes wrong, according as the Exigence of particular Jobbs required.

#### 208 GHAMPION

Having survey'd the Senses, we parasiv'd that they were all much damaged, except that of Touching, which, tho' it had been very much us'd, remain'd in

its full Tone, Delicacy, and Perfection.

This being clear'd away, we came to the Surface of the Heart, where we discover'd a small Orifice, which none of the Company could account for, 'till upon laying open the Heart, we traced it thro' several Plaits and Fibres to the Bottom, and there found a small Arrow or Dart. whose Mucro or Point was very sharp, and had been dip'd in Gall, and on the Feathers or Beard thereof, was wrote the Word, Pasquin.

We pass'd on to the Core or Centre of the Heart, where we met with nothing worthy of our Notice,

an

át'

an

an

C

th

Н

OI

th

fave the ever memorable C-n.

Upon opening the other Parts of the Hears, we were very much interrupted in our Observations, by the frequent Issuing of Corruption; however, being desirous to see the Musculi Patria, or the Muscles, which incline Hearts to the Love of their Country, we fearched every Crany with the utmost Attention, but they were invisible, tho' we made use of our Glasses; nor could we find the least Grain of Honour or Honesty in the whole, or any Part thereof.

We made a great many Discoveries, which I am obliged to pass over in Silence for the Reason above-

mentioned.

On a sudden my Fancy hurried me (for who can account for the Incoherence and wild Extravagance of Dreams) into a Part of the Town, which shall

be nameless, where I beheld an Idol placed in an odd indecent Posture; over its Head were wrote these Words; "Idol Worship, or the Way to Preserment," between its Legs, "Saint—Palace, the Treasury, the Exchequer, the Admiralty," at a little Distance was a Wheel turn'd round by a Great Man, who held in his Hand a " Petition for Wealth, Pride, Vanity, Folly, Luxury, Want, "Dependance, Servility, Venality, Corruption, Pro-fittution," and beneath the Feet of the Idol was the following Infcription. " And Henry the King "made unto himself a great Idol, the Likeness of " which was not in Heaven above, nor in the Earth. " beneath, and he rear'd up his Head into the "Clouds, and extended his Arm over all the Land; " his Legs also were as the Posts of a Gate, or as " an Arch stretch'd forth over the Doors of, all the " public Offices of the Land, and wholoever went out, or wholoever came in, passed beneath, and with idolatrous Reverence lifted up their Eyes, " and kissed the Cheeks of the Postern." observed an infinite Number of People worshipping this Idol, and who, methought, by their Appearance, ought to have been above it; the first who entred at the Gate was a young Nobleman, descended from an illustrious Family, immortal by their Integrity and steady Adherence to the true Interest of their Country: On one Side of his Breast was wrote on a Label, "No Scruples of Conscience," and on the other Side, "thro' thick and thin." - My Heart fickened at his Degeneracy, and I was told, upon enquiring the Reason thereof, that he was come thither to repair bis Fortune, having lately had an ill Run at Dice.

The Second had the like Label on his Breaft, and was come there on the same Errand, having spent

were driver that the feet in the all this property were

twice his Fortune at a late Election.

till Africania at all the Chilosophers

The next was a Reverend Divine, whole Belon wore the fame Characters; he had his Daughter in Hand, the most blooming young Lady I ever faw; but how was I fired with Indignation at his umatural Proftitution, when I was informed, that in Confideration of a bigh Promotion, he was going to dispose of her to a certain Lord for his Mistrels. - He was no fooner entred the Gate than delivered her to his Lordbip, without the leaft Reluctance, who, in Return, placed a Mitre on his Head on rickly bod . noisered

I enquired into the Nature of their feveral Employments and Places, and was told, that they required wery little Attendance, that the Occupiers had no Occasion at all for either Thought or Genius, and but for very few Words, only two Monofylables,

namely, Ay, and No.

While Numbers of Miscreants were crowding to get in: I observed a certain Nobleman coming to-wards the Gate in order to go out; he seemed some-what stricken in Years, and had at once an Austerity id Sweetnels in his Afpect : He wore a Breaft-Plate, whereon was engraved, Dulce off pro patria mori, and a little lower,

When Vice prevails and impious Men bear Sway, "The Post of Honour is a private Station."

He looked round upon the Mercenaries with an Monest Disdain, threw out several severe Sarcasms on their Venality and Proflitation, and apply'd the Epithets, weak, wicked and corrupt, with great Propriety, to their Patron, - He recommended Liberty and the Love of one's Country, with the flowing Sweetness of the Graces, and poured forth the facred Dictates of his Heart with the Sense, Spirit, Energy and nervous Reasoning of one inspired! turning to the Idol, he smote it with his Sword, -

His

U

H

T

Su

in

to

H.

ing

all

His Behaviour, methought, refembled that of Abdiel in Milton, as expressed in the following fine Description.

So spake the Seraph Abdiel, faithful found Among the Faithless, faithful only he: Among innumerable false, unmov'd, Unshaken, unseduc'd, unterrify'd, His Loyalty he kept, his Love, his Zeal, Nor Number, nor Example, with him wrought To swerve from Truth, or change his constant Mind, Tho single. From amidst them forth he pass'd Long Way thro' hostile Scorn; which he sustain'd Superior, nor of Violence seared aught: And, with retorted Scorn, his Back he turned On those proud Tow'rs, to swift Destruction doom'd.

While I was repeating these Lines to my self, the incented Vermin made such an hideous Outery of twen bim out, turn bim out, that the Noise almost split my Brain, and at once put an end to my Sleep and Visson.

Gray's Inn, May 12, 1740.

SOM NUS.

enternal date in set a

#### INDEX to the TIMES.

SEVERAL Ladies of Distinction, who had long groan'd under a Political Excommunication, were pleas'd some Days ago to trim in a double Sense, in order to have it taken off; and qualify themselves to affish at a late Ceremonial, the Marriage of her H— the P—; M——, which, for the Time being, at least, has converted more State-Insidels, than all the Writings of all the Gazetteers. 'Tis

'Tis observable that the Minister of State, has a larger Share in the faid Ceremonial than the Primate of the Church.

the N

City

O

and

in T

nifb

It has been given out, that the whole Body of Gentlemen P-rs will refign: Being touch'd in Conscience to see the Scripture fulfill'd by Halves : That the Last should be First, without any Prospect

of the Firf's being Laft.

Some People, likewise, take the Liberty to affert, that the upper Works of certain Men of War in a certain Country, have been so effectually calculated for Parade only, that they are neither fit to fight, or able to run away.

At last we are assur'd by the Gazette, that a Minister is come over hither from Paris, but in what Character whether Envoy, Embassador Extraordinary,

or Plenipo, is not explain'd,

Tis expected the Public will very speedily be entertain'd with certain curious Receipts in Political Cookery, all accommodated to the Haut Gout at prefent, in Fa shion, at the Court of France.

In a Letter from a Far on Board the Kent, w told that the Princessa, lately taken by some Body or another, from the Spaniards, bas a Lion at ber Head, and a Princess riding on it. Alluding, I suppose, says he, to our Ships.

Such of the Ministry, as have any Feeling left, are fill under great Uneafiness for Admiral Bakhen: Who, according to the very best Authorities, is not

fail'd to the West-Indies.

And, as to Sir Chaloner Ogle and Comp. he is at this Instant Cruizing off Cadiz. It it presum'd to fulfil the old Proverb, Of Soutting the Stable Door.

Last Night Don Paulo Augustino de Gara, late Captain of the Princessa, was brought to Town from Port mouth: And some People give out he is to be beaun, together with the Lions in the Tower, under Alema Com La to agt sing the

the Name of the Gallant Spaniard, to convince the City we have not carry'd on a War at fuch wall

Expence for nothing.

On Friday Morning the Right Hon, the Earl of Marchmont, Sir William Wyndham. Mr. Chetwynd. and several other Gentlemen of Distinction, arriv'd in Town from the Court of France. Which may furnift a new Hint to the Gazetteer.



THURSDAY, May 15, 1740.

Ad mea, formofæ, vultus adbibete, Puella, Scripta. OVID AMOR.

To Mrs. JOAN VINEGAR.

MADAM, INSTRUMENTAL TOTAL

S you are, from the Interest you are known to have in that invincible Heroe your Husband, esteemed by us all as the Patroness of the Sex, I am desired to communicate to you fome Resolutions which a Club of Ladies formerly mentioned in your

Menters of water and water to

Paper, have lately come to at their Affembly at the Lady Townly's, which after feveral Adjournments was held on Thursday last. 

fool ord Resolve

RESOLUTIONS taken at an Affembly or Convention of Ladies, neld at the Right He-nourable Lady Townly's, Dye Govis, 1740.

RESOLV'D. Firft, HAT it appears to this men of Great Britain have an equal Right with the Men to be represented in Parliament. And it is a mere Conceit to say that, as there is no Difference between the very old People of both Sexes. old Men being commonly called old Women, the elder and wifer Part of the Sex at least have their Representatives already. It is no less absurd to infinuate, that feveral great Men are no other than

the Representatives of their Wives.

Secondly, That to constitute a Parliament of Women would be attended with numberless Inconveniencies; for, if the Women were to chuse them, it is prefumed that the greatest Merit upon Earth, nay even Bribery it self would not be able to pro-cure any Woman of tolerable Beauty to be elected, fo that this would be the uglieft Assembly in the Creation; and must, in the Eye of all Foreigners, tend very much to the Discredit of the English Beauty: Whereas, if the Men were the Electors, this House would be such a formidable Assembly of Angels, that it might very much endanger the Liberty of every Englishman even to lift his Eyes at them; which at present the meanest of us may do in a modelt and humble Manner at our Members. Nor can the Method propoled of giving a Right to the Wife of every Parliament Man, be admitted; for then, as Husbands and Wives commonly differ in Opinion, it is to be feared the Ministry would constantly have a Minority in this House.

Befides, to wave a great many other trite Exceptions, which have been formerly made to such

fome liame Queft or th unfaf ber o Th

Meth mon abov man ceive

haps Patr ther For, 1 have

> fure of ( thei ing wid fary hav

> > rup fon que

Ac

an Affembly, I apprehend the Men might with fome Reason infift, that, as the Privileges of Parliament are not absolutely limited, it would be a Question whether a Kifs, a Squeeze by the Hand, or the gallanting a Fan might not be construed a Breach of Privilege? Nay, whether it might not be unsafe to affront the Lap-Dog or Parrot of a Member of Parliament?

Thirdly, Raso Lv'D, That the most equitable Method is that for the Future every House of Commons shall be elected by the Women. A Scheme, which as it would effectually remove the Grievance above complained of, so would it be attended by many good Consequences, and is liable, as we conceive, to no manner of Exception, unless, perhaps, from aukward Malecontents and out of fashion Patriots, whose Sentiments, we apprehend, whether eight or swrong, are not worth regarding: For,

1. Whereas, feveral Ministers in former Time have met with great Obstruction in their Meafures, particularly of raising Money, from a Party of Country Gentlemen, who have been chosen by their Neighbours and Tenants, and who, from being too much interested in the Payment, have been unwilling to open the Purse of the Nation too wide or too often, which afterwards made it necesfary for the faid Ministers, who were resolved to have the Money, to make use of Bribery and Corruption, which, if it had not been put an effectual Stop to by a late Act of Parliament, might have some time or other produced very dreadful Confequences; now, by the Method proposed, both these Evils will be removed, and it will be rendered impossible for a single Country Squire ever to gain any Admission into the House.

2. If any Thing could add to the Reputation which the English House of Commons bears abread.

broad, it would be this Method, by which it would become an Affembly of the finest Gentlemen in Europe, and, as it would be likewise the ablest bodied Council in the World, might be in a literal Sense called the Bulwark of the Nation: For, as we shall suffer no Woman to vote till the Age of Twenty one, all Beaus and Petit-Maitres would be absolutely excluded, and thus, perhaps, the Patriots might be satisfied in one Point, and the Number of Officers would not be very great.

3. The beaftly Danish Cultom of drinking, which prevails over the whole Kingdom at this Season, so that an Election looks really like the Celebration of the Orgia of Bacchus, would, by these Means, be entirely abolished, and Dancing substituted in its Stead, which, as it would greatly improve our Gallantry, so it would complete that Resemblance of the French we have so long been labouring at, and is as probable a Method as any to engage that powerful Nation to become our Friends in good Earnest.

4. By this Method we should avoid the ill Effects of that pernicious Restraint which Custom hath imposed upon us from opening our Minds to the Men. Now by making interest for a particular Member, a Lady might very modestly declare her Inclinations.

Thus fome Ladies who are not bleft with much Beauty or Fortune, might; in a decent Manners, pay their Addresses to the Men, which would at the same time distinguish the Gallantry of the Candidate. Thus the Custom of randying which at present deprives his Majesty of several of his Subjects, by impairing their Healths with excessive Drinking, would so visibly encrease their Numbers, that every Election-Year, like a Sort of Leap-Year, might be easily distinguished from the rest, and hence the Patriots might be farther indulged with two favour

rite laterest or range removed the removed

An attended ber of what if the Man than might tenan read mas to a Lad

And geous dolved Husba Laws tion cadmit

City .

South

Twen
unlike
not q
chuse
R

Millin man Vote rite Points: For, first, no Person in the Court-Interest could have the Assurance to oppose triennial, or rather annual Parliaments; and secondly, it would remove a very strong Argument in Favour of a Standing Army, when it was proved that Children might be promiscuously raised all over the Country without it.

Another Convenience, tho' not so general, would attend several Gentlemen who have a great Number of Daughters to whom they are not able to give, what is called, a genteel Fortune, without which, if the said Daughters had every other Merit, no Man of any Rank would think of any Thing more than debauching them; now, by these Means, we might find a Method to keep a Husband in Countenance without the Word Fortune, since it would read very well in a News-paper, Yesterday Thomas Somebody, Esq; was married to Miss Such-a-one; a Lady of great Beauty, Merit, and a Vote for the City of New-Sarum and the Counties of Wilts and Southampton.

And that this Scheme may be made as advantageous as possible to the Cause of Virtue, it was resolved, that no Woman who hath eloped from her Husband, none who lives in open Desiance of the Laws of Decency, shall (notwithstanding the Allegation of any Custom or Fashion in her Favour) be

admitted to vote.

RESOLV'D, That no Woman under the Age of Twenty-one shall be admitted to vote, since it is unlikely that those who generally shew us they are not qualified to chuse a Man for themselves, should chuse well for their Country.

RESOLV"D, To prevent Corruption, that no Milliner or Mantua-maker, no Wife of an Excifeman or Custom-house Officer shall be allowed any

Vote.

di

n

1

3

f

e

of

h

1,

1-

ts lof

d

at od

th

he

ar.

er

ch

he lirets,

ht

he

it:

VOL. II.

L

Note,

Note, this last Clause concerning the Wives of Excifemen, &c. was added by a Court-Lady, which furprized the Company 'till we confider'd the Rule

of Contraries mentioned above.

RESOLV'D. For the better carrying on the Project of imitating and ingratiating ourselves with the Court of France, that no Lady be admitted to vote for the Knight of a Shire without a Tête de Mouton: As to the Citizens and Burgelles it shall be fufficient that the Electors wear Sacks, French Hoops. French Heads, or some distinguishing Mark of that Nation.

RESOLV'D, That, beside the Qualifications al-ready necessary to a Candidate, some Decency of Character shall be likewise required. That no Man therefore who publicly keeps a Mistress, or is an open and avowed Frequenter of bad Houses, shall

be qualified for a Member.

On a Motion to exclude all professed Debauchers of Women, a Debate arose, whether Widows should not be excepted, and the Question being at length put, it was carried in Favour of the Exception by a great Majority.

RESOLV'd NEM CON. That any Man who is convicted of boatting of a Lady's Favours, shall be

deemed utterly disqualified to be chosen.

A Motion being made, that, whereas it is highly necessary for the Good of the Public that one Man should be elected, and it is greatly doubted whether, if Women were the Electors, any Lady whatever would prevail on him to stand, some Method should be found out in his Favour.

RESOLV'D, That the Men in one certain Borough, retain their ancient Privilege of Electing.

ORDER'D. That Belinda do fend these Resolutions to Mrs. Joan Vinegar, Great CHAMPIONESS of England, with the Request of this Assembly, that the would be pleased to DESIRE (ORDER was a

long while contended for) her Husband forthwith to publish the same.

Thus, Madam, you fee, I have executed my Commission, and do not doubt but you will fulfil your Part, by which of the two above-mentioned Words you think most proper to make use of.

ent autropore i et lantine deux commune discourse l'élégate l' Lantine de **L'am**, combolicati d'article, égate d'alcot

and an early leading to be

thistelf to emister !.

es of

which Rule

th the

vote

uton:

uffici-

loops.

that

ns al-

cy of

Man

is an

fhall

chers

hould ength on by

ho is

all be

nighty

Man

whe-

whatlethod

a Bo-

NESS

, that

was a long

ng. folutiMIADAM,

Your most obedient,

most bumble Servane,

BELTEDA.

# INDEX to the TIMES.

alered and over the Kongrams, his hept that their

come of the committee of the same

T appears by the Gazette, that the Regency is divided into 16 Shares, but One of which is allotted to the Right Honourable Sir Robert Walpele.

'Tis given out that their Excellencies will enter upon their high Office, after the most popular Manner, by ordering the gallant Capt. Cleland to put an End to the Enterprizes of the Privateers of St. Sebastian's, who, tho' so long negletted, have been a continual Scourge to our Commerce, almost ever since the Commencement of the War.

Tho' Cyphers before a Figure have been hitherto thought of no Significancy, a certain profound Adept in Arithmetic, is preparing to publish a L 2 Nos Numeri sumus.

Many of the Preferments, lately disposed of, having been long wacant, and great Savings occurring to the Government thereby; it is to be wished that an humble Petition might be laid before the House of Commons, next Session, to appropriate the said Savings, towards the Endowment of the Hospital for Foundlings: The Establishment of which, seems at present to be almost at a Stand: Tho' the Towers of Westminster Abbey are provided for annually as usual.

As it appears there is a real Coalition of Parties on Foot, for the compromising the County-Elections almost all over the Kingdom, 'tis hop'd that now or never, the Freeholders will judge for themselves: It being demonstrable that if this Scheme goes on, the Change of Parliaments will be nominal only.

By the Translation of a certain Speech (the Ar—p's deliver'd at the Chapel R—l) in Yefferday's Gazetteer, we learn, that one, at least, of the Legion, who have so uniformly kept up the Spirit of that egregious Paper so many Years, can make a Shift to construe Latin, tho' it has been often affirmed, they could not read, and is every Day manifest they cannot write English.

F

published.

'Tis advis'd from Dublin, that Twelve Women in a Village near that City, being brought to Bed, in one Week, of fix Boys and fix Girls, the first were all christen'd by the Name of Vernon, and the

last by that of Porto-Bello; which may afford our-Witlings a very pretty Subject for an Bpigram.

We hear that, in a few Days, will be laid before the Licencer a Farce called the Escape, which concludes with an excellent new Ballad, to the good old Tune of Lillibelero.

#### Journal of the WAR in Europe.

e

**[-**

-

28

15

.

1,

of

le

n

y

r-

d

\*

re

n

A

ie.

The Painters are hard at Work on the Bell-Tents in the Park; for the approaching Encampment, which will make no inconsiderable Part of the Shew.

#### Taken by the SPANIARDS.

The Hannab, Captain Desring, from New-

# Taken by the English. None.

# A LITERARY ARTICLE.

As 'tis great Part of the Defign of this Paper to recommend to the public Attention every Thing relating to the Arts and Sciences, that deserves such a Distinction, it will not, perhaps, be thought impertinent, or unuseful to do Justice to an Edition of an Author, as well as the Author himself. Shakfpeare is so universally known and admired, that he is above Praise; but the Dress he last appear'd in, however deserving, may stand in Need of some Hint to excite Curiosity, and even procure it Justice.

In England, our Bookfellers have often manag'd for dexteroufly, that the Words, adorned with Cuts, are so far from conveying any Idea of Excellency,

that they generally bespeak our Contempt, and well expect to blush for our Country, when we see such wretched Things obtruded upon it, with the Stile and Title of Oronnents.

Buty in the last Decerime Edition of our great Dramatic Father Shakspeare, 'tis otherwise: the Graver deserves in general to be acquitted, and in many Pieces to be extelled; and Mr. Gravelot, the Defigner of the Prints, is justly entitled to great Commendations.

In one Word, no Gravings of this Size, except those of the very ingenious Du Guernier, ever, in this Kingdom, so well answer'd the End of adorn-ing the Works of an Author: And 'tis not to be doubted but this Edition of Shakspears, and that of the Divine Speacer published in Six Volumes many Years ago, will, in Days to come, be covered by the Curious as worthy of a Place in their Libraries.

For which Reason, tho' 'tis impossible to object to the illustrious Name, to whom that of Shakspeare is address'd, it is nevertheless to be regreted that the great Favour shewn to his Works upon the Stage, (at a Time when Sound and Pageantry almost triumph'd over Poetry and Sense) by the accomplished Lady Shaftsbury, had not been there recorded for the Imitation of Pollority. and the er ealle tob or Bushing to a control



where the trade the Par to the total to

and the transfer the Lange of the Williams of the Contract of SATURDAYS

# HONE MENT WASHINGTON

SATURDAY, May 17, 1740.

Audacem fugat boc terretque Poetam.

PROCEEDINGS at a Court of Gensorial Enquiry held before Capt. HERCULES VINE-GAR, Great Champion and Gensor of Great-Britain. On Monday the 12th Instant, being

the first Court held in the first Year of his Censorship.



ıυ

ne

C

£

P. Esq: was indicted for that He, being a Person to whom Nature had bequeath'd many Talents, in Order and with Design that he might well and duly give People their own; nevertheless, he the said A.P. the said good Talents and Design neglecting.

and no Ways regarding, but having too much Fear before his Eyes, one Forage, alias Brajs, alias bis Honour, and many other fad Fellows to the Jurors unknown, all Sorts of Roguery to commit and perpetrate did allow and suffer, without giving to the said Brajs, &c. any Thing of their own, and by these Means he the said A. P. did encourage, comfort, aid, abet, and receive the said Brajs, &c.

The Prisoner being called on to plead, his Council flood up and spoke in the following Manner: Gouncil. May it please you, Mr. Captain, and you.

Gentlemen of the Jury, I am of Council for the Pri-

foner, and I do apprehend it will be needless to trouble you, Mr. Captain, with any of the manifold Exceptions which might be taken to this Indictment, since the Crime alledg'd against the Prisoner is such, that, was it never so fully charged, or was he ever so clearly convicted of it, no Judgment would, I conceive, be given against him: For what is it we are accused of, but of holding our Tongue, or, in a legal Phrase, of not giving People their own? Now we hope, Mr. Captain, you will not punish any one for not doing that which he would be punish'd in other Courts for doing. We therefore desire to read the Statute of Noli me tangere, by which it will appear that the Prisoner could act in no other Manner, without bringing himself into visible Danger, which the Law will not oblige any Man to incur.

Court. Read the Statute.

Council. Begin at Page 10. And if any Person, &c. Clerk Reads. And if any Person shall presume to speak or write any Thing against the said Brass, such Person, his Wife, his Children, and all o-

ther his Relations whatever, together with all those of the said Name, shall be ruined and

flarved.

Court. (Shaking his Head.) ' The Prisoner must

be discharged.'

2. T. Pistol was called to the Bar, but the Goaler answered, that he had been that Morning taken out of his Custody by the Officer of another Court, the said Pistol being at this Time in almost every Court of the Kingdom.

3. Col. Apol. was then fent to the Bar. Clerk. Col. Apol. hold up your Hand.

Some Time was spent before the Prisoner could be brought to know which Hand be was to hold up.
You stand indicted here by the Name of Col.
Apol. late of Covent Garden, Esq; for that you, not having the Fear of Grammar before your Eyes, on the

the of at a certain Place, called the Bath, in the County of Somerfet, in Knights-Bridge, in the County of Middlefex, in and upon the English Language an Affault did make, and then and there, with a certain Weapon called a Goofequill, value one Farthing, which you in your left Hand then held, several very broad Wounds but of no Depth at all, on the said English Language did make, and so you the said Col. Apol. the said English Language did murder. To which the Prisoner pleaded, Nor guilty.

Several Exceptions were taken to the Indictment, as that the Wounds were not described and the English Language was not said to have died, &c.

but they were all over-ruled.

Anne Applepie favorn. The Prisoner is my Master. I have often seen him with a Goose-quill in his Hand, and a Bottle full of Liquor before him, into which he dipped the Weapon, and then made several scratches on white Paper, but with what Design I can't tell, he would often ask me how I spelt several Words, upon which I told him I had never been at School, and he answered, he had been at School, but had almost forgot what he learned there.

Prisoner. Have you not often seen me look in a

Book ?

Anne Applepie, Yes, Sir. Court. What Book?

<sup>&</sup>quot;What if an Obligation bear Date at Bourdeaux, in France, where shall it be sued? Answer is made, it may be alledged in a certain Place called Bourdeaux in France in Islington in the County of Middlefex. Co. Lyt. 261. b.

Anne Applepie. I can't read myself, but my Master used to call it Bailey's Dicksnary.

At which there was a great Laugh.

Thomas Treet, favorn. An't please your Honour, my Lord, I lived with the Prisoner several Years. About four Years ago, my Master the Prisoner, and I, were riding together towards the Bath, Tam, fays my Master, for so he used to call me, what dost think? Sir, says I, I can't tell. Why, says he, I am going to write my Life; dost think 'twill fell? Ay, be fure, Sir, fays I: For I had heard my Fellow-Servants say, my Master was a great Writer, and Poet-Horreat, which they faid was the Top Poet in the Kingdom. And fo an't please your Honour, my Lord, as we jogged on, my Master passing by a River, called to me, Tam, fays he, dost thou fee the exquisite sweet Florwings of that Water, so fweetly will my Life flow. These were his very Words, but I little thought he meant any Harm, though I did not understand him. And so, my Lord, we came to an Inn, and I observed the Prifoner reading fomething that was written upon the Window, and crying out, That will do, an excellent Thing for my Book, Stap my Vitals!

Prisoner. Did I not write something down in my

Pocket-Book, at the same Time? Thomas Trott. You did fo.

Prisoner. You see, Sir, what Book was meant. It was my usual Custom to collect those scattered Pieces of Wit, which, by repeating in Company, I Often gave a sparkling Turn to the delicate Adroitness of Conversation; and sometimes by writing the same on other Windows, I have transconvey'd the fiery Rays of a lucid Understanding from one Town to another.

Thomas Trott. I know no more of the Matter, but that I heard among the Neighbours t'other Day, that my Master had made a terrible Business on't, and

that he would be devilibly worked for it in the

Then J. Wetts, Mr. Leuis, and some others were sworn and brought the Fast home on the Prisoner, after which three Numbers of the Champion were read, and the several Quotations compared with the Original.

Court. Well, Mr. Col. Apol. what have you to lay for yourself.

たったのリアー

P

おいらんかんといい

t-

10

R

at

dat

Prijoner. Sir, I am as innocent as the Child which hath not yet enter'd into Human Nature of the Fact laid to my Charge. This Accusation is the forward Spring of Envy of my Lawrel. It is impossible I should have any Enmity to the English Language, with which I am so little acquainted; if therefore I have struck any Wounds into it, they have rolled from Accident only. I confess in my Book, that when I am warmed with a Thought, my smagination is apt to run away with me, and make me talk Nonsense. Besides, if the English Language be destroyed, it ought not to be laid to my Charge, since I can evidently demonstrate that other Literatic have used the said Language more barbarously than I have. I desire a Critical Operator may be sworn.

A Gritic Sworn. Sir, I can affirm on my Oath, that the English Language has had more Violence done it by a very great and Eminent Physician, who is M.D. C.R. EdS. and F.R.S. than by the Prifoner at the Bar, for though the Prifoner certainly left several fore places in it, yet in the Condition he left it, it might be understood, and sometimes expressed itself with much Vigour; but the M.D. & c. hath so mangled and mauled it, that when I came to examine the Body, as it lay in Sheets in a Bookseller's Shop, I found it an expiring heavy. Lump, without the least Appearance of Sense. I shall give you one Instance, Sir, of this barbarous Treatment. "Perhaps the primitive animal Body

The Prisoner then called several Persons to his own and his Book's Character, as to his own they all gave him a very good one, and particularly a certain fat Gentleman, who often told the Court that he was

a pleasant Companion.

As to the Book, they all agreed it was a very entertaining one; that several Parts of it were really excellent, and that if he had not, from the Warmth of his Imagination, run into Nonsense, nor, from the Coldness of either his Circumstances or his Principles had crawled out of his Way into Politics, his Book would have been perfect in its Kind. That, even as it was, the Author had discover'd a Genius, though he appears neither in his Head or his Heart to be much of a true Englishman.

<sup>\*</sup> See Cheyne's Philosophical Conjectures, Discourse the First, Page 8.

The

The Captain then fummed up the Evidence, and, just before he concluded, Mrs. Joan whisper'd in his Ear, that the Apology was ordered by the Author to be twice advertis'd in the Champion, upon which the Captain, not from the Motive of a Bribe, but of the Prisoner's Submission to his Correction, and likewise considering that he had stood already three Times in the centorial Pillory, and been well pelted, directed the Jury in his Favour, and they found it Chance-Medley.

n 11

n

18-

ny

e

k

as h be

he

Brass was then brought to the Bar, but it being late, and his Indictment so very long, that it would have reached from Westminster to the Tower, his Trial was deferred, and the Court adjourned to the next Day. But before they rose Dr. Cheyne's late Book was ordered to be immediately taken into custody.

#### A LITERARY ARTICLE.

HOUGH the Gentlemen of North-Britain are forward enough to compliment the Growth of their own Soil, and the Fragment of Hardyknute, is very fufficiently extoll'd by its late Editor, the Public may not be displeas'd with a more impartial, though less pompous Evidence in its Favour: - It does, indeed, deserve most of the strong Things that he hath been pleased to say of it, but does not fland in Need of them: The Story being fonoble, the Character so bold, the Sentiments so just, the Incidents to affecting, and the Manner of the Author, in general, so masterly, that they command the Reader's Faculties, and render the Critic little better than an Echo, to repeat what had been faid to more Advantage before. — As a Proof of which, are here interted the two following Quotations. -The first of which contains the King of Scotdand's Message to Hardyknute to come to his Assist-

ance

ance against the King of Norway, who had invaded his Realm with 20000 Men, and that Hero's addressing himself to the Field: And the second, a Part of the Battle which follow'd it.

Go, little Page, tell Hardyknute,
That lives on Hill so high,
To draw his Seword, the Dread of Foes,
And haste and follow me.
The little Page slew swift as Dart
Flung by his Master's Arm.
Gome down, come down, Lord Hardyknute,
And rid your King from Harm.

Then red, red grew his dark-brown Cheeks;
So did his dark-brown Brow:
His Looks grew keen, as they were wont.
In Dangers great to do.
He has ta'en a Horn as green as Grass,
And giv'n five Sounds so shrill,
That Trees in Green-wood shook thereat;
So loud rung ev'ry Hill.

His Sons in manly Sport and Glee
Had past that Summer's Morn,
When lo, down in a grassy Dale,
They heard their Father's Horn.
That Horn, they said, ne'er sounds in Peace a
We've other Sport to bide:
And soon they hy'd them up the Hill,
And soon were by his Side.

Late, late yestreen I ween'd in Peace
To end my lengthen'd Life:
My Age might well excuse my Arm
From manly Feats of Strife:

The sections of

But now that Norse does proudly boast

Fair Scotland to inthral,

It's ne'er be faid of Hardyknute,

He fear'd to fight or fall.

Robin of Rothfay bend thy Bow 3
Thine Arrows shoot so leil,
Many a comely Countenance
They've turn'd to deadly pale.
Brade Thomas, take you but your Lance,
You need no Weapons mair,
If you fight wi't as you did once
'Gainst Westmorland's sierce Heir.

Malcolm light of Foot as Stag,

That runs in Forest wild,

Get me my thousands three of Men,

Well bred to Sword and Shield.

Get me my Morse and Harnisine,

My Blade of Metal clear.

If Foes ken'd but the Hand it bore,

They soon had sled for Fear.

Farewel, my Dame, so peerless good,
And took her by the Hand;
Fairer to me in Age you seem
Than Maids for Beauty fam'd:
My youngest Son shall here remain
To guard these stately Fow'rs,
And shut the Silver Bolt that keeps
So fast your painted Bow'rs.

Where like a Fire to Heather fet
Bold Thomas did advance,
A sturdy Foe with Look enrag'd
Up towards him did prance.

He spur'd his Steed thro' thickest Ranks
The hardy Youth to quell,
Who stood, unmus'd at his Approach,
His Fury to repel.

That short brown Shaft so meanly trim'd

Looks like poor Scotland's Gear,

But dreadful seems the rusty Point!

And loud he laugh'd in Jeer.

Oft Briton's Blood has dim'd it's shine;

This Point cut short their Vaunt,

Syne pierc'd the Boaster's hearded Cheek;

No Time he took to taunt.

Short while he in his Saddle fwung,
His Stirrup was no Stay,
So feeble hung his unbent Knee;
Sure Taken he was fey.
Swith on the harden'd Clay he fell;
Right far was heard the Thud.
But Thomas look'd not as he lay.
All weltring in his Blood.

With careless Gesture, Mind unmov'd,
On rid he North the Plain;
His Seem in Throng of siercest Strife,
When Winner, ay the same.
Nor yet his Heart Dame's dimpl'd Cheeks
Could meise soft Love to brook,
Till vengeful Ann return'd his Scorn,
Then languid grew his Look.

In Throws of Death with wallow'd Cheele,
All panting on the Plain.
The fainting Corps of Warriors lay,
Ne'er to arise again:
Ne'er to return to native Land,
No more with blythsome sounds

To boast the Glories of the Day, And shew their shining Wounds.

On Norway's Coast the widow'd Dame.
May wash the Rocks with Tears,
May long look o'er the Shiples Seas
Before her Mate appears.
Cease, Emma, cease to hope in vain a
Thy Lord lies in the Clay:
The valiant Scots no Revers those
To carry Life away.

There on a Plain where stands a Cross, Set up for Monument,
Thousands full fierce that Summer's Day
Fill'd keen War's black Intent.
Let Scots, while Scots, praise Hardyhnute,
Let Norse his Name ay dread.
Ay how he fought, oft how he spar'd
Shall latest Ages read.

#### INDEX to the TIMES.

In the Act of Succession was inserted an unmanimently Clause, that no Sovereign of these Kingdoms, should be authorized to go Abroad, without Permission sirst asked and obtained from the Parliament.—But in the Reign of his late Majesty of Blessed Memory, the Parliament itself had Modesty and Complaisance enough to repeal it.—Which may serve as a sufficient Answer to the Wonderers, that a Speech should be made from the Throne, without the least Hint that Hanover was to enjoy the Sunshine of the Royal Presence for three Months sonly.

Tis observable, that those, who expressed no great Relish for the late public Fast, are more than ordinary folicitous to balance the Account with a Thanksgiving: Not infishing, 'tis true, any more than the Ministry themselves, on oftentatious Victories or unweildy Conquests; but humbly content with Negatives, viz. If Admiral Vernon does not fall a Victim to the Spanish Vengeance, or the Nation exhaust its Wealth and Patience in ineffectual Wars, as our Plenipos did their Brains in ineffectual Treaties.

In Yesterday's Gazetter we are told, as a Piece of exceeding good News, not that Admiral Balchen had obtained some extraordinary Advantage over the E-

nemy: But that he swas safe himself.

In the faid Paper, likewife, the Scull Club have made another Article of the Return of the Earl of Marchmont, Sir William Wyndham, and Walter Chetwynd, Esq; from France, with almost as much Wit and good Manners as the former.

One Night this Week certain Rhimes were fix'd against the Royal Exchange, being a Pasquinade upon one who is there stil'd OLD WILFUL.

His Majesty is still detain'd at Sheerness by contrary Winds, where his Worship the Mayor of Queenborough, in spite of the rough Weather, has waited upon him with a Present of living Lobsters, and a loyal Speech: Which we hope to be entertain'd with in the Gazette.

The Masters of the Homeward bound-Ships lately arriv'd, have reported, that they met with feveral Hats, of a large Size, floating out to Sea, which has given Rife to Abundance of tragical Conjectures.

And 'tis fear'd, if the Winds continue long in this Corner, a certain Man of War will be obliged to or the collection of the contract of the

put into Yarmouth.

On Wednesday Night last, was bury'd at Newington in Surry, Mrs. Bunch, (commonly called Jenny Bunch) who for many Years kept a noted Spunging-House in Grocer's-Alley in the Poultry: Six of the most eminent Bailiffs and Turnkeys held up the Pall: As many of their Followers were Bearers; and 'tis faid, the Right Honourable Jack Ketch was Chief Mourner. All the faid Affiftants were complimented with Mourning-Rings, in Lieu of Civility-Money: And, tho many obnoxious Perfons pass'd by, during the Procession, not one of them uncloak'd even to fasten upon their Prey. Which is justly esteem'd one of the most remarkable Incidents that has happen'd in our Times.

#### JOURNAL of the WAR.

Taken by the SPANIARDS

The Hannah and Elizabeth, Capt. White, bound for Briftol.

Takin by the Englism.

None,



where Giver seen the pri laving later drains down

was kilatus a finalia was

TUESDAY,

# CHESTER SHOWED AND THE

TUESDAY, May 20, 1740.

Nocturno certare mero, patere diurno.

Hor

Mr. CHAMPION,



WAS much pleased with the Account you lately gave us of some notorious Gluttons, or Prize-eaters, as you pleasantly call them; and the more so, as you did not fall into the vulgar Error of putting Eating and Drinking on the same Foot, and

Now there is as real a Difference between the jolly Delight of an honest Fellow over a Bottle, and the greasy Enjoyment of a Glutton at his Venison, as what Dr. South tells us, in one of his Sermons, there is between the solemn Silence of an Archimedes over a Problem, and the Stilness of a Sow at her Wash.

I have, Sir, in the Town wherein I live, enjoyed these many Years an indisputed Reputation of being the ablest Man in it at my Bottle. Your great Ancestor Hercules himself was not more invincible in his Way, than I have always been in mine. The Fame of my Abilities hath brought all the neighbouring Drinkers of any considerable Reputation, sive, six, and seven Bottle Men, to engage with me, all of whom I have immediately dismissed with no other Glory than that of having been drank down by myself,

Mecum BIBISSE feruntur.

For I have continually remained Master of the Field of Battle, having never left any one in the Room behind me, unless he were under the Table.

While I was very young, before I had found out a better Employment for my Time, I applied myfelf pretty much to Books, (for I was bred at the University) and, I remember, several eminent Authors speak very handsomely of this Persection.

Horace in many Parts of his Works, particularly those which he writ in the Prime of his Life and Vigour of his Fancy, recommends this generous Exercise. In one Place he tells us, as a great Misfortune, that we shall have no Wine in the next World. In another Place he advises Planeus to footb all his Cares in this Life with it. In one Place he advises us to drink because it is cold, and in another, because it is bot. In another, he says, if we are wife, we shall do nothing but drink; with innumerable other Instances; nay, even in his Epistles, he promises the Poets Immortality on no other Condition than that of Drinking; and tells them their great Father Ennius never writ but when he was drunk, and that Homer himself shewed us how fond he was of Wine. Which is so true, that the only Reason we have to suspect he was ever sober is, that there is great Reason to suspect he could often come at no Drink: For, befides his Sacrifices and Leagues. which are only Drinking-Matches; in the End of the first Iliad, if I rightly remember, he makes all the Gods (and Goddesses too) so drunk, that they are forced to go to Bed at Sun-set; notwithstanding which early Hour, they had swallowed such a Dose that it held them all Night, except only Jove himfelf, whose Head I suppose was stronger than those of the rest. There is a Greek Epigram in which Cratinus, the old Comic Poet, is faid to have fmelt as strong as a whole Tun of Wine; and Afchylus is upbraided by Sophocles for never Writing but when

he was in Liquor. Virgil was an honest Fellow by his Implentur veteris Bacchi, or I am mistaken, and so have been all the Poets down to the immortal Cowley's Ode in Praise of Drinking, where he says,

Nothing in Nature's fober found, An Univerfal Health goes round.

A most inimitable Performance. Nay the Philosophers have loved their Bottle as well as the Poets. Plato himself allows us to take a hearty Cup at solution for Festivals, and Seneca rebukes a sneaking Dog, one Zeno, for sophistically proving that no good Man could be drunk: For the rest, I refer you to that excellent historical Poem called, The Tippling Philosophers, worthy to be wrote in Gold, or rather engraved with a Diamond on the largest Drinking-Glass in the Kingdom.

Alexander did not read the Exploits of Achilles with more Emotion, than I formerly read, in Plutarch's Life of that faid Alexander, the Cups of one Promachus, who is faid to have drank eighteen Quarts of Wine, and to have won the Prize (as he probably might) at a drinking Match celebrated by this Prince: I have often ventured at introducing a false Quantity in a Verse of Virgil, and have cryed

out in Raptures, on the Occasion,

Est bic, est animus Lucis Contemptor & illum Qui Vita bene credat emi quo BIBIS Honorem.

For the Great Promachus died within four Days of

his Victory.

I am forry to observe this excellent and ancient Custom very visibly decreasing in this Kingdom. Mr. Echard tells us, that a sad Fellow, one Edgar in the tenth Century, endeavoured to extirpate Drinking out of the Realm, and to reform the Clergy, as

the same Writer informs us in the same Line; but with what Success we find not in that excellent Author. It is certain Drinking hath been in much Fashion since that Time, and was at a great Height towards the End of Queen Anne's Reign; from which Period I am afraid it hath been continually losing Ground, to the no small Concern of Men of a sober Way of thinking, though not inclined to be good Fellows themselves. And that for many good Reasons.

at

ng no fer

d.

les

**u**-

ne en

he

oy

a

of

nt

n.

27

K-

as

For first, not to repeat the Connection of Ideas visible in the above-mentioned Historian. It is most certain that several of the best Friends of the Church in that Reign, when it was thought the Church was in the greatest Danger, thought they took sufficient Care of it, by drinking for it, which they did so violently, that it became proverbial among their Enemies, that the Church would go to Pot by themselves, that is, that when they had nothing else to drink, they would at last drink up the Church itself.

I know learned Men have thought our Sectaries had some Regard to this Analogy in the Improvements which they made by converting the Pulpit into the Form of a Tub, to which may be added from Experience this Matter of Fact: That in the Country, that diffenting Church or Meeting-House always flourishes best, where they brew the best Ale.

Next as to Politics, it is certain that, whilst Elections are to be carried by drinking, the Country will have the Majority. A true Englishman hath been always known by his Cups. In England, says our dramatic Poet in his Othello, they are most potent at potting. Your DANE, your GERMAN and your SWAGBELLIED HOLLANDER, are nothing to your ENGLISH. As to the Observation that a Tory can out-drink a Whig, I look on it as an invidious Distinction;

stinction; for as there hath been a Mixture of Liquors, as Tory Principles bave lately been decanted into Wbiggish Vessels, it is high Time to have a Coalition of the two Parties; and a Coalition of all Parties who wish well to their Country I hope to see at the next Election, when our Toast shall not be a Tory, nor one of the Country Party, but those who cannot be corrupted to betray us; and of such only I hope always to see our House of Commons, or I hope to see none.

Lastly, In Vino Veritas; for which Reason, I wish a certain Person could be persuaded to drink, that we might, if possible, get some Truth from him. But 'till the last Day that is not to be ex-

pected.

I am, Sir, Yours, &cc.

Norwich, May the 8th, 1740.

: Wall book

H. Bottle.

#### INDEX to the TIMES.

the Manballon's

HIS Majesty, being still detained by contrary Winds, has, at last, we are told, condescended to accept of an Invitation from the Governor of Sheerness, to spend Part of the Summer-Scasson on Shore: Where the said Governor's House is sitted up in the best Manner possible for his Majesty's Accommodation.

'Tis looked upon as a very special Providence, that, during the Continuance of the present untoward Wind, none of the formidable French Fishing-Boats have been seen on our Coasts.

It does not yet appear that any of the Foreign Ministers wait upon his Majesty to his German Dominions: Notwithstanding so many Affairs of the last Consequence, are to be transacted during his Refidence there.

A certain Quantity of Wines, Provisions, and Pocket-Money, all greatly wanted, have been fent down the River to a certain Place.

By the Briftol News-Papers, it appears that the Soldiers quartered in that City, being weary of Idleness, have begun to wage War on the Highway, and lay the Country under Contributions.

'Tis now faid that the whole Naval Force of Spain is actually in the Port of Ferrol: And, if fo, what Excuses can hereafter be made, in Case it should be permitted to make a fecond Escape?

In Reply to a Print, published in a certain Newspaper, it is given out that the Brazen Rump, or the Back-Side of the Coloffus, lately faid to be pirated, will, for the Future, be placed at the Head of the Daily Gazetteer, for the Adoration of one Party, and in Contempt of the other. that he property de a factoria to the tall

The state of the property of the state of th

the part Armand Thank Town I have been alless



The series of the second series and a series

The state of the s

the state of the second second process Designation of the last of the

rte

on

he

у,

122-

I

k,

m

X-

1

ME.

nd-· of on ted Ac-

uce.

nto-

ing-

It

Marie Large

Vol. II. M. THURSDAY, 中国大学区 1000年 1000年 1000年 1000年 1000年

# HANG FRESH SOME H

THURSDAY, May 22, 1740.

Venalis Populus, venalis curia Patrum.

E have lived to fee the Day, when Whigs, or those who call themselves fo, have had the Front to acknowledge openly, that the Parliament ought to be dependent on the Crown. We have lived to see the Day, when

Corruption has been declared effential to our Constitution. And, in Consequence of these bleffed Maxims, we have lived to fee the Day, when the Demands of the free People of Britain on their Representatives, for a Limitation of PLACE-MEN in the House of Commons, though headed by the great Cities of London, Edinburgh, York, and Briftol, have been treated with a Contempt beyond Example. For all which we are indebted to the Craft, Power, and Infolence of one Man; a Man more obnoxious to the Resentments of the Public than any M-r who preceded him, and who has gone beyond them all in adding Weight to the Prerogative, and in enflaving and impoverishing the People. Yet this Man lives, triumphs, I had like to have said reigns, as if, like the Devil in the Revelations, he had a Licence to propagate Mischief for a thousand Years: As if he had the Necks of the three Kingdoms in a Noose, and that He knew they were infinitely more in Danger than his own. Who.

Who, or what He is that assumes such a Superiority over a free State, or how a free State, which hath so lately set aside a whole Royal Family to preserve themselves so, at an incredible Expence of Blood and Treasure, can suffer such a Superiority to be assumed by one, born their Equal, I shall not, at present, take upon me to enquire. But whether the said Limitation should not be insisted upon with greater Vigour than ever, whether the rejecting the Demands already made, was not the higest Affront that could be offered to the Sense and Spirit of the People of Britain, and whether it ought not to make us jealous of the most affecting Consequences, are well worth the Attention of the wisest Heads among us.

But, rather than advance abruptly what occurs to me, on this nice and critical Subject, I shall chuse to lay before my Readers, some Extracts from the Sentiments of former Times, both within Doors and without, on the Dangers resulting from a ministerial Instance on the Resolutions of Parliament: And first from one of the excellent Tracts, that was published a few Years after the Revolution, we have

the following very remarkable Passage.

t.

ı.

n al

B -

nd

he

an,

ho

the

ike

Re-

rief

of

new

n. ho. They (the Court in the Reign of Charles the Second) pursued the same Designs of subverting the Constitution, but took Measures quite different from those before used to effect it. They remembered the ill Success of all Projects and Monopolies, and Pretences of Prerogative to supply the Government with Money. They had found and felt by Experience, that a free Parliament could not be aw'd, and that the People, in the Intervals of Parliament, would not be forced to pay Taxes, that were not legally imposed upon them: Yet there was an absolute Necessity for the Crown to be supplied with Aids from the People, without which it could not subsist; great Part of the Crown-Lands being wasted, and squandered

dered away in the Two preceding Reigns. Twas, therefore, resolved to attempt that by Fraud, which they could not compass by Force: And, in Order thereto, they took the Advantage of the present Temper of the People, which carried them, without confidering what the Confequences might be, to every Thing that was agreeable to the Courts They recommended such to be chosen Members of the House of Commons, whose Fortunes had been impaired in the late Wars, and whose Dependence upon the Court might incline them to a Compliance to whatever should be demanded of them; and these good-natur'd, loyal Gentlemen, repealed the Act of the 16th of Charles I. for Triennial Parliaments, while a few Patriots laboured in vain to defend it. Tis true, they pretended in the Act, by which this Statute was repealed, to ascertain the frequent holding of Parliaments; yet it left the King at Liberty to continue the same Parliament near eighteen Years: All which Time, they could not be faid truly to represent the People of England, many of those who chose them being dead, and others were either grown up, or had purchased Estates, whose Opinions both of Persons and Things, might be much changed from what the Senie of the Nation was, when that Parliament was first called. But, having got a considerable Party in the House of Commons, they laboured to confirm and encrease it. Places and Penfions were liberally bestowed on all that could be brought over to them : And 'tis no Wonder they gave fuch prodigious Sums of Money out of the poor People's Purfes, when a great Part was again to be refunded to their own. This scandalous Proceeding was manifell, and confirmed by the open Confession of a Gentleman (through whose Hands much public Money then passed) in the House of Commons, the next succeeding Parliament; who there acknowledged his paying, annually, many and great Pensions to Members of Parliament.

Beside thus corrupting those already in the House, there was neither Pains or Money spared to get their Friends chosen where any Vacancy happened; infomuch that the Court spent 14000 l. at one Election of a Burgess for Northampton. Whence we may be fully satisfied, that the Ministers, in that Reign, were as bitter Enemies to the English Constitution about Parliaments, as those in the two former, that went before it; but their Measures were more dangerous, and likely to succeed: And it was God's great great Mercy, that these Hirelings did not enslave us, as it were, by our own Consent, and by Colour of the

Authority we had given them for our Preservation.

Thus far this worthy Gentleman proceeds historically on the Danger of corrupt Parliaments; let us now hear what an honourable Member, Sir Francis Winnington, declared in the House itself, on such

base and destructive Practices, Anno 1680.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the last House of Commons being fenfible how narrowly this Nation escaped being ruined by a Sort of Monsters called Pensioners. who fat in the late long Parliament, had entered into a Confideration how to prevent the like from coming into future Parliaments: And, in Order thereto, Resolved, That they would severely chastise some of those that had been guilty, and make the best Laws they could, to prevent the Like for the Future. And, for that Purpole, a Committee was appointed, of which Mr. Serjeant Gregory, now Judge Gregory, . was Chairman; by which, many Papers, relating to that Affair, came to his Hands. Sir, I think it Bufiness of so great Importance, that it ought never to be forgotten, nor the Profecution of it deferred. I have often heard that England can never be destroyed but by itself: To have such Parliaments was the most likely Way that ever yet was invented. I remember a great Lawyer faid in this House, when it was debated in the last Parliament, That it was Treason; M 3 .

and he gave many learned Arguments to make it out. Whether it be fo, or not, I will not now offer to debate: But, I think, that for those, who are the Legislators of the Nation to take Bribes, to undermine the Laws and Government of this Nation. they ought to be chaftifed as Traitors. It was my Fortune to fit here a little while in the Long Parliament : I did observe that all those that had Pensions, and most of those that had Offices, woted all of a Side, as they were directed by some great Officer, as exactly, as if their Bufiness in this House had been to deferve their Penfions and Offices, and not to make Laws for the Good of them that fent them there. How such Persons could any Way be useful for the Support of the Government, by keeping a fair Undirftanding between the King and the People; but, on the contrary, how dangerous to bring in arbi-trary Power and Popery, I leave to every Man's Judgment. They were so far from being the true Representatives of the People, that they were a distinct middle Interest between the King and the People: And their chief Bufiness was to serve the End of some great Minister of State, though never so opposite to the true Interest of the Nation. Sir, this Buver so many Prorogations or Dissolutions of Parliaments before any thing be done in it: I think it is the Interest of the Nation, that it should be prosecuted from Parliament to Parliament, as if there were an Impeachment in against them. And, therefore, Sir. I would humbly move you to fend fome Members. of this House to Judge Gregory for the Papers he hath taken in his Custody, relating to this Affair, that so you may, in convenient Time, proceed farther herein, as you shall think good. And, Sir, being there is a Report that some of this House have now made a Bargain at Court, for great Offices, in order to corrupt and vitiate their Votes in this House; which.

which, though but a Project to cast a Restection on such Members, however, to satisfy the World I pray, Sir, let there be a Vote passed, That no Member of this House shall accept of any Office under the Grown, during such Time as he continues a Member of this House.

ě

r

8

1,

18

n

ø.

e

-

t.

's

48

9-

d

1-

-

is

ed

ın

r,

13.

e

r,

r-

e-

n

3

This honest Speech was no sooner made, but one of those principally affected by it, in a pitiful, whining Speech, desired Leave to add these Words to the foregoing Motion: Not without Leave of the House. On which the House had even then Virtue enough to come to the following Resolution.

Resolved, That no Member of this House shall aceept of an Office, or any Place of Profit from the Grown, without Leave of this House: Nor any Promise of any such Office, or Place of Profit, during such Time as he shall continue a Member of this House.

Though 'tis obvious this Resolve is far from being full enough to remove this Evil, so flagrantly proved, 'tis nevertheless some Satisfaction to see any Step taken by that august Body, to purge themselves from so foul a Crime; and one would think even this was Precedent enough to teach their Successors how to secure themselves from the Insamy, and their Constituents from the pernicious Consequences that are inseparable from it.

Tis, however, to be feared that this was far from being the Case: For, at the very Entrance of the next Reign, we find a Parliament so very ductile, that though it had been debated with great Vehemence in several Parliaments before, nay, in one House, resolved, that the Duke of York was incapacitated by his Religion, to wear the Imperial Crown of these Realms; yet now, being actually in Possession of the regal Power, we find, I say, a Parliament so very ductile, that they grant the King all he asks upon his own Terms, as may be seen in the M 4

following Address; which ought to be for ever before the Eyes of the People, as an everlasting Caution to them, not to trust any one whatever with the Liberties and Properties of themselves and their Posterity.

May it please your Sacred Majesty,

The Commons of England have here presented your Majesty with the Bills of Tonnage and Poundage, with all Readiness and Chearfulness, and that without any Security for their Religion, though it be dearer to them than their Lives; relying wholly on your Royal Word for the Security of it; and humbly befeech your Majesty to accept this their Offer; and pray that God would bless you with a long Life and prosperous Reign over them.

Not content with this public Instance of Servility. they granted him the Customs and Excise for Life; an additional Duty on Wines for eight Years, amounting to 150000 l. yearly; a Tax on Sugar and Tobacco for the like Term, 200000 L. yearly; a Tax on Linen and East-India Goods, for five Years, 12000 l. yearly: And when, notwithstanding all this Profusion, the Ministers insisted on 1,200,000 /. more for the current Service of the Year, they reduced that immoderate Demand only to 700,000 %. though they knew it would be employed in keeping up a Standing Army; and though a Member had Honesty and Spirit enough to say on the Occasion, That if we give too much now, we shall have nothing left to give; or what we have will be taken us. Some of the then Tools of Power, even took Occasion to reproach the three last Parliaments with having a bitter Spirit which was not yet allaved. Nay, so far did they carry their slavish Complaifance to the Throne, that when the House had received an angry Message from the King, and a Member Member took the Liberty to fay upon the Reading it, I hope we are all Englishmen, and not to frighted out of our Duty by a few high Words; they voted him to the Tower, though he offered to explain himself to the Satisfaction of the House.

The natural Consequences of all this were, that they rendered themselves useless, and were dissolved in Displeasure, by him they had done so much to oblige; without the Comfort of being applauded, or

even acquitted by those they represented.

No Body, however, can imagine that they made so free with their Trust, without a proper Consideration, from those, to whom the Sacrifice was made: Apart of fuch Considerations, 'tis apparently as much the Interest of every Member to act uprightly, as 'tis that of his Principals he should: Nay, generally speaking, 'tis more so, as 'tis presumed he has a larger Share of Property to defend, and more Honour to lofe. Whenever then a Majority of that venerable Body acts notoriously to the Prejudice of their own Fortunes and Characters, and in Opposition to the Sense of the Nation; 'tis impossible not to conclude, that they are warped from their Duty by some finister Views they are ashamed to own.

But on this Head I may perhaps enlarge on some other Opportunity, it being manifest, that now or never, is the Time to concert proper Measures to caryr that important Point of limiting the Number of

PLACE-MEN in the House of Commons.

LILBOURNE.

## CERTAIN CAUTIONS,

Humbly addressed to the Readers of the Champion.

TOT to think too severely of the Air of Levity, that sometimes prevails in the Articles of Intelligence: In Defence of which they are defired to recollect that, once upon a Time, a Spirit M 5

of Drollery having overspread the whole Kingdom of France, one of their Authors proposed to set forth a Translation of the Bible in Burlesque Verse, that the Sacred Writings might have a Chance to be read: As, likewise, farther, that a certain Philosopher, observing Alexander the Great was beset with Bustoons and Jesters, appeared at Court, as fantastically dressed as a modern Merry-Andrew, or one of our more fantastical Petir-Maitres; which, procuring him a ready Access to the King, he instantly threw off his Baubles and Feathers, and gave his Majesty to understand, that, though he had introduced himself in the Character of a Fool, it was with a View of doing him the Service of a wise Man.

2. Not to expect that every Paper should furnish out equal Matter of Entertainment: "Tis a Task almost as difficult to extract Wit from the Occurrences of the Day, as that of Captain Gulliver's Projector to extract Sun-Beams from Cucumbers: If, therefore, some Experiments fail, it will not, always,

be the Fault of the Operator.

3. Not to imagine that any Person, concerned in this Paper, has the Vanity to set himself up for a professed Wit: But to remember 'tis here avowed that, tho' the Tatler was never dull but by Design, the Champion, on the contrary, has only lucid Intervals; and, that when he is not witty bimself, he expects to be the Cause that Wit is in other Men.

### INDEX to the TIMES.

ON the Credit of the Daily Advertiser, we are told the French Cardinal has not only declared to the Foreign Ministers at Paris, that his most Christian Majesty still persisted in his pacific Intentions; but had likewise signified to Lord Waldegrave, he had,

had, in a Manner, received a Carte Blanche from Spain, for Great Britain to fill up as the pleased Timeo Danaos.

We are told by the Daily Post, that the King is

Mill preserv'd at Sheerness.

The Friends of a certain great Man having taken the Liberty to expolulate with him, on the Subject of Two stupid Paragraphs in the Daily Gazetteer, relating to a late Journey taken into France, by the Barl of Marchmont, Sir William Wyndham, and Walter Chetwynde, Esq; it is given out that the said eat Man made the following peevish Reply out of the First Part of Shakespear's Henry IV.

Why look you, I am whipt and scourg'd with Rods Nettled, and flung with Pismires, when I bear Of this vile Politician Bolingbroke.

The Bigots to the Refloration are under some Pain left the Season should not furnish them with a sufficient Quantity of Oak-Leaves, to celebrate the usual

Triumphs of the Day.

One of our Correspondents has furnished us with the following Excerptions from Collins's Life of the Black Prince, which he feems greatly inclined to have introduced by Way of Prophecy. - When the King faw be could not arrive - He returned-And bad the Wind at Will.

It is given out by the Friends of the Treasury and Exchequer, that R. Freeman, Efq; and Comp. have received Orders to club their whole Stock of Elo-

quence, in a Panegyrick on the East-Wind.

On the other Hand, it is the constant Talk at Sheerness, that the said Wind is come into the Mea-

fures of the Opposition.

And strange Things are quoted from certain antiquated Almanacs by a Handful of political Chamekens, who, to the Wonder of the World, have lived above fifty Years upon Air.

The following is a List of the Admirals in his Majesty's Fleet, together with the particular Times when made, viz.

Sir John Norris Admiral of the Red	1735
Sir Charles Wager Admiral of the White	ibid
Philip Cavendish, Esq; Admiral of the Blue	1726
John Balchen, Esq; Vice-Ad. of the Red	ibid.
Charles Stewart, Esq; Vice-Ad. of the White	ibid.
Earl of Granard, Vice-Ad. of the Blue	ibid.
Edw. Vernon, Esq; ditto.	1739
Nich. Haddock, Eig; Rear-Ad. of the Red.	-1735
Sir Tancr. Robinson Rear-Ad. of the White	1739
Sir Chaloner Ogle Rear-Ad. of the Blue	ibid.

It was Yesterday reported, that the renowned Balance-Master, (so long the Admiration of all the Courts of Europe) has received Orders to ride Post to the Northermost Port of the Kingdom, there to embark for Lapland to negatiate a fair Wind: The Senior Witch of that Country being already so enamoured with the Fame of his good Parts, that it believed she will oblige him with a favourable Blast from what Vent he pleases.

JOURNAL of the WAR.

Taken by the SPANIARDS,

The Happy Return, and four more English Vessels.

Taken by the ENGLISH, None: But such as we heard of some Weeks ago.



SATURDAY

# TELEMONDER 2007

SATURDAY, May 24, 1740.

Aurea Turbam.

Hor.



Took up the other Day one of Lucian's Dialogues, in which that witty Author introduces Charen addressing himself to several Passengers, and representing to them the smallness of his Boat, and the Necessity of their leaving every This

their leaving every Thing behind them for want of Room: Then Mercury proceeds to examine into the Baggage of each Individual, and obliges one to lay afide his Beauty, another his Riches, his Pride, his Cruelty, a third his Honours, a fourth his Delicacy, and thus having at length fripp'd them of all their Vices and Follies, he admits them into the Boat.

The fame Evening, I attended my Wife Joan to the Entertainment of Orpheus and Eurydice, where, among other very beautiful Scenes, we were diverted with feveral Prospects of Hell. A Scene which the ingenious Rich so constantly introduces in his Performances, that my honest Friend Leveredge hath been made a Devil of for these 20 Years last past. I will not examine whether the Fire which is presented to the Spectators be so proper to the poetical Hell, since it hath been very excellently adapted to the Season, and will, I suppose, be left off,

when the Summer requires an Advertisement that

Care will be taken to keep the House cool.

Whether the Author I had read in the Morning, or the Exhibition I had feen in the Evening, or both together, might occasion the following Vision, I will not determine: But, on my retiring to Rest, my Fancy hurried me towards those Regions I had feen represented, and I imagined my self on the Banks of the River Styx, where Charon was just arrived with his Boat from the infernal Side of the River, and a great Number of Persons were crowding in Order to get in.

The Ferry-man made much the same Speech as he had made in Lucian, and Mercury (who always attends on these Occasions) was desired to suffer no

Person to enter, unless stark naked.

A Lady of no extraordinary Beauty came forward and undrest with more Readiness than I expected, but as she was stepping into the Boat, Mercury stop'd her and insisted on her Tête de Mouton. She begged heartily to retain it, but seeing Mercury, who was very obstinate, pull out a Pair of Scissars, she whipt it off her self, and discovered a Crown shaved as close as a Friar's.

The next who advanced was a beautiful young. Creature of about 15, so young that we were surprised to see her appear big with Child; but more to when we found she had pulled off her Cloaths and her big Belly together. Some Body spoke to her on this Occasion, and she answer'd, that it was the Fashion for all young Ladies to appear with Child in the World she came from.

A fine young Gentleman came next, he was mighty unwilling to strip, which we attributed to his Affection for his Cloaths, which were a laced Paduasoy; but, on his at last yielding to Mercury, we discovered another Reason for his Shyness.

Half-a dozen Officers presented themselves all together; on which Account, I imagined, some Battle had lately happened in the upper World, butwas inform'd, that they had all died of a violent Cold caught in an Encampment.

A tall Man came next, who stripp'd off an old Grey Coat with great Readiness, but as he was stepping into the Boat, Mercury demanded half his Chin, which he utterly refused to comply with, infisting on it that it was all his own. On Enquiry, I was told that he had been sent hither once or twice before by the Pit. After a long Dispute, Mercury bid him go back and he d—mn'd again; to which he answer'd, he would see him d—mn'd first.

Then approach'd a Man with a very grave Countenance, who, I observ'd, had shewn much Contempt for the Gentleman last before mention'd, and indeed spoke very little to any of the Company. Mercary assur'd him, that he would suffer no Person to go aboard with that vast Quantity of Wisdom. A violent Dispute arose, but the Matter was soon compromised, and on his agreeing to put off his Gravity, he was permitted to retain his Wisdom.

Mercury now laid hold on a Gentleman who was stepping in full Drest, upon which he presently cry'd out a Breach of Privilege; but he was oblig'd to leave his Cloaths behind, as well as a large Quantity of Ay's and No's, which he carry'd at his Fingers Ends. He was told he might have carried these over if they had been either in his Head or Heart.

The next Passenger begged very heartily that he might be admitted to take a Piece of Ribbon along with him, as it was what he had valued more than his Honour or his Country. Mercury took Pity on him, and told him tho' he was obliged to stop

the Ribbon it felf, he would permit him to carry

over all the Merit of it.

A Lady of a most austere Countenance then addreffed her felf to Mercury, and protested that she would never part with her Virtue, that she had preserved it without the least Flaw for Forty Years in the upper Regions, tho' fhe had had the Misfortune to live in the impurest Times, when Women were grown fo intolerably forward, that it was the most shocking Thing in the World to-She was going on, when the Examiner stopping her short, cry'd out, take your Virtue with you and be d-mn'd, but leave that horrible grim Face behind.

She was no fooner past, than a most charming young Creature came up, attended by a great Number of Beaus and Smarts of all Kinds. She dazzled the Eyes of all her Beholders, and mine among the rest: For I thought, except my Wife Joan in her Prime, I had never feen any Thing half to handsome. I expected, from what I had observed before, that she would have been oblig'd to part with her Beauty, but was amazed to hear the Gentleman with the winged Heel demand only her Innocence, which feveral Women there affifted him in attempting to strip off; but all in vain, it Auck too close to her, and in Spite of all their Efforts, the took her Place in the Boat, where the shone with all the Loveliness of Innocence and Beauty; and, as Dryden paints his Cleopatra, who resembled her in the latter only,

She caft a Look fo languishingly Sweet, As if secure of all Bebolders Hearts Neglecting, foe could take them -

I was meditating on the hard Fate which Beauty generally meets with, when my Eyes were diverted by by an elderly Gentleman with a Piece of wither'd Laurel on his Head. As foon as he was stripped, we observed a little Book which he had bound close to his Heart. I read the Words Love in a Riddle very plain, but he was obliged after many Entreaties to leave it behind him. I was surprized to see him pass Examination with his Laurel on, and was affured by the Standers by, that Mercury would have

taken it off, if he had feen it.

A young Man with a meagre Aspect followed him, who, as I heard, was the great Methodist. He was desired to lay aside that vast Quantity of Religion, but was some time obstinate, till he was at last prevailed on by several Men in black, one of whom enlarged on the Folly of being righteous over-much. He then took his Religion, and distributed it amongst all the black Gentry, and they afterwards went all into the Boat without any more Interruption.

A bustling Person came next, as naked, to my Apprehension, as when he was born. However, he was refused Admittance till he had taken off all his Patriotism. He disputed a long time, and made no little Noise, 'till Charon hollowing out to him, that he should have no Place, while he kept the least Part of it about him, he gave two or three hearty Shakes, and immediately took his Place.

A very awful Personage now advanced. He had something in his Air that commanded Respect, and at the same time inspired you with Love. He stripped himself with great Readiness, not only of his Cloaths, but his Titles, which he hung upon Posts in Imitation of the Ancients. And being now as we thought naked, was going into the Boat, when Mercury told him he was mistaken if he thought he had stripped himself of all. He required him therefore instantly to lay aside his Honour and Integrity. The Heroe (for so he seemed) turned round with a

folemn Disdain, and said he would rather stay on the Shore to all Eternity. This Answer was received by all present with vast Applause, and several who were before preparing themselves for the Boat, turned about with him, and seemed resolved

to keep him Company.

Charon was now about to put off, when a huge Mob called out to him. He answered he had not Places for so many. They answered he must then turn out those he had already in the Boat. I was impatient to know who these were who came laden with a vast Quantity of Papers, which they insisted that Charon should take aboard, and that a Gentleman who was coming would pay for their Passage. Mercury at last growing angry, took up the Papers, and threw them into the Air; the Wind soon wasted them, like Feathers over the Water, and the Bearers were at length pacified by an Assurance that they should find them again on the other Side. I thought as they sew alost, I could plainly read the Words Gazetter and Freeman.

A very fat Gentleman then approached with a wast Attendance, and began to strip, which he had presently accomplish'd, his Titles and Dignities falling all off with the greatest Ease. He was no sooner naked, than all his Retinue immediately ran away from him, some of them bearing off his Spoils along with them. Mercury was very curious concerning a Hole in his Breaft, left he should conceal any prohibited Goods therein, but the Gentleman protested that he had nothing there but his Heart, which had been lately taken out and diffected, as well as his Head, which I observ'd looked in a very forry Condition. He was then bid to put off his Generofity, of which they told me he had a vast Quantity; but on Mercury's taking away his Fear, his Generofity immediately burft with a vaft Orack, and diffipated it felf into the Air, leaving

a great

a great Stink behind it. Churon called to Mercury to take particular Care that he laid afide his Politics, upon which Mercury fearched his Hands, being, it feems, the prefent Seat of Politics, when a Bank Bill was found fast enclosed in his Fift, which he begged very heartily to carry over, it being, as he faid, his Intention to bribe the Devil. When all his Entreaties were vain, he offered Mercury Part, which he refenting as an Affront, thrust him headlong into the Boat. I then jump'd in upon him, with Defign to lend a Hand to row him over, when the Boat, which was over-loaded, funk down, and the Shrieks of the Passengers, together with my Apprehension of the Water, put an End to my Vilion. and the contract of the state of the second of the second

#### ALTERARY ARTICLE.

n d

d

d

es.

ila

nal

an

rt.

2

ut ad

aft

A Piece has lately stollen upon the Public under the Umbrage of a great Name, which will remind every Reader of certain Lines, imitated from Dr. Donne, By Mr. Pope.

What Speech efteem you most? The King's faid L. But the best Words? O Sir the Dictionary.

You miss my Aim: I mean the most acute
And prefest Speaker? Onslow, past Dispute.

To fay all in a Word 'tis the most artificial Thing extant; like the Cock of the Balance, it trembles between the Scales of Power and Liberty, without venturing to be steady for either. They amount in all to four Millions of Money; an immense Sum indeed!— To qualify which, The Chearfulness, Unanimity and Dispatch, wherewith it was granted, arose from an Assurance that it will be expended for the great and necessary Purposes for which it was granted—Forbearance is afterwards called

called prudent; and pufillanimous Councils are mentioned as a Mistake of the Enemy: In whose Hands not only Riches, but both Riches and Wealth are represented as of no Signification.—We are entertained, farther on, with a Side-Glance at Porto-Bells: And proceed thro' a flowry Maze of Court-Rhetoric, to the following pompous Questions, the which let any one answer categorically & erit mibi magnus Apollo.

And, indeed, who can fay that this War may not be critical to Great Britain, by opening Channels of Trade bitberto denied to your Majesty's Subjects? Who can say it is not reserved to be the peculiar Glory of your Majesty's Reign, that Great Britain sball, from the Event of the War, extend ber Commerce, and enlarge ber Possessions, so as to acquire a Degree of Strength and Power unknown to her, under the most glorious of your Majesty's Predecessors?

The faid Predecessors of his Majesty are then politely abused, and all that, as Mr. Bays has it, and the whole Half-Panegyric, closes with a devout Frayer for the Bleffing of G-d, together with an Offer of certain Bills, to give the faid Bleffing a better Chance of Success.

### INDEX to the TIMES.

#### WHEREAS

French Quack is lately arriv'd here from Paris with certain Noftrums, which he calls his Grand Anti-Scorbutic and Infallible Refloratime; and which, in Confederacy with a certain noted Druggist, he proposes to dispence from Downing Street; this is to caution the good People of these Kingdoms, not to be gull'd by such barefae'd Impostors, or trust their Constitutions in such malevolent

the cu rat

tha Pa rub the the

con

and Ho and reti

take

Wa

that you Time give cent

Ban Exflerperly expo

the Sense of the best Part of the Coll—, and calculated only to stiffe the Symptoms for the present, or

rather to kill instead of cure.

d

at

n

om

alls

ein of of

ent

。如果我们是可以

N. B. The faid Homicides have waited for the Recess of the Coll—, before they ventured to mount the Stage: And have in View nothing less than to divert all the Money, set aside by the poor Patient for Bleeding, Cupping, Purging, and other subolesome Evacuations, to corrupt, if not destroy the said Coll—, that they may be able to utter their Poisons without Opposition for the Time to come.

All the Royal Honours of Guards both Horse and Foot, &c. are still continued at St. James's House: And their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princes of Wales, attended by Six Footmen, are

retired to Clifden for the Summer Season.

The Town swarming with young Gentlemen taken from School, to follow the honourable Trade of War, it has been looked upon as an infallible Sign that Musters, Reviews and Encampments, will be the sole Employment of the Army 'till the said young Gentlemen arrive at Years of Discretion.

When it pleases G—d that, in the Fulness of Time, the Bridge at Westminster shall be finished, 'tis given out, that a Project will be laid before the L—ds of Trade, for demolishing that of L—n, centring the whole Navigation of the River, at a new Wharf to be built from Whitehall to Mill-Rank, removing the Customs and Excise to the Ex—r, and making an Exchange of Westminster-Hall. That certain sturdy Beggars may he properly humbled, nor dare to petition, or plead, or expostulate, or exclaim with Brutus in the Play,

Shall we be frighted, when a Madman stares?

'Tis expected that, in a little Time, no Highwayman will venture to appear on Hounflow Hearb. But the Apprenhensions of Foot Pads on that Road.

feem to be greatly encreased.

They write from on Board the Royal Caroline, that, during the late bluftring Weather, not a Manon Board could fecure his Hat from the fudden Flavor, that burst out almost every Moment: Which accounts for the Number, met by the homeward bound Ships, floating out to Sea, as mentioned in this Paper of Saturday last, and that gave Rise to such tragical Conjectures.

The celebrated Balance-Master's Embassy to Lapland, is laid aside 'till towards the latter End of the Year: When, 'tis already conjectured, an Alliauce with the Powers of that Country will be again

necessary.

By a Letter from Falmouth it appears, that no less than four Spanish Privateers, like French Fishing-Beats, mounting four Swivel Guns and carrying fifty Men each, infest that Coast, and have already taken a Brigantine, and a Ship of 200 Tons. The Channel being guarded only by the Terror of the British Flag.

Taken by the SPANTARDS.

The Nativity bound from Ireland to Bourdeaux.

Taken by the ENGLISH Daily Advertiser.

Two Spanish Ships off the Island St. Jago, valued at 10000 1.



160 to Courty course suite the conflict the

Mornal market friends, within a black on the con-

TUESDAY,

in

of

or

th

tr

ar

W

P

25

# 新的原(PA)等主要)(有包含(G))等

TUESDAY, May 27, 1740.

### INDEX to the TIMES.

The Freedom of Cities and Boroughs is eafily purchas'd.

Present State of Great Brit. p. 41.

HEREAS 'tis probable that one more general Election will take Place fome Time in the Year 1741; we Robert Ay and William No, Esqrs; the prefent Members for the County of taking it into our serious Consideration, t, tho' Opposition makes very good Sport with-

that, tho' Opposition makes very good Sport within Doors, 'tis a great Grievance without, have refolv'd, and by these presents do give public Notice of the same, to set ourselves up joint Candidates to represent the said County, at the said general Election, and both Parties are hereby required to do as they are bid, and come quietly into the said Compromise, and not presume to act, in any Respect, contrary to the Direction of their Leaders: It being our sincere Intention to support each other through thick and thin, till the Return of the Writs, and afterwards wrangle, as usual, to make a Figure in the Magazines, and keep up the Spirit of our respective Parties

Note. 'Tis propos'd to make the same Compromise as universal as possible; so that the Free-holders in general

## 264 CHMMPION.

general will not be tean'd with troublesome Solicitations as formerly, or need endanger their Health with excessive Drinking for the public Good, or put themselves to the Trouble of Riding to the County-Town to give their Votes, or expose themselves to sue, or be sued for Damages on Account of Assaults and Batteries, in Case of an Application of the Argumentum Bacculinum: But may stay at home, mind their Business, and make a Proxy-General of the Returning-Officer.

G

in

Wi

th

L

re

Ligin

th

th

ra

w

th

fo.

We ly

in

ba

is

vi

115

ta

JOHN TRUEPENNY, Agent to R. BOOTY,

#### Giveth Notice.

of fomething to his Advantage.

That, whoever can drink hard, fing Catches, crack Jokes, tell a waggish Story, and has wholly lost the Folly of Blushing, either for himself, or any Body else, may likewise hear of constant Employment till this Time Twelve month, and stand a very good Chance of being very well provided for after.

That whoever has a Seat to dispose of, may exchange it for a Place.

And that, whoever has a Mind to fell himfelf, need

not go to the Devil for a Purchaser.

The faid John Truepenny is to be spoke with in the Morning at the Exchequer — Coffee-House: And in the Evening at the Scull Club, of which he is President.

To-Day feveral of the principal Comedians of Drury-Lane-Theatre, introduced by the illustrious Laureat, waited on the Lord-Chamberlain, in Purfuance

suance of an Order sent to the Prompter of that House, forbidding any of the Performers, from entering into any new Engagements, without giving previous Notice to his Grace. ——Whence it appears, that Authors are not the only Persons affected by the Licence-AA: But that it may be made to answer the Ends of an AA of Mutiny and Desertion too.

'Tis confidently afferted, that certain Ships, lately rebuilt, are confiderably forunk in their Dimensions, Length, Breadth, and Depth, Mass, Yards, Rigging, Sails, even to their very Anchors, and Guns. Which is looked upon as so great a Prodicy, that 'tis expected a strict Enquiry will be made into the Fact; and that the Result will be laid, in due Time, before the Royal Society.

paign. Apocryphal.

10

a

d

10

of

113

r-

ce

All our Advices from Abroad, and Rumours at Home, are at present of the Pacific Kind: Whence we are to conclude, that Janus open'd his Gate, only to shut it again, and may boast with the Clown in the Play, That we have had four Quarrels, and

had like to have fought one.

We are inform'd, that the ancient, laudable and thrifty Custom of Turning Coats will be introduc'd Vo L. II.

next Winter, which, though it feems a Riddle, may, perhaps, be the Ruin of the greatest Borcher in the Nation.

1

2

d

e li

n

b

al

nd

in

.0

rel

liff and car

Joi

our

the

clu

del

ble

bou

the

Co

JOURNAL of the WAR in EUROPE.

On Sunday in the Evening several of his Majesty's peaceable Subjects, pressing in a little too freely among the Parade-Tents, set up in the Park, the beroic Corporal, upon Duty there, was pleas'd to mistake them for Spaniards, and, among several other Feats of Prowess, knock'd down one Man, and, after having bruiz'd another very sufficiently with the But-end of his Piece, for daring to express his dislike of such Cawalier Proceedings, sent him Prisoner to the Guard-Room.—For which Piece of Bravery, no doubt, he expects to be made a Serjeant.



THURSDAY, May 29, 1740.



T hath, almost always, been the Curse of this Nation to be rent into Factions: Each in Turn, when uppermost, behaving in such a Manner, as to give just Grounds for eternal Opposition: Of which such inveterate Prejudice was the Consequence,

that we have scarce a Writer to boast of, whose Evidence is of Weight in the controverted History of his own Times: And this the common Enemy hath taken such Advantage of, that, in the Disputes of the present present Day, whoever opposes Power is accused of being actuated by Prejudice. And all Essays in Relief of the People, are stignatized as but the Efforts of Faction to substitute one Set of Oppressors in Lieu of another.

If this true, to what a deplorable State are we reduc'd? Of what infinite Importance is it for us to extricate ourselves from it? And form something like a Criterion to distinguish our Friends and Enemies, Truth and Imposture, separate from all Party-Considerations whatever?

y's

a.

be-

nif-

her

af-

the

dif-

Pri-

iece

de a

10

a the

into

up-

Man-

eter-

inve-

fe E-

ory of

hath

of the

refent

To do which, both properly and effectually, let us begin at the right End; that is to fay, with those who already have us at their Mercy: Twill be time enough to proceed with those who are Candidates to deal in State-Thunder, when they are like to be indulg'd with Opportunity, as well as Inclination, to use it.

And, left we should be thought under Instuence of that Prejudice we have already condemn'd, let us judge of Men by their Actions only: Nay, let us refer, for such Actions, to the public Records, and confine ourselves to such of them only as are publish'd by Authority, for the Inspection of the People; and which the People have, consequently, a Right to canvas with the utmost Freedom.

Let us, for Example, make our Appeal to the Journal of our own Representatives, let us confine ourselves to Facts, as they are simply represented there. Let us, for the present, at least, go no farther back than the last Session, and make our Conclusions, as if upon Oath, as the Evidence rises; as if 'twas an Account of Loss and Gain; for the Fidelity and Exactness of which, as well as the Reasonableness of every Article, our Stewards, as in Dutybound, were liable to answer: And, according to the Balance of which, we were to govern our future Conduct.

N 2

This

Now, though this Examination is in the Power of every Man who has the Votes before him, and little more than bare Attention is necessary to arrange the Facts, and sum up the Evidence: Yet, as the Crisis calls loudly for such a Research, and 'tis to be fear'd we are too much abandon'd to our Pleasures, to fatigue ourselves with such a troublesome Office, which is a voluntary Tax on our Patience, and what we may refuse paying, if we please; it has been thought expedient to save the Indolent that Labour, and present an Abstract of the Account-Current of the most material Transactions, ready draws up to their Hand.

Propos'd by one Side.

A N Address in Return for his Majesty's most gracious Speech, in which unseign'd Thanks are offer'd; His Majesty's Wisdom, and paternal Care of his People acknowledg'd; Supplies promis'd; affectionate Assurances of Support, Cheerfulness, Dispatch, & c. given; and Endeavours promis'd to restore to the Nation Unity and Harmony.

That a Supply be granted.

That 35000 Men be employ'd in the Sea-Service.

That a Sum not exceeding 41. per Man per Month be granted, &c.

PASS'D

In the Affirmative

Affirmative New Col

Affirm.

Th

who

thing there own him

wer of little

range as the tis to Pleaelome

ience, it has at La t-Cur draws

s s' D

the mativ

mativa a.Co.

firm.

Th

That leave be given for bringing in a	Affirmative
Bill to enregister Seamen.	Amimative
That the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry be continued.	Affirm.
That 28852 Men be employ'd in the	
Land-Service.	Affirm.
That 8601 gol. 10. 4 2 be granted	) char
for defraying the Expence of the faid	Affirm.
Service.	3
That 118214. 1. be granted for that of	Affirm.
fix Regiments of Marines.  That 4 s. in the Pound be rais'd upon 7	Alle III.
Land.	Affirm.
That 266203. 2.12 be granted for the	. 0 4 .
Garrisons of Gibraltar, Port Mahon,	
&c.	
For Officers Widows, 39981.	STATE OF THE SEC
For the Ordnance in \$94771 11 3	4301年3年20
For extra-Ordnance-	
Expences unprovid- \$46362 13 5	commence sent
ed for.	Affirm.
for fo much paid to 20000 0 0	任 等 等
the Bank.	avilan [1]
To the Sinking Fund	262 22
for fo much to	1223 - 12 32 - 12 32
make good Defici- 5865 18 9	posterio sed
ences in Stamp-	arthur starts.
For the King of Dea 2	
mark's Subfidy. (50333 00	1
That 88722. 7. 10 4 Over-plus of Grants be apply'd towards making	lac
Grants be apply'd towards making	Camim.
good the Supply.	

N

That

Propos'd by one Side. PASS'D. That 33429 le be granted for additional land 24501 13. 6. for additional In valids. 10347. 6. o for Chealfea Out-Penfioners. 10000 to Greenquich Hospital. Page Short 4000 to Westminster Abbey. 10000 to the African Company. That one Million be granted to his Ma-AG L jesty out of such Moneys as bave, shall, or may arise out of the Surpluffes of the Sinking-Fund. 22880 19 2 for general and Staff-Officers. 34587 for reduced Officers. 4000 for the Colony of Georgia. On a Message from the Crown demanding an additional Supply, order die New. Con. to the Confideration of the Committee of the whole House. That 200000 be granted for the farther Profecution of the War. ict onds of t 9477 for defraying certain extraordinary Expences not provid-Affirm. ed for by Parliament. That the further Sum of 200000 be Affirm. charged on the Sinking-Fund. That 199704 8. 3. be granted for the? Ordinary of the Navy. That 40000 l. be given as a Marriage? Portion to the Princels Mary. NEM. CON. That the Westminster-Bridge Commission oners be enabled to raile a farther - Affirm. Sum of Money, &c. WHERE! N. B. All Estimates, and Accounts are uniformly order'd to lie upon the Table. Propos'd

Propos'd by the other Side. humble Address bepresented to his Majesty to befeech him never to admit of

any Treaty with Spain, unless our natural and undubitable Right to Navigate the American Seas, be first obtained

as a Preliminary.

1

A Bill for the more effectual fe- 1 curing and encouraging of Trade and Seamen.

That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to advise that the Marines to be raised, in Tenderness to his Neg. People, may be done in the most frugal Manner, by against draughting them out of the 1 1 1 950 present Regiments of Foot, Gc.

That an Address be presented. & c. for the Copies of Memorials, or Representations, from the Treaty of Seville, relating-to Losses and Depredations committed by the Spaniards may be laid before the House,

That an Address be presented, Gr. That Copies, of all Letters and Instructions given by Secretaries of State, or Commissioners of the Admiralty, to Governors of the Plantations, Admirals, and Captains of Men of War, from the Treaty of Seville relating to Losses, Depredations, &c. be laid before the House.

PASS'D. militari and

eded to the said

Emple School

of short of us

ture of Operal

the in and an

Beir in Perliamen

is fixed to proble

Their Merchanies

BER Play.

walfind advaller

estination sufficient

In the Affirmative. NEM.CON.

sou he shall Affirm.

Les I was Neg. TURE 90 -172 against against of species 29.

Neg.

That

Propos'd by the other Side. That an Address be presented, &c. that Copies of all the Instructions, &c. fent to Mr. Neg Keene, relating to the Convention be laid before the House. That a Bill be brought in for the better Supply of Mariners to ferve on board his Majesty's Affirm. Ships. That the House be called over. Neg. 161.ag. 60. That the Number of PLACE. Neg. 222. MEN be limited. ag. 206. That an Account be laid beforethe House of what Ships have L. Herring been contracted for, or purchas'd from Christmas 1738 to an artable th 1739, and by what Authority. That the Act made in the 9th Year of Queen Anne, for fe-Affirm. curing the Freedom of Parliaments, be amended. That a Bill be brought in to encoustar Trait rage Seamen to enter voluntarily into his Majesty's Service, Affirm. (in Lieu of the Register-Bill hit rest

rejected.)
That Mr. Corbet had vacated his
Seat in Parliament by accepting a Place.

That a Committee be appointed to enquire what new Offices, or Places of Profit have been erected fince the Year 1705.

Neg. 223.

公路 经市场

Neg. 196. against 154.

That

Propos'd by the other Side. PASS'D.

That to apply towards the Charge of the Navy any Sum in Public Money, exceeding the Sum granted by Parliament for that Purpose, is a Mis-application and ought to be prevented.

That a Bill be brought in to prevent collufive Qualifications of Persons to vote as Freeholders.

Affirm.

That no Pensioner shall sit or vote in the House of Com- Affirm.

That the Fraternity of Trinity-House be entrusted with the Management of the Register of Seamen with Power to appoint inferior Officers, &c. )

That an Amendment (with fix Ships of War only) may be made to the Address sent from Affirm. the Lords to congratulate his Majesty on the Taking Porto Bello

That no Person shall have an Right to vote in the Election of Members, who has 'not possessed the Franchise, on which his Right is founded, for a certain Time to be limited: Unless in certain Cases specify'd.

nin den Zin gen

- and an interest the engineering several observation of

Propos'd by the other Side. PASS'D. That an Address be presented, &c. that Copies of all the Instructions, &c. fent to Mr. Keene, relating to the Convention be laid before the House. That a Bill be brought in for the better Supply of Mariners to ferve on board his Majesty's Affirm. Ships. That the House be called over. Neg. 161. ag. 60. That the Number of PLACE-Neg. 222. MEN be limited. ag. 206. That an Account be laid before the House of what Ships have been contracted for, or purchas'd from Christmas 1738 to 1739, and by what Authority. That the Act made in the 9th Year of Queen Anne, for fe-Affirm. curing the Freedom of Parliaments, be amended. That a Bill be brought in toencourage Seamen to enter voluntarily into his Majesty's Service, Affirm. (in Lieu of the Register-Bill rejected.) That Mr. Corbet had vacated his Neg. 223. Seat in Parliament by acceptag. 132. ing a Place. That a Committee be appointed Neg. to enquire what new Of-196. fices, or Places of Profit have against been erected fince the Year 154-1705.

That

That to apply towards the Charge of the Navy any Sum in Public Money, exceeding the Sum granted by Parliament for that Purpose, is a Mis-application and ought to be prewented.

That a Bill be brought in to prevent collusive Qualifications of Persons to vote as Freeholders.

That no Pensioner shall sit or a vote in the House of Com- Affirm. mons.

That the Fraternity of Trinity-House be entrusted with the Management of the Register of Seamen with Power to appoint inferior Officers, &c.

That an Amendment (with fix Ships of War only) may be made to the Address fent from Affirm. the Lords to congratulate his Majesty on the Taking Porto Bello

That no Person shall have an Right to vote in the Election of Members, who has 'not possessed the Franchise, on which his Right is founded, for a certain Time to be limited: Unless in certain Cases specify'd.

Propos'd by the other Side. Y Pass'D.
That the Lords of the Admiralty
lay before the House a List of
fuch Ships ashave been employ. Neg.
ed as Cruizers for the Protect
tion of Trade fince the roth of against
July last, distinguishing the
Time each Ship was ordered
to remain, and why recalled.
That an Address be presented,
&c. that a Number of Ships
be appointed to cruize for the Affirm.
effectual Security and Protecti
on of Trade, &a
That the Merchants be heard ) Neg.
by themselves with Relation to 166.
their Petition occasioned by against
소전, 4년 전 경험 전 전 경험
the Embargo. 95.

Thus have we been as good as our Word in collecting the Heads of the most remarkable Transactions of last Session: in which, almost at a single Glance the naked Merit of both Parties, stripp'd of all the Disguises of Flattery on one Hand, or Malignity on the other, may be seen and summ'd up by the Light of their own Conduct.

If one Party is fally accus'd of a blind Attachment to the Crown, of making extravagant Demands, and miserable Returns; of not only abandoning the Interest of the Commons of Great-Britain themselves, but over-ruling every Motion made in their Favour. Of rendering P—ts, but P—y C—ls at large, and the Business of every Sess—n, but to do the Drudgery of the C—t: This faithful Mirrour will make that Falshood appear, to the Consustant on of those who slander them with such an Accustation.

And,

an ly vo if

th

出出

T

And, if the other Party is really guilty of hanging a dead Weight on all the Wheels of Government; of recommending Measures they, afterwards, refuse to support; of litigating the most reasonable Points, and insisting on the most destructive; of making only a Shew of public Spirit, and, in Reality, endeavouring to gratify their own Private Views: In short, if they oppose without Cause, and aim only to distress the Government without intending any Service to the People, this saithful Mirrour will, likewise, take off the Patriot Mask, and detect the Incendiary underneath it.

On this faithful Mirrour then let the People of Great-Britain cast their Eyes, when the Choice of a new Legislative shall, once more, return into their Hands: And let their Virtues be represented, not their Vices: Let them judge by what they see, what they feel, what is demonstrable: What cannot be aggravated by one Side, or palliated by the other: And, (if they are really of Mr. Ferguson's Opinion, That the Herd of Mankind were not born with Bridles in their Teeth, and Saddles on their Backs to be rid, and the Few with Whips in their Hands and Spurs at their Heels to ride them, let them part with just as much Authority as may ferve to lead them to their Good, but no Power to drive them into the very Mischiefs, they are, in a Manner, but Just deliver'd from.

In one Word, let them remember what was faid of this Island, on another Occasion, by the illustrious Father Paul. Methinks I see the Horse ready bridled and saddled, and the old Rider, with his Foot in the Stirrup, on the Point of waulting into the Seat again.

LILBOURNE.

### INDEX to the TIMES.

It is given out, from Rose-Breet, Covent-Garden, that speedily will be published, certain curious Anecdotes relating to the Four great Roberts of England, viz. Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester, Robert Car Earl of Somerset, Robert Harley Earl of Oxford, and his Excellency Sir Robert Walpole. To which will be added, by way of Appendix, a certain very scarce and excellent Tract; entitled, The History of the Great Hat: Containing, many surprising Adventures, wonderful Discoveries, and other memorable Transactions both in Peace and War. To which will be prefix'd, by way of Motto,

He roar'd so loud, and look'd so wondrous grim, His very Shadow durst not follow him.

It has been observed by a very great Lady highly to the Honour of the Hero of the present Times, that he has kept his Word, punctually: Having been often heard to say, that in case of a War, he would go abroad and expose himself.

As an Instance of the Gratitude of the People of England, for real and apparent Services, 'tis worthy Remark, that the Lady of Admiral Vernon, coming to the Theatre one Night last Week, was receiv'd by the Audience with an universal Applause.

We are now assur'd by the authentic Gazette, that the said Admiral with his old Complement of Six Men of War, with Fire ships, Tenders, &c. is actually gone upon a new Expedition: Which, 'tis bop'd, will render the efficious Mediation of F—

as unnecessary, as it is distasteful to the People of Great-Britain.

Admiral Haddock continues where he was: But Two of his Talents have produced other Two: That is to say, Two Xabiques taken from the Enemy some Time ago, and fitted out by the Admiral for a Cruize, have brought in Two more: To give us to understand, that we are not at the Expence of so powerful a Squadron for nothing.

By all Accounts from the Sea-Ports of Cornwall, the Channel still fowarms with Spanish Privateers, who seem resolved to make Hay while the Sun shines; it being probable that, by the next Session of Parliament, some Ships will be ordered out to scour the Seas, and frighten them into their Ports again. Unless Matters

His Majesty's Ship the Prince Frederick, of 70 Guns, lately launch'd at Deptford, and sitted out for Service, is order'd to have all her Rigging taken down, it being too slight, and to be fresh riggid with all Expedition.

JOURNAL of the WAR in EUROPE.

One Man of War, the Montague, is fail'd on some secret Expedition.

A List of General Officers for the several Encampments, and Regiments to encamp.

Camp at Hounstow. Sir Charles Wills, General; Lord Mark Ker, Lieutenant-General; —— Cornewall, Major-General; —— Folliot, and the Earl of Albemarle, Brigadiers.

Camp near Newberry. General Wade; Charles Churchill, Lieutenant-General; Earl of Pembroke, Major General; — Read, and — Cornwallis, Brigadiers.

Camp

camp in Windfor-Forest. Lieutenant-General Honeywood; Major-General Campbell; the Earl of Est

fingham, Brigadier.

Forces order'd to encamp under the Command of Sir Charles Wills, on Hounshow Heath, are, two Troops of Horse-Guards; one Troop of Horse-Grenadiers; and three Regiments of Foot, confishing of seven Battalions.

In Windfor-Forest, under Lieutenant General Honeywood, the Royal Regiment of Horse-Guards, and the
Duke of Montague's Regiment of Horse; Honeywood's,
Rich's, and Campbell's Dragoons; Barrell's, Pulteney's,
Peers's, Colonel Handasyd's, and Colonel Campbell's
Foot.

Near Newberry, under General Wade, the Earl of Pembroke's Regiment of Horse, and General Wade's Horse; Hawley's, Lieutenant-General Kerr's, and Gadogan's Dragoons; Harrison's, Major-General Handasyd's, General Whetham's, Lord Cawendish's, and Colonel Bland's Foot.

N. B. The Motto-General to all these Camps is said

to be Pax in Bello.

Call of

If the Daily Advertiser deserves Credit, our Plantation Privateer-Sloops have done as much Mischief to the Spaniards, as the whole Mediterranean Squardron.



SATURDAY

# STEPPENE STEPPENE

SATURDAY, May 31, 1740:

\* Olim TRUNCUS eram Ficulnus, inutile Lignum, Cum Faber, incertus SCAB num faceretne Priapum, Maluit effe Deum.

Hor.



Dominion to Roll

Certain Minister once having mounted ed his Pulpit, began in this Manar. In the fifth Chapter of the first Epistle to the Corinthians, and Part of the first Verse you will find it thus written. It is reported commonly that there is Fornication among

you. The whole Congregation were alarmed, and feveral virtuous Ladies began to be in Fear for their Friends and Neighbours, when lo, to the great Surprize

<sup>\*</sup>SCAMNUM. Ita Editiones & Codices, quos viderim, Omnes. Perperam tamen & perabsurdum. Nemo quisquam mihi persuaserit aut Horatium hæc Scripturum suisse, aut Amicos queis recitabat, tam sacile condonaturos. Insulsum quippe to dividesov, non enim opponitur ullo modo to Priapo Scamnum, nam si dicas hoc in Hortis, illo in Domibus usui esse, plane nihil ad Rem, nist Scamnum sutile quoddam esset ad Rem domesticam minus utile. Hoc Mendum, licet omnes Interpretes, summo quidem cum silentio, prætermisserint, (subolentibus forsan nonnullis, Bentleii saltem emunctis

prize and Ease of his Hearers, the Doctor confined himself only to one Word in his Text, and enlarged only on the Nature of a Report, without mentioning another Word of Fornication. So the learned Reader will perhaps expect from my Motto, a serious Essay on the Freaks of Fortune, who confers not only Riches but Power and even Honours with the same Caprice, and on as sorry Sticks of Wood as the Artificer above, where Horace introduces the Statue of Priapus giving the following Account of himself: I was formerly the Trunk of an old Fig. Tree, a very forry Stick of Wood; the Artificer a long Time doubted whether he should make a Joint-Stool of me, or a Priapus, 'till at last my good Fortune determined him to convert me into a Drity.

But it is not my present Purpose to enter into this Course of Speculation: And I shall confine myself, like the Preacher abovementioned, to one single Word in my Motto; namely, Truncus, in English a Trunk. Nor will the Reader, I hope, despise my Subject when he considers that one of the greatest Genius's of our Age hath condescended to write an Essay on a

Broomstick.

emunciis naribus) levissima mutatione, nempe unius literula, castigatum erit. Repone igitur refragrantibus & reclamantibus quantum queant & Scriptis & Editis SCAB num, & Sententiæ bæc erit Ratio. Faber incertus erat num saceret ex me SCAB saceretne Priapum. Ubi SCAB pro scabrum; ut noster Sat pro Satis; Carm. 2. 19. & Nos Cantab pro Cantabrigiensis usurpamus: Scabrum porro noster Epist. 1. 7. in eodem sensu babet. At bic substantivi, Græco more, wi potitur. Hinc Angli, A Scab. A Shab, i. e. a paltry Fellow. Cunningmannus:

The

The Ancients held the Trunk of a Tree in such great Veneration, that they believed every Tree had an Hamadryad, or facred Nymph, which was coeval with it. Of this Superstition Natalis Comes, in the fifth Book of his Mythology, tells us two Stories; namely, of one Rhacus, and the Father of Parebius, the former of which was rewarded for pioully preserving a Tree; and the Son of the latter paid the Price of his Father's Folly, who cut one down, notwithstanding the Entreaties of the poor Nymph to the contrary. Nay, there are some Remains of this Superstition even at this Day: For it hath been observed, that those rash young Fellows, who are too apt to lay the Ax to the Root feldom come to a good End; on which Account several prudent Fathers inhibit their Sons from the Privilege of cutting down a Stick. My worthy Friend P--rs, Efq; is fo zealoufly attached to the Hamadryads, that I have heard him fay, he looks on Rows of fine Oaks to be a vast Ornament to the Land whereon they grow: For which Reafon, not only those Nymphs, but the Dryads, the Oreades, the Napiæ, and the Limoniades, are so much his Friends, that when he gets into their Neighbourhood, it is feldom long before they deliver themselves up to his Possession.

dd gryyeiff John is did a

The Oaks or Trunks of Dodona are well known in History. They were supposed vocal, of which Mr. Pope in his Notes on the sourteenth Odyssey says, "He doubts not but this was an Illusion of those, who gave out the Oracles to the People. They concealed themselves within the Cavities (the Trunks) of the Oaks, and imposing by this Method on the Superstition and Credulity of those Ages, persuaded the World that the Gods gave a Voice and Utterance to the Oaks." He hath a Note in the fixteenth Book of the Iliad of much

the same Kind, which ends with this Observation, "That it is a Practice which the pious "Frauds of succeeding Ages have rendered not im-

" probable."

I have often thought the Superstition of the Hamadryades must have very strongly prevailed among the Romans, or Virgil would never have introduced the Story of Polydorus into his Ancid; which a Reader, who is not a Heathen, cannot esteem one of the greatest Beauties in that immortal Poem, as it suits better with the Extravagance of the Metamorphosis, than the sober Dignity of the Ancid.

There are many Instances of the Respect which the Moderns pay to Trunks! The great Judge of Dramatic Poetry, formerly when Plays were acted here, was called the Trunk Acorn, from an Oaken Cudgel which he had in his Hand, with which he used to fignify his Applause: His Name was afterwards corrupted into Trunk-acre, and thence into Trunk-maker. Nor is it a small Evidence of our great Respect for Trunks, that we call that Machine which is of the last and greatest Importance to every Commonwealth by the Name of THE TREE. But the greatest Instance of this religious Adoration, is the attributing the Name of Trunk to the principal and most dignified Part of the Human Body namely, the Belly, or the Habitation of the Guts, which is called by all Writers the Trunk of the Human Body.

And here I shall take an Opportunity to offer my Conjectures on a Passage in Montagne, which I believe many of his Readers have misunderstood. That Writer in the twenty-second Chapter of his sirft Book, among other very strange Customs which he there reports of several Nations, tells us: "That there are a People, where (his Wife and Children excepted) no one speaks to the King but, "through



"through a Trunk." This Trunk is, I believe, generally imagined to have been a hollow Stick of Wood through which the Voice was conveyed as hrough a speaking Trumpet; but this would have had too violent an Impulse on the Royal Tympanum. Mr. Wurbarton imagines, that this Trunk was the Vehicle in which Remonstrances and Petitions were fent enclosed, and the Key probably delivered to the Prime Minister. Mr. Tibbuld conjectures that the Trunk means the Prime Minister bimself, who might be called a \* Trunk, as he might peradventure be the Keeper of the King's Treasures, and Men were faid to convey their Messages to Majesty through him, as he possibly was the only Person who could approach his Sovereign. I was long at a Loss what to make of this Passage, 'till after much reading upon and in Trunks, I at last, by mere good Lu met with an old Picture, with which I shall present the Reader, and which I think perfectly well ex-plains the Method of Application intended by Montagne. This Trunk then was a Piece of Wood made Somewhat like the Form of a Human Body, and much larger than the Life; that Part of it where the Head Sould have been, reached up to a great Ear, behind which the King either was, or was supposed to be; to the lower Part of the Trunk, (namely, that which Clowns tell you, you may repair to, when you fay any thing they don't like) all Perfons applied. Thus a represents the great Ear; 6 the Body of the Trunk; e the Place of Applicawho wait 'till it comes to their Turn.

I shall not trouble the Reader with any Attempts to discover what Nation is here meant. Mr. Gotton

h

<sup>. 2.</sup> If it should not be firing Box?

in his Translation (for I have not the French by me) expresses himself in the present Tense, so that the Custom appears to have been extant when Montague wrote, nor shall I examine whether it be spoken literally or only figuratively, of some enslaved People, by that Author. But I must take Notice, that it was one of the cunningest Inventions to engross the Royal Power to himfelf, which could have been possibly imagined by any Minister, who, by conveying himself into the Guts of this monstrous Trunk, might discharge what he pleased into the Mouths of his Petitioners, and, at the same Time, impose on them a Belief that it came from his Master, and thus those great Persons whom Montagne in the very preceding Page, informs us, used to stoop to take up the Royal Ordure in a Linen Cloth, probably carried nothing better than plain ministerial about them, fince the Minister probably discharged in this Manner all the Honours and Wealth of his Country. I shall conclude with observing, that we have among us many Phrases, pointing at the Antiquity of this Custom. Such are the Name of a Gold-finder, Sh-n Luck is good Luck. And lastly, the Idea annexed to the Words a sh-n Fellow, meaning one who would apply for Fortune to the vilest Part of the vileft Trunk.

## INDEX to the TIMES.

wish had no name to the

THE Encouragers of Art and Ingenuity are defired to take Notice, that Proposals will speedily be published, for printing by Subscription, a Series of curious Prints, taken from the Journal of the

the War in Europe, published in this Paper, and for to be bound up with the History of the Times, wiz,

1. The comical Humours of a Pres-Gan

2. A Perspective View of the Gustom House, to. pether with the Ships and Wharfs adjacent, during the Embarge, with a Course of Porters and Lightermen at Leap-freg.

3. The Surprize of the Caracca Ships: A capital

Piecé.

4. A Prospect of St. Sebastian's from the Sea: With the manner of receiving a Privateer, returning from a Cruize with Two or more English Prizes.

5. The Escape of the Spanish Fleet into Ferral. 6. The taking of a Transport Veffel off Barcelona. by the Squadron under the Command of Admiral Haddock and Sir Chaloner Ogle.

7. The Geremony of presenting a new Colonel to this Regiment of Guards on the Parade.

8. The taking of the Princeffa with three Men of

War only.

9. The landing of a Body of amphibious Troops called Marines, in the Isle of Wight, with a diffant Profpett of the Sea.

10. The Bell-Tents in the Park: With the beroic Actions of a Corporal knocking down the Mob; far

excelling Don Quixote and the Puppets.

11. The Navy Royal in a Calm, at Anchor at Spithead.

12. A Fleet of Merchant-men in bad Weather,

waiting for a Convoy.

N.B. The Men of War are distinguished from the Merchant-men, by their Sixe, Flags, Pendants, &c.

Note, Likewise, that, to those who subscribe for Six Setts, a thirteenth Print, tho' no Way relating to the Subject, shall be given gratis, viz. The fat Knight, Sir John Falftaff, presiding at a Board of General Officers; and writing Orders on the Back of Ancient Piftol, An

An Account having been given in all Yesterday's Papers, except the Gazetteer, of Capt. Dures's being admitted by his Royal Higness the Prince of Wales to the Honour of an Audience, for fear the said Audience should turn out to the Prejudice of so gallant an Officer, it may not be amis to signify it was both accidental and public; the Scene being Spring-Gardens, as many of the Company as would, being Eye and Ear-Witnesses of all that passed.

One Day this Week, a Dispute arose in Moor-

One Day this Week, a Dispute arose in Moorfields between a Demi-Apostle of the Methodists, and a Whitfuntide-Merry-Andrew: In which both coming to close Quarters, a Table, that served for an occasional Rostrum, was overset, and, after a short Scusse, the last remained Master of the Field, and was carried back, by the Mob, to his Booth in Tri-

umph.

to-

ring

iter-

bital

ea:

zes.

ma,

ural

l to

n of

oops lant

far

at

er,

em uts,

for ing fat of of

An

#### JOURNAL of the WAR.

Taken by the SPANIARDS

The Hardwick, Capt. Offering, bound from Malaga for London.

Taken by the ENGLISM. NONE.



TUESDAY,

# HARROW HON HON HARRY

TUESDAY, June 3, 1740.

— ύμεῖς ἔυχεῶε Διὶ Κρονίωνι ἄνακ]ι, Σιγῆ ἐφ᾽ ὑμέιων, ἴνα μὰ τρῶές γε πύθων]αι Ἡὲ καὶ ἀμφαδίην.— Ηο ΜΕΚ.



HE long Continuance of the Wind in the North-East, our late violent hard Winter, the present backward Spring, the Visitation of an Epidemic Cold almost as contagious, (tho' not so fatal) as a Plague, the Stagnation of Trade, the Scarcity of Money, the

present Dearness of Provisions, and Danger of an approaching Famine, Wars, Fleets, Armies, Taxes, and Poverty, present us, at this Time, with a very dreadful Prospect, and have afforded wise and cool Heads a melancholy Subject for their Reslections.

These Evils are, I believe, by different Men derived from different Causes. As philosophical Insidels would solve even Miracles themselves by the Laws of Nature, so Men of a superstitious Temper on every slight Occasion call in the Assistance of the Deity, which latter Disposition sills Histories and Poems with such numberless Sacrifices of the ancient Heathens, who would probably bave sacrificed a fat Ox in our Circumstances.

According as Men are actuated by different Principles even among us, the Calamities of this Year have been fearched for from natural Causes by our R—I Philosophers, attributed to the Wickedness

of the Age by the Religious, by the Oppto the M-y, and by the M-y to the Opp-n. with which last Opinion the Author of the following Letter feems to accord. I at first determined to lay it aside, apprehending it meant to cast Reflections on the City, for which I have fo great and fo just a Respect and Esteem; but Mr. Nebemiab Vinegar affuring me, with a Smile, that they would not take it amis, and that the Letter-Writer was a very good Citizen in his Heart, I shall give it the Public without more Preface.

Budge-Row, May 29th, 1740.

#### Mr. HERCULES VINEGAR,

#### 3 I R.

in

aof

he

an

es,

ry

ool

de-

nfi-

the

per

the

and

ient

fat

rinear

neis

of

OTHING is more evident per History, than that Inhabitants of great Cities have sometimes been induced by defigning Men, to imbibe wrong Notions, in respect to public Transactions, whence are liable to great Mistakes both in Political and Commercial Affairs; and by not well and truly casting up their own Interest, have brought great Misfortunes and grievous Losses on Self and Company. This is so established a Truth, that no Authorities are needful to prove it. But though what is past cannot be recalled; all Men, nevertheless, may, nay, ought to be under a Concern for the Faults have committed; and when are convinced that were deluded and misled, especially when have been, are at prefent, and likely to continue great Sufferers and Losers by following such bad Counsels, furely ought to act on better Principles for the fu-ture. This I take to be the Case of self and sellow Citizens of London, who formerly opposed the falutary Excise-Scheme, though calculated, with much Care, for the general Good of the whole Nation; VOL. II.

but more especially for our City, because more Tobacco and Wines are imported here than in all the other Ports of the Kingdom. Last Year nothing could satisfy us, but a War against Spain, because the Spaniards had plundered and driven our People from some Settlements they possessed in America, had taken on the High Seas, and in the Bay of Handuras, a sew hundred Ships, and condemned them as lawful Prizes, imprisoning, chassising, and samishing the English Sailors they sound on Board, cramping our Trade contrary to, and in Violation of solemn Treaties. I say on these trisling Matters, nothing would satisfy us but a War; whereas the Disferences (as wifer and cooler Heads have thought) might have been well enough adjusted and settled in a Convention, and a Sum of Money amounting to

in the Pound have been accepted as a full Compensation for all pretended and real Damages. For alass, Sir, what can the War set down to the Creditor Side, which our excellent Minister, whose Genius as well as Inclination seems better fuited to the Methods of Peace and Negotiation, was hurried into, to the utter Subversion or great Obstruction at least of those deep Schemes which he is thought to have projected? Do not the Spaniards catch our Ships now faster than before? Are not Embargo's laid on our Shipping, by which Coals, that necessary Commodity, are raised to an excessive Price, and Merchants and Owners of Veffels at double the Expences, while their Ships are detained in Harbour, than the Voyage would have amounted to, besides damaging their Goods, and losing their Markets? Notwithstanding our immense Fleet, are our poor Merchants able, without the utmost Diffi-culty, to obtain a Convoy? Is this Fleet able to secure even our own Channel from Privateers? Have those many Stout Ships of War, which now, under two famous Admirals, are somewhere about

the Spanish Coasts, been able to keep the Spanish Fleet in their Harbour? (God knows why we defired to do it) Or to hurt them when they ventured out? We had two other famous Admirals, who, with many stately Men of War, lay long at Portsmouth, why they continued there fo long, hath not yet been made public. We have an immense Land-Army, what they are to do is not yet openly declared. But as the Danes in British Pay are not to be employed this Summer, and as our Army are to encamp not far from this Town, and as we are told that some of our Fleets are not in very good Condition, and, as when they were in good Condition, they did nothing; on all these Accounts 'tis more than probable the War will add nothing to the Creditor Side, unless the immortal Vernon should be so unruly as to attack more Spanish Garrisons in America; but as he hath no Land-Forces, he cannot do them much Mischief. Now let us turn a little to the Debtor Side, and that only within the Bills of Mortality, where by advanced Price of Coals, Increase of Sailors Pay, Embargo's on Shipping, Captures, Stagnation of Trade, Infurances, doubling Land-Tax, Application of Sinking Fund, &c the whole may be computed at above two Millions Sterling.

And whom can we blame? Not the Minister, for he was averse to the War, well knowing iniquissimam Pacem justissimo Bello anteserendam esse, as my Grammar hath it. And probably very wisely foresaw that

all these Things would happen.

n

LS

12

n

r,

er

a,

at

10

n-

at

ve

u-

in

ed

ir

fi fi fes ?

w,

he

Whom shall we blame then but ourselves, who by our Obstinacy have brought down upon us the Anger of the Power ABOVE? Whose Displeasure, if

we

<sup>\*</sup>We have addressed this Power by no Name, that our Prayer may agree with all Religious, who, O 2

we continue longer under, we must be more and more impoverished, if not utterly ruined. It is in vain for us to rely on our Tower of Babel, for we have seen of old how he derides the Attempts of any Tower to reach him. Nor hath a fingle Fasting-Day been sufficiently prevalent (though our Fasting be what he certainly delights in.) Let us then humble ourselves before him, confess our Guilt, and, as we may plainly discover his Aversion to this War, let us promise never more riotously to drink Vernen's Health, nor put our Trust in any human Means for the Success of it. We have a gracious and a warlike Prince, who loves, and, as far as he can, protects his Subjects. We have a powerful Fleet, a brave and hardy People, but if the Power ABOVE be against us, we shall find that the Victory will not be to the Strong.

After much ferious Confideration on our present Condition and future melancholy Prospect, I have drawn up the following short Prayer or Petition, which I defire may be published in the Champion as foon as possible; that all the unfortunate People affected may confider well thereof, and come prepared to the next Common Hall, where I defign to move my Brethren in a pathetic Speech suitable to the Occasion, and to recommend to every Citizen, laying aside all Animosities, to get the following Prayer, calculated for the Meridian of London only, by Heart,

and to repeat it every Night and Morning.

" Before you, O Power ABOVE, fole Dif-" penser of Good and Evil, I a poor Citizen or " flurdy Beggar of London, humbly proftrate my-" felf, deeply fensible of the manifold Errors, fu-

however different their Opinions may be of the Deity, may all unanimously address THIS POWER ABOVE.

" perlative

in

ve

ny.

g-

ng m-

as

ar,

er-

ans

l a

an,

, a

not 44

fent

ave

ion,

n as af-

ared

nove

Ocying

eart,

Dif-

n or

my-, fu-

Dei-

WER

lative

" perlative Ignorance and Simplicity, which I, in " common with other Citizens, have been guilty of, " in daring to think ourselves endowed with Capacities of knowing what was good for the Nation, or conducive to our own Interest. I do most fin-" cerely acknowledge my Fault, humbly praying " you to avert your Indignation, and to withdraw your confuming Wrath from among us. We ac-" knowledge that we have been guilty of much Op-" position to our Superiors, not duly considering " that whatever is, is ordained from ABOVE. ". We therefore heartily repent ourselves of the Op-" position given to your Excise-Bill and Conven-" tion, and of presuming to trouble the King and " your Parliament with Petitions and Addresses con-" cerning certain Representatives, not duly weigh-" ing that they only voted as you directed. And " here we particularly confeis and repent of our " malignant Behaviour to one of our Elders at Mi-" chaelmas laft.

"We will henceforth, on all Occasions, not only " behave ourselves as Loyal Subjects to our King, " but as your Creatures. In the Election not only " of our Representatives, but of all our Magistrates and Officers, we will confider only your Service. "We will, as much as in us lies, discountenance " all fuch, as shall, in their Looks, Words, or Ac-"tions, be supposed to have given you any Of-" fence. And, on the contrary, support and honour "those only who shall do you true and laudable "Service. Whatever Powers, either military or "civil, you shall think proper to ordain over us, " those will we peaceably and quietly submit to. "Whatever Impositions you shall please to lay on " us, either for our Good, or as a Punishment for " our Offences, shall be readily and cheerfully paid, " looking up to you only, and to your Bounty, for " our future Support, not doubting but that by thele " Means

" Means our Offences shall shortly be done away, and that you will be graciously pleased not to

deprive us of that little Trade we have left, but

" to let it continue, that ourselves, our Wives, and

" Children may eat and live."

I have purposely omitted all Sins of a private or immoral Kind, since, as great Variety of Confessions of and Contritions for them are to be found in the Writings of our best Divines, it would be a needless

Repetition.

I think it will-shortly be thought worthy the Confideration of our Legislature to make some public Expiation, in order to avert the Anger of the Power A B O V E, since whatever Insidels may suggest to the contrary, I am of Opinion that the present calamitous State of this City and Kingdom too can be imputed to no other Cause than to his Wrath, the Essects of which we must remove, or we shall shortly be undone.

I am yours, &c.

#### A LITERARY ARTICLE.

Some Days ago a Pamphlet was published, called Woman Unmark'd, which we humbly recommend to the Animadversion of Sophia the Championess of the Sex: Who, no doubt, will advise the Author to facrifice to the Graces as well as the Muses, and, perhaps, chuse for her Motto the celebrated Line,

#### For Want of Decency is Want of Senfe.

'Tis fomething of a critical Task to venture to quote from this unpolifhed Invective; but the Ladies ought to know both the Strength and Weakness of the Adversary, and the Extracts here inferred, are equally Specimens of both.

The

y,

to

out

ind

OT

ons

the

lefs

on-

blic

WET

ft to

ca-

n be

the

rtly

BR.

alled

id to

fthe

r to

per-

re to

adies

els of

, are

The

The Grecian BARDS, who deem'd Imperial Jove So prevalent in Fears of mortal Love; Misrepresented, or did ill surmise In what Temptation principally lies: Or PLUTUS was the coldest of their Store Of Gods — or elfe for one confenting W — re The Thund'rer made, he won'd have made a Score. Around the Globe o'er Lands, o'er Oceans run, Fly with the Winds, or circle with the Sun; The fame the Person, you will hardly find, A Woman truly beauteous, just and kind: The fair are most extravagantly nice, Extorting, for their Worth, an Over-price; The Foul are cheap — but what can yield Delight, That's nauseous to the Touch, and hideous to the Sight? Ye veering Winds! do ye not fully find An Emblem of yourselves in Womankind? Tell me, oh radiant Sun! (who daily view Complexions you have made, of various Hue) If any of those various Sorts are true? Yel that of Things the fecret Cavies learn, And Art's and Nature's Privacies difcern; Say how thall Man by Reason rightly know This lurking Evil? this domestic Foe, Which hurries him into a Mystic Maze, And with a Face of Friendline's betrays? 'Tis hard the Ways of Women to descry, Not thro' their Reach! but their Uncertainty! Where Caprice forms the Plan, and Whimfy rules, Philosophers are more to feek ——than Fools; Low Craft fometimes sublimest Sense confounds, As Hares, by doubling, baffle flauncheft Hounds; Let curious Man, who Women little knows, Read them in their Appendixes, the Beaus; A Beau's a Woman's Shadow, only made By her, or only for her Sake portray'd; If Nature's Purpofes we rightly fcan (As all inferior Animals—for Man)

0.4

" Means our Offences shall shortly be done away, and that you will be graciously pleased not to

" deprive us of that little Trade we have left, but

to let it continue, that ourselves, our Wives, and

" Children may eat and live."

I have purposely omitted all Sins of a private or immoral Kind, since, as great Variety of Confessions of and Contritions for them are to be found in the Writings of our best Divines, it would be a needless

Repetition.

I think it will shortly be thought worthy the Confideration of our Legislature to make some public Expiation, in order to avert the Anger of the Power A B O V E, since whatever Insidels may suggest to the contrary, I am of Opinion that the present calamitous State of this City and Kingdom too can be imputed to no other Cause than to his Wrath, the Essects of which we must remove, or we shall shortly be undone.

I am yours, &c.

#### A LITERARY ARTICLE.

Some Days ago a Pamphlet was published, called Woman Unmark'd, which we humbly recommend to the Animadversion of Sophia the Championess of the Sex: Who, no doubt, will advise the Author to sacrifice to the Graces as well as the Mases, and, perhaps, chuse for her Motto the celebrated Line,

#### For Want of Decency is Want of Senfe.

'Tis fomething of a critical Task to venture to quote from this unpolifhed Invective; but the Ladies ought to know both the Strength and Weakness of the Adversary, and the Extracts here inserted, are equally Specimens of both.

The

I

I

A

B

H

(1

ut

nd

OT

ons

the

lefs

OII-

blic

WET

t to

ca-

n be

the

rtly

alled

id to

fthe

r to

per-

re to

adies

ets of

, are

The

The Grecian BARDS, who deem'd Imperial Jove So prevalent in Feats of mortal Love; Misrepresented, or did ill surmise In what Temptation principally lies: Or PLUTUS was the coldest of their Store Of Gods - or elfe for one confenting W-The Thund'rer made, he won'd have made a Score. Around the Globe o'er Lands, o'er Oceans run, Fly with the Winds, or circle with the Sun; The fame the Person, you will hardly find, A Woman truly beauteous, just and kind: The fair are most extravagantly nice, Extorting, for their Worth, an Over-price; The Foul are cheap - but what can yield Delight, That's nauseous to the Touch, and hideous to the Sight? Ye veering Winds! do ye not fully find An Emblem of yourselves in Womankind? Tell me, oh sadiant Sun! (who daily view Complexions you have made, of various Hue) If any of those various Sorts are true? Yel that of Things the fecret Caofes learn, And Art's and Nature's Privacies difcern; Say --- how shall Man by Reason rightly know This lurking Evil? this domestic Foe, Which hurries him into a Myslic Maze, And with a Face of Friendline's betrays? 'Tis hard the Ways of Women to descry, Not thro' their Reach! but their Uncertainty! Where Caprice forms the Plan, and Whimfy rules, Philosophers are more to feek ——than Fools; Low Craft fometimes sublimest Sense confounds. As Hares, by doubling, baffle staunchest Hounds; Let curious Man, who Women little knows, Read them in their Appendixes, the Beaus; A Beau's a Woman's Shadow, only made By her, or only for her Sake portray'd; If Nature's Purpofes we rightly scan (As all inferior Animalsfor Man) 04

In one of those male Animals, you see The Sex contracted in Epitome; It's Vanity, and it's Impertinence, It's Scum of Manners, and it's Froth of Sense: The Weather-Cock of Fashion, Whim of Dress, Meer Affectation, and meer Aukwardness; The Puppet's Puppet, or of Dolls the Doll, And Echo of a human Voice—like Poll; The mean Deficience both of Heart and Mind, A Puff—the meerest—Nothing—of Mankind. False, Light and Vain as Women are, there's one Unlike the Rest, illustrious as the Sun; Excuse Reflections so severe and free. Aurelia! \_\_\_\_ Women all are Foils to thee! She's all that Woman can pretend to be, All that in Woman we can wish to see; Chaste as a Vestal, e'er Device was wrought, Spotless in Soul! and innocent in Thought! Without a Blemish, as the Lillies fair! Modest, as ever-blushing Roses are! Serene as Afia's pureft skies-which Storm Ne'er wrinkles, or obscuring Clouds deform; - and mild Auspicious as Europa's Springs As cooing Turtles, or the lisping Child; Courteous as Nature, whole indulgent Care All living Things with equal Freedom share; Gentle as Mercy, in its tend'rest Sense, And Gracious as the Will of Providence! Rare as the Phœnix, both in Form and Mind, And as the Phœnix——only One in Kind.

#### INDEX to the TIMES.

IS apprehended, from some late Threats given out by certain Persons in Power, that the Author of a Pamphlet, called an Enquiry after Virtue,

tue, may be in some Danger of feeling the Effects of their Relentment : It being manifest, according to the Doctrine of Inuendo's, that an Enquiry after any Thing implies it is loft; and to infinuate Firtue is left, is no less than Scand. Mag. while the Words Honour, Grace, Excellency, &c. are the fole Ingredients of our present illustrious o o o o o.

The Wags pretend that the Death of the King of Prussia was so clearly foreseen by certain C --- t Conjurers, that all those who lately set out on their Travels into foreign Parts, provided themselves, be-

fore hand, with ready-made Mourning.

We are defired to infert, by way of Caution to our peaceable Readers, that a certain humourous Gentleman having prefumed to speak a little jocosely of Norfolk Dumplins (viz. that Norfolk Dumplins were the principal Dish at every Table of Consequence in the Kingdom: That Admiral H - k's Guns were loaded with Norfolk Dumplins; and that he wishedhis Knife was in a Norfolk Dumplin, &c.) a Spark in Company, one of the pretty Fellows lately entrusted with a Command in the new-raifed Land-Forces, called Marines; took it into his Head to call the faid Joker to Account for taking these Freedoms, with a Dish of such Importance: And openly avowed, in Defiance of Law and Goffel, that he could, and did ferve Two Masters; one as in Duty bound; the other, as Falftaff did Honour, for Reward. Q. Could a Swiss have gone farther? Or, if a Norfolk Dumplin had been as valiant as Gideon's Barley-cake, (Jud. Cap. vii. Ver. 13.) could a Soldier have been more at its Devotion?

The Town of L—n, as we are told, have taken an odd Conceit into their Heads, of fetting up a Statue of Goliab, after the following De-

scription of Cowley in his Davideis,

ats gi-

nat the

tue,

0 5

The Valley now this Monster feem'd to fill,
And we, methought, look'd up to im from our Hill,
All arm'd in Brass.
Brass was his Helmet, his Boots Brass, and o'er
His Breast a thick Plate of strong Brass he wore.

On the Pedestal of which will be inscribed the follawing Distich, put into his Giant's Mouth, by the said Author.

Go back for Shame, and Egypt's Slawry bear !"
Or yield to us, and serve more nobly bere!

Another Place, not yet to be named, defigns to fet up in Opposition, a Statue of David the Slinger; with the three following Lines underneath it.

In vain shall Mammon, thy false Hope, withstand, Thy Fall to Man shall Heaven's strong Justice show Wretch! 'tis the only Good, which then canst do.

We hear that a certain ancient Crown-Jewel, called the Balance of Europe hath been missing some. Time; and that it is supposed to have been formerly stolen out of the Hands of a certain Person in France, who was entrusted to carry it abroad with him, as an Ornament.

Note, Some People give out, that, by employing proper People, there is now an Opportunity to redeem it.

#### JOURNAL of the WAR.

Taken by the SPANIARDS.

The Richmond, Capt. Sherwell from Gibralian for London; the John Snow, Capt. Roland, from Guernsey

Guernsey to South Carolina. And Three more whose Names are not mentioned; though all imaginable Care has been, and will be taken to protest the Trade of these Kingdoms. Vid. a certain Green-s Answer.

Taken by the ENGLISE:

constitution of the months of the property of the constitution of

# STRETTO RECE

and the Dealth to the set applied up

THURSDAY, June 5, 1740.

Optat Ephippia Bos piger.

Hor.

Coufin HERCULES,



fol-

the

is to

ger ;

ind;

lo.

cal-

fome

merly

rance,

m, as

bloying

to TE

raltar

. from

Fresume you have often heard your Father talk of the Family of the Crab-Trees, how they were descended in a collateral Line from the Vinegars, and that by Virtue of several Intermarriages, a mutual Correspondence had

been kept up between them for several Generations back. Know then, I am a crooked Limb of the old Crab. Now, in order to cultivate an intimate Acquaintance with you, which our Affinity should naturally induce us to do, I am fully perswaded, that your Honour will be so well pleas'd, as to grant me a Request, so far from being unreasonable, that by Virtue of your high Office as a Champion, you are under a Necessity of complying with it. I am very fond

of Antisthenes's Proposal to the Athenians, that all Affes should for the future be called Horses, and was immediately of Opinion, that such a Proposal might. very properly be made to those of every other Coun-You have chosen, lays the old Cynic, Generals who are entirely ignorant of the Art of War, and whose Qualifications confist only in having a Majority of Voices. The Prosperity and Happiness of a Kingdom rifes or falls in Proportion as those in Power are more or less deserving. For the public Credit, on which this Happiness is founded, depends mostly upon the Ability of those in the Administration. Hence we may eafily form a true Judgment of the good or bad Conduct of a Minister, by considering the Amount of the public Credit in foreign Courts. Wherever a particular Regard is had to the Qualifications of a Man before his Advancement, where due Care is taken that all the great Employments and High Offices in the State should be fill'd up with Men of great Ability and exemplary Integrity, what great Influence would that Nation have in other Courts, and how strong would their Alliance be? All Titles, Places, and Preferments, ought to be declarative of a Man's Worth. Every Honorary Epithet should convey unto us an Idea of the excellent Endowments of him, to whom they are applied. His Actions, corresponding with the true Purport of his Titles, should consels him far superior to the When I hear that my Lord rest of Mankind. - is made a General, I should immediately conclude that he is a Man thoroughly versed in the Art of War that he has been from his Infancy inured to Hardships, that he can patiently bear the Severity of Heat and Cold, Hunger and Thirst, and being of a discretionary Courage, can firmly resolve, and as firmly put those Resolutions in force: In short, that he can furmount the greatest Difficulties, that he is always ready, with Honour, to lay down his Life in his Country's Cause, whenever he should be thereto requir'd. When I hear that Mr. is fent upon an Embassy to any Court, I should in like Manner conclude that he is a Man of confummate Learning, a Man of quick Sagacity and deep Penetration. that he is perfectly acquainted with the particular Interests of every Court in Europe, that he is a Man of, forcible Eloquence and easy Address; and, to compleat the whole, that he is a fine Gentleman. So when I. heard of your Worship's assuming the Title of Champion of England, I was of Opinion, and that very justly, that you was a Man of great Virt e and Morality, that you was one of Spirit and Fire, and being of equal Learning and Courage, could, without the least Symptoms of Fear, attack any favorite Vice. and cudgel it out of the Kingdom. So I should form a like Judgment of all other Men, who are any wife dignify'd or diftinguish'd. When Places are thus dispos'd of to Men of Merit; when the Title is not a Satire on the Character, and when great Men's Actions and their Titles tally with each other, the Subject may then, in Fullness of Joy, pronounce his. Country happy. But, on the contrary, where Honours and Preferments are given to Men the least worthy of them, where the most momentous Employments are bestow'd on such as are not in the least qualified for them; it is a fure Sign of an abandon'd Ministry. and, I think, it equally argues a Corruption of Morals. for a Man to receive any Office under the Government, which he knows himself to be incipable of discharging, as it does a fordid Interest in the Patron who bestows it; and that this is plainly avowed by both, that the one gives such an Office, and the other accepts it, on a Condition of doing what a Man who deferved the Office would not do. for it. Another Conclusion, which I think infallible, is, that the Minister who fills up his Places with Asses, is himself an Ass, and thus in Time (if.

this should ever happen) we may have no others employ'd; for as the Minister will take care to fill up all great Places with those of his own Kidney. fo will these in like Manner fill up such Places as are immediately subordinate to them, with Men of the fame Make and Complexion, and the Contagion will diffuse it self all over the whole Constitution. For I reckon a wicked Minister to be the Primum Mobile. or first Ass, (if I may so call him) whereby all other Movements or Asses move in a Line of direction determinable according to the feveral Impulses which . they receive from the first Mover. Although, most noble Captain, this is far from being our Case, and though there be no Probability of its ever happening to us during the present Administration; however, inorder to guard against a Possibility, the Request I have to make to you, is that you would traverse this famous Kingdom, and severely examine into the Conduct of all our Ministers, whether in Church or State; and whatever Asses of Antifibenes's Kind you shall meet with disguised under the shape of Horses. that you would cudgel them into their Primitive Being of Affes, whether they be Atheistical Prelates, Pufillanimous Generals, ignorant Ambassadors, Stocjobbing Plenipo's, Blundering Ministers, and such like. And though I am of a very faturnine Complexion, which, whether it be owing to the morose Temper of my Father, or the acid Humours which I imbib'd from my Mother in my Infancy, I will not determine; yet I am afraid, that when I fee Mrs. Youn Vinegar riding upon the Back of a Prime Minister, and through Fear catching hold of his long Ears, and Captain Hercules, the second Saint George of England, cudgeling him along, that this Sight will offer some Violence to my Gravity, and extort a Smile from me. How would the Patriots of this Kingdom boil with Indignation! How would they wonder at their own Stupidity, in not being fensible that:

that the Administration of this famous Kingdom was committed to one of Antifthenes's Affes in Disguise ! I should also desire you, (was I not apprehensive of incurring Joan's Displeasure thereby) to make a Voyage into the Mediterranean, and furvey our Fleet there, which feems to be mann'd (pardon the Expression) with some of the aforesaid Animals, if a probable Conjecture can be made from their Indolence and Inactivity; and whatever Affes you find there, whether they be Asses of Distinction, or not fo; and whatever Shape they appear in, it is my earnest Request that, like another Circe, you would convert them all into Swine, whose Flesh may serve a Deal of Expence to the Nation in victualling the Navy. I am,

Dear Coufin,

Your Affectionate Friend,

and Humble Servant,

JONATHAN CRABTREE.

P. S. I believe you need not go to the West Indies, unless it be in order to pay some Compliments to the Admiral there, who, I hear, has none but Horses of the true English Breed on Board.

Sober Man who bath a little Wit, and who understands at least English, can keep a Secret. leap over a Stick, and will go through thick and thin, may hear of an Employment by applying to Robert Brafs, at the Sign of the Gazetteer.

Note, Men of Parts are very much wanted, and all fuch who are pleas'd to serve the said Robert Brass, under the Direction of Mr. Lead, shall receive great Encouragement, and enter into present:

Pay,

N. B.

N. B. All Persons qualified are defired to apply very shortly, or the said Brasswill probably have no occasion for them.

#### INDEX to the TIMES.

W E are given to understand, from abroad, that speedily will be set up to Sale, by Audion, a curious Collection of sall Men, with the Garb and Accourtements of Soldiers: Exceedingly weil trained to Musters, Reviews, and other Parade-Performances

N. B. They all wear Whiskers, look as terrible as the Guild Hall Giants, and would make a notable Figure doing Duty on each Side of the Stage.

Note, Likewise, that not a Man among them has ever dipp'd his Hands in Blood; on which Account, they may very safely be admitted to roll with any other Troops as innocent as themselves.

All the Encampments are at a Stand, till an Anfwer arrives to an Express, dispatched to his Majesty, with a Remonstrance, as 'tis said, from the
principal commanding Officers, signifying that, during the present Scarcity of Provisions, it will be
impossible for the Soldiers to subsist in a Camp,
without such an Augmentation of their Pay, as will
amount, upon the whole, to a very considerable Sum.
But important Services must be provided for accordingly.

However untoward the present Season has proved, it appears by the following beautiful Passage in SHAKSPEARE'S Midsummer Night's Dream, that it

is not without a Precedent.

The Ox hath therefore firetch'd his Neck in vain, The Ploughman left his Sweat, and the green Corn, Hath rotted e'er its Youth attained a Beard. The Fold stands empty,

And Crows are fatted with the Murrain-Flock. The Seasons alter; hoary-headed Frosts Fall in the fresh Lap of the Crimson Rose. And, on old Hyems' Chil, and icy Crown An od'rous Chaplet of sweet Summer Buds Is, as in Mockery, set. The Spring, the Summer, The childing Autumn, angry Winter, change Their wonted Liveries; and th' amazed World, By their Increase, now knows not which is which; And this same Progeny of Evil comes From our Debate, from our Diffention.

Notwithstanding whole Rows of Houses stand empty, our Builders still proceed in their Folly, as the to verify that whimsical Line,

London itself seems going out of Town.

And 'tis expected some of these Projectors will be forced to petition the Guardians of the new Establishment for Foundlings, as a farther Addition to their Charity, to take their Bargains, almost at any Rate, off their Hands.

The Clerks of the Road not relishing a certain News-Paper, called the Champion, it is not permitted to visit the Country by the Post, for fear, perhaps, it should quarrel swith the Gazetteer upon the Road.

The Infirmaries at Portsmouth are all filled with fick, not wounded Seamen; and Numbers die

<sup>\*</sup> Chin, according to Mr. Theobald.

every Day: To the extreme Concern of those who bave the Welfare of that gallant Body of Men at Heart.

Part of the Cargo of the St. Joseph Prize is at last advertised for Sale, but when the Captors will be the better for it, is as uncertain as ever.

On Tuesday the Parliament met according to Form, and were farther prorogued to the 8th of July, ac-

cording to Order.

Our Advices from Edinburgh inform us, that among the many fatal Consequences which attend this easterly Wind, the Transports are detained in the Road of Leith with the Marines on Board, many of whom have died; 'tis said about 30 have been buried since the first Embarkation, about two Weeks since. Death, it seems, is resolved to make his Advantage of the War one Way or other.

The same Day came Advice by the Gibralsar, Capt. Beven, arrived at Plymouth, that on the 21st of May. N. S. the Ferrol Fleet consisting of 15 Men of War, sailed out from thence. If true, who is answerable

for this Second Escape?

We are told, the Transport Ships are all ready to

We are told, a very strong additional Squadron will very speedily put to Sea.

We are told, 8000 felett Foot, will be embarked

on fome Expedition.

We are told, in the Words of Shakfpeare,

These Things seem small and indistinguishable.

Like far-off Mountains turned into Clouds.

JOURNAL of the WAR.

Taken by the SPANIARDS.

te

of

W

th

Near the English Coast, The Barbadoes Packet, going from Pool to Falmouth. The Adventure, Watkins

Waskins bound from Leghorn for Exeter. The Chland, Daws, from Operto for Chefter. The Subtle, Howard, from Chefter for London. The more only.

Taken by the ENGLISH.

One Privateer.



SATURDAY, June 73 1740.

Respondesne tuo, die sodes, Nomine? Hor



HERE is nothing more ridiculous than the Superfittion concerning Names. I have already mentioned the foolish Fondness which we are apt to entertain for our own, and the weak Desire of immortalizing them; nor is the Antipathy, which

History acquaints us, that Men have often taken to Names, less absurd. The Remans, to express their Detestation of Antoninus Heliogabalus, made a Law that no succeeding Emperor should be called Antoninus; and on the Death of Harry IV. of France, the Family of Ravilliac were obliged to change that Name, which was so odious in France, that a Writer of that King's History, whom I have read, never once mentions it, but when he speaks of that Affassin,

does it only by the Appellation of le Scelerat, or

other Terms of Reproact

Very grave Authors have condescended to Remarks on this Head, which might make a Reader even of a saturnine Complexion smile. I remember to have somewhere seen an Observation, that Rome, which was at its Height of Splendour in the Reign of Augustus, sell to Decay under Augustus; and that Constantinople was both built and lost by a Con-

Aantine.

The good Women who quarrel about particular Names at a Christning, some contending to give-this, some that to a Child, as it belongs to themselves, as they approve its Sound, as some Wearer of it in the same Family hath been lucky, or other good Reason, little know that they have no less an Authority than Pliny the Elder in their Favour, who seriously advises Parents to give pretty Names to their Children.

Montagne tells us, "That every Nation hath certain Names, that, (says he) I know not why, are taken in no good Sense, as with us, John, William, and Benoist. In the Genealogy of Princes, also there seems to be certain Names satally affected, as the Ptolemy's of Egypt, the Henry's of England, the Charles's of France, the Baldwins's of Flanders, and the William's of our an-

W

CI

tl

0

4

V

n

gı

th

le

15

ch

cient Aquitain."

Perhaps an English Reader will not agree with this Instance in the Henrys, as we had but two very miserable Kings out of Eight, which is pretty fair; but as to his Observation of the general Dislike which some Nations have for particular Names, it is most certainly sounded on Truth, tho' he doth not give himself the Trouble to examine into the Reason of it, which is not, I apprehend, as some think, from any greater Agreement, that certain Sounds bear with this than that Language, nor from

from any of the other chimerical Reasons Indicrous Persons assign; but it is, indeed, because the Name hath been made odious by some Person who hath borne it, and hath transmitted it to Posterity with his Iniquity annexed.

I shall give Instances of this in several particular Names, nor do I doubt, but the Reader, who may be perhaps the innocent Proprietor of any Name

here mentioned, will be of my Opinion.

5

1-

d-

n-

nis

ry

r;

ke

it oth

the

me

ain nor

om

The First I shall mention is Thomas. It is, I believe, pretty certain, that there hath been formerly some very remarkable silly Fellow of this Appellation, whence this Name is transmitted to Posterity with no great Honour. Witness Tom Fool, Tom Dingle, Cousin Tom, Silly Tom, and the Application of it to the most insignificant of Birds, namely, a Tom Tit.

The Idea annexed to Charles gives us Reason to apprehend that some very brave and bold Fellow (long before the Days of Charles the Bold) whose History our Saxon Ancestors have not recorded, was so called. The learned Lyttleton, in that excellent Collection of Antiquity, which he places at the End of his Dictionary, derives it from Kerl or Carl, an ancient Word, says he, by which robust and brave Fellows were called. His Greek Derivation from xnp bxos, or a Fellow that is all Heart, notwithstanding the Affinity of the Sound, doth not please me, as I find no such Name among the Greeks, and our Ancestors were not so universally acquainted as we at present are with that Language.

By the Name with which we have christened, that dancing Light which constantly deceives and leads People out of their Way, I mean a Will with a Whisp, which the Great N. B. PHILOL tells us is evaporated out—of a FAT SOIL, we may conclude that some very light insignificant Fellow was

formerly

formerly known by that Appellation, famous, it is probable, for Tricking and Deceit. The aforesaid Philos would persuade us, that he had something Warlike about him; for he derives the Name of William from Guilo Delm, harnessed with a guilded Helmet, or that Welm, the Shield or Defence of many; or rather, that wanted the Shield or Defence of many. Tho, if I might offer my Conjecture, I should rather chuse to derive it from Violin, which might probably typify some non-fensical, talkative Fellow, who abounded much in Sound; or might allude to some One who might not improperly be played upon with a good Stick.

As to the Name Robin or Robert; for they are much confounded. The many Observations, which might be made on this Name would incline one to believe there had been several famous Persons of it, who gave Rise to them. Or if they all took their Rise from One, it might be said of this One, what

Mr. Dryden remarks of Zimri.

A Man fo various, that he feem'd to be, Not One: But all Mankind's Epitome.

For first in Cookery, there is a Sauce called Robert's Sauce, which is made of Onion, Mustard, Butter, Pepper, Salt, and Vinegar. Hence we may imagine there was some Person of the Name of Robert, that represented a strange Kind of Composition made up of repugnant Ingredients.

There is likewise another Performance in Cookery, which goes by the Name of a round Robin, and seems to point out the Figure of some Robin of

Antiquity.

Paragram (1)

Sir William Davenant and Mr. Dryden in their Alteration of Mackbeth record another Sort of Robin.

LIAR

# LIAR ROBIN,

Alluding to a very ill Quality in a Gentleman of

that Appellation.

ay

li-

y .

nd

eir

in.

The Diminutive of this Word carries likewise no good Meaning: For first, the Expression of Tag Ring and Bohtail, which mean the most abandoned and profligate Mob, infinuate that some ancient Robin was the Head of a Gang of Thieves. Moreover, to Bob signifies to cheat, and a dry Bob, a Taunt or Scoff, accoording to the Philol, nor hath the last

any good Meaning in other Authors.

Whether all these proceeded from the samous Robin Hood, whose Story is too well known to need Repetition; or whether Robin Hood himself was not christned from his Iniquity, I shall not venture to determine, any more than I shall whether Robbery came from Robin, or Robin from Robbery: Tho' I must observe my Lord Coke's Derivation of Robbery from Robaria, proves the Word no more to be of Latin Extract, than if he having called All Ale, All Ala; it would have proved that the Latins drank that Liquor.

The Proverb, that Many talk of Robin Hood who never fhot in his Bow, is well known; but there is another mentioned by the learned Philol, of most mysterious Signification. I shall give the Proverb

and the Comment in his own Words.

#### ROBIN HOOD'S PENNY WORTHS.

"This Proverb is usually applied to such as having gotten any Thing dishonestly, sell it at a

" Price much below its Value; according to the Proverb, Lightly come, lightly go; and Robin Hood

" is alluded to, because, being an expert Archer,

" and so coming easily by it, he could afford to sell "Venison as cheap as Pork or Beef; according to the Latin and Greek Proverbs." Which are li-

terally render'd Gold for Brafs.

This Proverb may likewise be applied to those who shared Part of Robin Hood's Plunder, which probably they squandred in as ridiculous, as they had received it in an odious Manner. Or it may squint at those to whom he returned Part of what he had stolen, and perhaps made them pay twice

the Value of it another Way.

Before I dismis Robin Hood, I shall take off a vile Appellation, which hath been given by some People of late Years, to the most useful and valuable of all his Majesty's Subjects, I mean the Merchants of London, namely, that of Sturdy Beggars; whereas it appears by my Lord Coke's 3 Institut Fol. 197. in his Chapter of Roberdsmen, \* that Sturdy Beggars, Ribauds and Roberdsmen were all one and the same Persons; against whom there was a Petition to the King, in the 50th of Edw. III.

I shall mention but one Instance more concerning the Name of Robin, and that is taken from a Bird called a Robin Red-breast; of which some superstitionsly hold, that, let it do what Mischies it will, it is not to be hurt. Whence this absurd Opinion arose, I cannot affert; but if it be as mischievous a Bird as some say it is, I should certainly be as willing to twist off its Neck, as that of any other

Vermin.

We intended to have gone through more Names, but our Paper will not at present permit the farther Prosecution of this Subject, it must be therefore re-

ferred

fl

of

for

co

He

<sup>\*</sup> The Gang of the infamous Robin Hood were first fo called, and hence the Name became general to any Set of Thieves or Rascals.

ferred to some other Opportunity. And we hope that learned and useful Body, the R—S—y, will be pleased to accept of what we have already with great Labour sished out of the bottomies Pool of Antiquity, and enroll in the Number of their Members, their humble Servant, Hercules Vinegar.

#### INDEX to the TIMES.

MOST People having betray'd a Curiofity to be made acquainted with some Particulars, relating to the mysterious Orders of the Ubiquitarians, the following are inserted for their Information.

1. They are so call'd, from their being to be found in every City, Town, and Borough in the Three Kingdoms: Not a single Village, or lone, Ale-House, being free from their Visitation.

z. They are of all Professions, all Orders, and Degrees of Men, from a Lord to an Exciseman; and wear all Habits, Civil and Military: Their Registers abounding with General Officers, Bishops, Judges, and Privy-Counsellors, who have thought it an Honour to be of their Society.

3. A marvellous Circumstance! They are all of one Mind, and, whatever opposite Opinions an Initiate held before his Admission, the Fiat of the Order eradicates them all at once, and he stands forth a Champion, arm'd at all Points, ready to combat, right or awrong, for the Ubiquitarian-Creed, which consists but of one Article, wix. Whatever is, is right; and which he deems as infallible, as that of Rome.

4. In all these Assemblies, they have, at the Head of the Table, an empty Chair, placed Vol. II.

there for their President, whom they call the Uniwerfal Noun-Substantive, affirming, according to the Definition of Lilly, that he stands by bimfelf, and requires no Adjunct to shew his Signification.

And Lastly, That he is not only to be feen, beard, felt, and understood, in common with other Substantives, but every where at once: And that, in particular, you may find him with the Lords of Trade; the Commissioners of Customs and Excise; Hawkers and Pedlars; Stamps and Salt; Lotteries, and Hackney-Coachmen; of the Navy and Vidualling; Admiralty and Treasury; Westminster-Hall and Westminster-Abbey; in Change-Alley and St. James's; on the Parade and at Spithead; at the Council-Board, and in both Honses of Parliament, at one, and the same Instant.

'Tis affirm'd that a certain noble young Lady was lately dispos'd of in Marriage, according to the good Pleasure of his Majesty: Her Father having given in a List of sour Persons of Distinction, and implor'd the Benefit of Royal Judgment to distinguish which was the most worthy. A Strain of Complaisance that may, possibly, grow into a Fashion, and serve instead of the ancient Court of Wards.

and serve instead of the ancient Court of Wards.
On Thursday Night the Tragedy of the Mourning-Bride was play'd, some say, to Admiration, by certain young People of Rank, not far from St. Tames's.

The following Passage, from our great Dramatic Father Shakspeare, is humbly recommended to the Consideration of the Licensers of the Stage.

Being once perfected how to grant Suits, How to deny them; whom t'advance, and whom To \* crush for over-topping; (He) new-created th

n

bag

<sup>\*</sup> Trash according to Mr. Theobald.

The Creatures that were mine; I fay, or chang'd

to

ifi-

m,

at, ds

x-

le;

nd

er-

d ;

ia-

dy

he

IV-

on,

to

on,

on. om

raled ge.

om

he

Or elfe som form I'em; having both the Ko Of Officer and Office, fet all Hearts 'ith' State To what Tune pleas'd his Ear, that now be was The Loy nubich had bid my princely Trunk, And fuck'd my Verdure out on't .-

# JOURNAL of the WAR in Europe.

On Thursday several Press-Gange infested the Streets of the City and Suburbs: One of which giving Umbrage to a merry Punster, who had just d from a Tavern, into the Middle of them; He faid pleasantly enough, God bless bis Majefty's Arms! But, as to their Supporters, they are

It having been represented to his Majesty, that the Troops that encamp on Hounflow-Heath will not be able to support themselves with their prefent Pay; Orders are given that an Allowance of a Pound and a half of Bread per Day be delivered to each private Sentinel, for which they are to pay no more than five Farthings. So that wheth we have, Peace or War, Dearth or Plenty, we me have a Camp THE ZOUND AND 



· Constitution of the second

Turovar,

## \* ALANDAM MANAGERIA MENDEN

Tuesday, June 10, 1740.

---- Insuewit Pater optimus boc me, Ut sugerem Exemplis witiorum quaque notando. Hon.



HERE are few finer Sentiments in Terence, than that which he puts into the Mouth of Demea, in the 3d Act of the Adelphi; where the old Gentleman, giving an Account of the Education of his Son, says,

Inspicere, tanquam in Speculum, in Vitas omnium Jubeo: Atque ex aliis sumere exemplum sibi.

I order him to confult the Lives of Men, as a Looking-Glass, and to set his Conduct by the Example of others. The pleasant Parody of the facetious Mr. Syrus on this Occasion would not be borne by the Nicety of our modern Criticks; and, to confess the Truth, I think it an Instance, even in that chaste Writer, of bringing in a Jest at any Rate; a Pault into which many Dramatic Poets have fallen.

Indeed nothing can be juster than Demea's Observation, nor less deserves to be ridicul'd; the Force of Example is infinitely stronger, as well as quicker, than Precept; for which Horace assigns this Reason, That our Eyes convey the Idea more briskly to the Understanding than our Ears. I shall venture to carry this Speculation a little farther, and to affert that we

are

are much better and easier taught by the Examples of what we are to shun, than by those which would instruct us what to pursue; which Opinion, if not new, I do not remember to have seen accounted for, tho' the Reason is perhaps obvious enough, and may be, that we are more inclined to detest and loath what is odious in others, than to admire what is laudable.

Not to mention the trite Story of the Lacedemonians, who exhibited drunken Slaves to their Children, I cannot pass by that of the old Harper, who, as Paufanias informs us, sent his Scholars often to hear a very forry Scraper, his Neighbour, that they might by those Means entertain an Abhorrence of Discord, and ill Music. A Method, which, I apprehend, had more Effect on them than the enchanting Harmony of Handel's Compositions would have produced, if that great Man had enjoyed the Use of Speech 2000 Years ago.

I have heard of an old Gentleman, who, to preferve his Son from conversing with Prostitutes, took him, when very young, to the most abandon'd Brothels in this Town, and to so good Purpose, that the young Man carried a sound Body into his Wife's

Arms at eight and twenty.

R.

in

to

a

n-

E-

20

2415 61

ok-

of

1r.

the

the

ifte

in-

er-

er,

on,

Jn-

rry

we

are

Perhaps, I may be told with a Sneer, that these wretched Scenes have not always the same Effect; and it may be, I believe, necessary for a young Manto have his Monitor with him, to prevent his being cheated with the outward and salse Appearance of Gaiety and Pleasure. On which Account, I esteem the ingenious Mr. Hogarth as one of the most useful Satyrists any Age hath produced. In his excellent Works you see the delusive Scene exposed with all the Force of Humour, and, on casting your Eyes on another Picture, you behold the dreadful and satal Consequence. I almost dare assirt that those two Works of his, which he calls the Rake's and the Harber's

lot's Progress, are calculated more to serve the Cause of Virtue, and for the Preservation of Mankind, than all the Folio's of Morality which have been ever written; and a sober Family should no more be without them, than without the Whole Duty of Man in their House.

Can there be a more instructive Lesson against that abominable and pernicious Vice, Ambition, than the Sight of a mean Man, rais'd by fortunate Accidents and execrable Vices to Power, employing the basest Measures and the vilest Instruments to support himself; looked up to only by Sycophants and Slaves and flurdy \* Beggars, Wretches whom even he must in his Heart despise in all their Tinfel; looked down upon, and fcorned and shunned by every Man of Honour, nay, by every Man of Sense, and those whom his rotten, rancorous Heart must, in Spite of himself, reluctantly admire; who knows that he is justly hated by his whole Country, who fees and feels his Danger; tottering, shaking, trembling; without Appetite for his Dainties, without Abilities for his Women, without Tafte for his Elegancies, without Dignity in his Robes, without Honour from his Titles, without Authority from his Power, and without Ease in his Palace, or Repose in his Bed of Down. If such an Idea can make us nauseate Ambition, I believe if we turn over the Pages of our History we shall find fuch Examples.

Since then it is so wholesome a Lesson to shew us what we ought not to do, or what we ought not to be, might we not instruct our Youth much better by Example than Precept? I am convinced, Schools might be so contrived that our Children

p

te

Anosber Name for Roberdsmen.

should be educated in better Principles than at prefent, and a very large Expence of Birch laved to the Nation.

Suppose, for Instance, a School was instituted, of which the Master should get drunk twice or thrice a Week, or oftner if he pleased, and expose himself to the Scholars. This Vice, in a Person of such Dignity, would appear infinitely more odious than in a

common Servant or Slave.

To make his Scholars fenfible of the Contempt a Man justly incurs by being absolutely governed by his Wife, it might not be amis that the Master should sometimes be laid on a Bench in the School, and receive five or fix gentle Lashes on his Posteriors from his Confort: Which would probably have the same Effect on the Master himself, as he had felt from chaftifing the same Part in a beantiful Youth, an Exercise, however, not to be entirely omitted by him; for he should sometimes flea a poor Boy or Charity Scholar, to shew his Pupils the Baseness of insulting over their Inferiors in Fortune.

Every Master (if he could afford it) should keep fome worthless Fellow for an Usher or Deputy, who should set the Master against the best of his Boys, place the most illiterate Blockheads at the Head of the School, discourage Learning, laugh at Virtue, and, to finish all, keep a Correspondence with the Usher of another School, from whom he should receive Pay, to facrifice his own Master and Scholars, These Examples would instruct the Boys, by shewing them the detestable Colours of all Villany and Knavery in Life.

Examples of all the other Vices might be exposed in the same Manner, from which, besides other Advantages, Persons might be kept in Countenance in the Disposal of the Government of great Schools, fince a good-for-nothing Fellow might

be then said to be preferred to it strictly for his Merit.

And, as it may be necessary to breed up our Youth in the Principles of good Englishmen, for, Nunquam sera est ad bonos mores via, 'Tis never too late to learn, nor to teach; an early abhorrence of Bribery may be instilled into them, by instituting the following Play, viz. two of the most learned, and two of the most illiterate should be Candidates for the Laurel. The learned Boys should depend on their Merit, but the other two should distribute a great Number of Marbles, Balls, Tops, or other Play-things amongst the Electors, by which the latter should carry the Point, and be hoisted into the School upon two soint-stools on the Shoulders of their School-fellows.

I know but one Objection to this Scheme of Education, which is, that if our Youth were bred in this Manner, they would probably be so virtuous as to look on their Ancestors in a very contemptible Light: But whether this is not better than that all other Nations should look on them so, I submit to

my Readers.

When the Age of School is over, Boys may be instructed by Examples according to the State or Calling in Life, for which they are designed. Perhaps they may see some little of what they ought to avoid in the learned Professions. Indeed such Youths, as are bred up to be Prime Ministers, are unfortunate in this Respect, as they can only be furnish'd with the admirable; but this Disadvantage may be somewhat compensated, by diligently reading the Gazetteers, wherein some Principles may be found; which Persons, educated to be staunch Englishmen, may think (as Shahspeare says) best bonour'd in the Neglist.

strum which accommodity a room

INDEX

#### INDEX to the TIMES.

The following Speech belongs properly to the Journal of the War, but, as few People have much Curiosity, as to what may be expected there, it was thought more adviseable to place it here.

Serjeant DRILL's Speech to the Mob.

GOOD PEOPLE.

f

d

r

n

2

er er

ır

In

18

11

O

d

15

h

e-

h

y

-

[70 U have heard my Drum, and now 'tis my Turn; 'tis a common Saying, that the King can't make a Gentleman: But look you, he that uttered it first, whether Herald to Tom Thumb, or Jack the Giant-Killer, ly'd in his Throat; for whoever can beltow Arms can make a Gentleman.— Now, simple as I stand here, the King has bestowed Arms on me, -wherefore I am a Gentleman, and: if it is my good Will and Pleasure, I can translate a Score or two of you to the fame Honour.——And: what can you do better? --- You are now a Pack of dirty, meagre, Ragamuffin-Scoundrels; Slaves to your Masters, Drudges to your Wives, and the Property of Gin-shops, Ale-houses, Pawn-brokers, and Excisemen; whereas, take but this Piece of Gold, and handle this brown Musket, your Debts are difcharged, the King's your Pay-master, your Wives may hang themselves, and you may live at free Quarter upon other People's. — To make short of my Story, you become as good Gentlemen as I am, and on the Strength of your Sword, may take the Wall

of a better Man, when you please. - But perhaps you have no great Stomach for fighting, you may fancy the Spaniards season their Oleos with Englishmen's Ears, and so forth. Never fear! -Threatned Folks live longest. And I my felf have been in the Service, Man and Boy, these five and twenty Years, and never once look'd an Enemy in the Face. Lord help you, if Chellea-College was to be filled with none but fuch as had loft their Eyes, Ears, or Nofes, in the Field of Battle, the Income might, in Time, be turned over to Greenwich Hospital, and the Building itself be occupied by Nurses and Foundling Children. Don't be afraid of fighting then. — My Life for yours, you'll have no Reason. — The Power above, to whom we owe our Being, has taken us into his Protection and Favour, and has determined that not a Hair of our Heads shall fall to the Ground,-Nay, if we feem to be in Danger, he makes it his Bufiness to deliver us, and if our Enemies plot our Destruction, he never fails to confound them, -Oh! but the Wags make themselves merry with Musters and Reviews, Powder and Cockades, and so forth. ----- Why let them; they pay dear enough for their Jokes, God knows. --- And, if they have Wit and Common Sense on their Side, we have Abuse and Billinsgate on ours :- Among Friends, a whole Legion of Gazetteers, Gentlemen who indite curiously, are bound, by their Articles, to defend us: To defend us from being disbanded in Time of Peace, and from being employed in Time of War: Nay more, to pen Chronicles of our Exploits, and take their Bible Oath's that a Cockle shell is a Spanish Piftole .

But, good People, Gentlemen I would call you, but, as I faid before, you must first bear Arms: Not to lead you beyond your Depth; sleece or be sleeced the Word! And whether it is best to be the Sheep

Land-Officers don't press People into the Service, nor clap them under Hatches, or stow them in Insirmaries: But I say no more.——Step to the Parade! Attend a Review!——There you'll see us in our Glory! Let clean Spatterdashes, powdered Hair, Drums and Colours, speak for themselves; and, if you have a Mind to wet your Whistles with his Majesty's double Beer in the mean while, follow me!

About this Time Twelve-month, it was reported, that we should soon be visited with a triple Invasion from Sweden, France, and Spain; which was given out for a Reason why we were saddled with ten Irish Regiments by Way of Supplement to the then standing Army.—Neither of the said Invasions took place, or, by what appears, was ever likely to take place: Not a single French Fishing-Baat has lately appeared on the Coast, (except by way of privateering off Falmouth) and yet, though we have since been strengthened with 8000 Land Forces, vulgarly called Marines, it does not appear that any Steps are taking for the Re-embarkation of the said Regiments to subsist on their own Establishment; or that the 6000 Danes in the British Pay, are like to have any Share in the present War with Spain.

'Tis confirmed that proper Persons have contracted with the Government for supplying the Army with Forage: But whether Robert Man, Esq; has any Concern in it, we cannot take upon us to determine; or whether the present Contract is after the Model

of that formerly taken Notice of.

t had he

7-

d

of

u, ot We are assured, from very good Authorities, that no less than Six Pamphlet Shops take in one Hyp-Dollor each, and that not above Three of those are bought up by the Author, to keep the Sale in Countenance.

'Tis given out that a certain huge, unweildy Man being blown up with a Sort of Tympany beyond all reasonable

reasonable Compass, a Junto of the College have taken. his Case in Hand, and make no Question but to reduce him at last to his proper Size.

By a List of the Spanish Fleet, it appears they have fitted out 28 Ships, mounting 1550 Guns, and

carrying 13454 Men.

There has been a dangerous Riot in Dublin, on Account of the Dearness of Provisions: But, by the Help of the Army, it has been quell'd: Which had then an Opportunity of doing some Execution.

By the following Passage, taken from the Memoirs of Madam de Motteville, one would think all Minifers, as swell as all Priests, were the same: The Per-

fon spoke of is Cardinal Richelieu.

He had the Maxims of famous Tyrants. He regulated his Designs, his Thoughts, and his Resosolutions by the Reasons of State, and the Public
Good, which he considered no farther than as that

public Good advanced the King's Prerogative, and

filled his Coffers. He aimed to make the King Lord and Master of his People, and himself Lord and Master of his King. The Life and Death of Men

"concerned him no farther than as it touched his own Greatness and Fortune, on which he thought even

that of the State entirely depended. Under this Pretext of preserving the one by the other, he made

no Scruple to facrifice every Thing for his own Pre-

fervation.

Letters from Jamaica advise, that Admiral Vernon had paid a Visit to the Spaniards at Carthagena; but, sinding his Forces insufficient to take the Place, was returned, after throwing 300 Bomb-Shells into the Town.

# JOURNAL of the WAR. Taken by the SPANIARDS.

Biddiford, Capt. Finny. And the Durfley, Capt. Wilson.

#### Taken by the ENGLISH.

#### NONE.

c-

an

ITS

ri-

r-

e-0-

lic

at

nd

nd

en

wn

ren

re-

ide

16-

non

ut, was the

ltar.

The

bert.

Every Soldier being furnished with a Staff of Ammunition-Bread, the Business of the Campaign at Hounslow, Newberry, &c.&c. is like to proceed as vigorously as Heart can wish. And, at the Close, we are told certain Medals will be struck with proper Devices; round the Edges of which, will be circumscribed the important Words, Decus & Tutamen.

The Marines are still in Motion, and an Expedition is still talk'd of.—But what says Shakspeare, in the Person of Rumour, by way of Prologue, to the second Part of Henry IV?

I speak of Peace, while covert Enmity,
Under the Smile of Sasety, wounds the World.
And who but Rumour, who but only I
Make fearful Musters, and prepar'd Defence,
While the big Year, swoll'n with some other Griefs,
Is thought with Child by the stern Tyrant War,
And no such Matter?



desired to the southern account to his

now or passer to a god and but freezest flager.

ensitied in the Oscient all he People i Las

THURSDAM.

# HATTER THE STREET

THURSDAY, June 12, 1740.

Per varios Casus, per tot Discrimina Rerum.

fign of taking up the Pen to my Bookfign of taking up the Pen to my Bookfeller, who is a Man of much Knowledge in his Profession, he shook his Head, and answered me, Ab! Sir, there are a great many Papers in the

World already. He is a close Person, and of very few Words: For which Reason, all who know him catch eagerly hold of every Thing he delivers, which, as it is often as obscure, so we treat it with the Reverence of an Oracle.

In the same Manner I behaved to him on this Occasion, I asked him, " If he thought there was any extraordinary Merit in any, he answered,

\*\* No. Is there so much Weight in Preposession

" and Favour? And are some of them so well established in the Opinions of the People? You

" bave it."

Indeed, I have had Reason to admire the Sagacity of his Observation; for we were a long Time in the World before we were taken much Notice of, and the London and General Evening Post, two Papers of most extraordinary Merit, were read in many Cossee-Houses, where the Champion's Name was never heard of.

However,

However, notwithstanding this Prejudice, and notwithstanding an Opposition which was carried on in the most unprecedented, and by the meanest Methods, fuch as defiring Coffee-Houses not to take our Paper in, dealing with Hawkers not to fpread it through the Town, and, if asked, to deny there was any fuch Paper extant, of which we have many Proofs, with many other excellent Devices known only to the Adepts of the present Age; notwithstanding all these, we have at length arrived at a Success and Reputation which may justly make us vain, and which (after returning Thanks to our Readers for it) we do affure them we shall endea-

your more and more to deferve.

When I look back on the Precipice of Oblivion (if I may so call it) whence this Paper so narrowly escaped, sour-little Stock being at one Time almost exhausted) I must own myself in a more than ordinary Manner elated with my prefent good Fortune: For, besides the Discouragements I have before mentioned, the Difficulty of pleafing all Palates will be easily acknowledged, not only by those who have attempted it, but even by fuch fensible Persons as will give themselves the Trouble of reflecting on it: For first, a cursed Spirit of Indignation rages against every Writer before he hath established a Reputa-Another Obstruction is, the great Difference of Opinion concerning all Works of Wit and Humour, fo that there is nothing truer than Shakfpeare's Observation in his Love's Labours loft,

A Test's Prosperity lies in the Ear Of him that hears it, never in the Tongue Of him that makes it.

Thus we often hear one Gentleman expressing himfelf with a most exquisitely good, most inimitably fine indeed; and another presently after, laying down

the same Treatile, and crying out, What cursed Stuff is here! Thus the Audience at a Play-House are sometimes divided about what is low\*, and the Critics on Homer, Virgil, Milton, and Pope, have been at variance concerning what is high. Thus the Characters of several Authors, and of particular Works, have been controverted thro' Ages; and I have heard the divine Translation of the Iliad, which I have lately with no Disadvantage to the Translator COMPARED with the Original, censured for too much Deviation, by some good Scholars, whose Knowledge in the Greek hath been unluckily a little deficient in the Alphabet of that Language.

But the greatest Difficulty with which a miscellar neous Author must struggle, is the Variety of his Readers Palates. If he be serious, one half of his Readers cry he is dull; if ludicrous, the other half

call him ridiculous, foolish, farcical.

All Persons moreover are desirous to be entertained with what they are most conversant with and best understand. I believe, I have, since my undertaking this Province, received Advertisements from every Order and Profession among us, reproving me for not taking more Notice of them: From all which, I have the Pleasure of observing the particular Bent which at present governs among them. Thus the Ladies, who reprehend me for not sufficiently inspecting the several Assemblies (most of them at present sub Dio) of the polite Persons of both Sexes, all wonder I do not censure the Men for making so much Noise about a Woman, who hath no other Charms, at sirst Sight, than the most beautiful Face,

and

<sup>\*</sup> A Word much used in the Theatre, but of such uncertain Signification, that I could never understand the Meaning of it.

and one of the finest Persons in the World. Letters in a military Stile and Spelling accuse me of taking too little Notice of Cockades, Lace, and Hats and Feathers. Several Intimations are likewise received, (from what Corner I know not, not from a religious one; for there is not a Word of Religion mentioned, that the Land-Tax salls too heavy on the Clergy. Nor can I omit a Letter from a Country Gentleman, who sends me Word he is busy in making Interest against the next Election, and wonders, I never take an Opportunity of informing the Country of the Number of Employments in the Court and Revenue, with their several Salaries and Perquifites,

I have two Epiftles by the fame Post, the one dated from Oxford, the other from Cambridge, which when I opened and saw the Word Greek written in a very distinguishable Manner, I apprehended I should be desired to sinsert frequent Quotations from that Language; but, to my Surprize, I was only earnessly entreated never to put any Greek Words in my Paper without translating them, kindly assuring me in a Postscript, which I had well nigh overlooked, that those learned Bodies did not require me to sacrifice my whole Paper to their Use.

u

lf

A

g

or

I

nt

he

n-

e-

es,

ng

er

ce,

ich

nd

ind

If my Reader already should think me exposed to fome Hardship, what Opinion will he be of, when he considers, that as all Professions seldom talk, so they seldom desire to hear of any Thing besides themselves; and at the same time are all so involved in Mysteries, that what we write of each particular Profession will be unintelligible to all besides the Members thereof: For Instance in Physic † "The

" Solids

<sup>†</sup> This is not the Beginning of the Sentence, nor can we well tell which is, there being almost two Pages from one full Stop to the next.

Solids (which concentred, coniclidated and con-"densed into their real or first Formation, Size, " would not equal a Grain of Sand) are permanent and durable, and continue pretty much in that " State of Elasticity and Firmnels they were first " created with; and they are ftrong or weak, small or coarse, firm or lax, loose or elastic, blunt or " sharp, as they were first made by the Supreme Artificer, or are altered fornewhat by the origi " nal Dyscrafy or Distempers of the Parents. (The " Mother can only mend or spoil their Juices, " which might be easily perfected by long conti-" nuance of a sweetening Diet, during their younger "Days; which, if they furvive, they generally " grow stronger as they grow older, become the " Genii and the Governors of the World, because "the Solids thus purified come from the Father " alone) and continue much the same all the Time " of their Duration on this Globe, except to far " as the small temporary and fugitive Alteration " that Diet, Exercise, or Evacuation, or mild, ponderous Medicines, long continued, may make on " them, &c." " Now all this may be Sense for aught I know, but it can be only understood by a Physician. Again, in natural (or, as our Author calls it, conjectural) Philosophy. " This spiritual " animal Body, at first divinely organized, may be " rolled up, folded together, and contracted in this " present State of its Duration, into an infinitely small Punctum Saliens, into a Miniature of a Mi-" niature, in infinitum, lodged in the Loins of the "Male of all Animals, (so it is highly probable the " Female was but a SECONDARY INTENTION " OR A BUTTRESS TO A FALLING EDIFICE

<sup>\*</sup> Cheyne's practical Essay on the Regimen of Diet, Pag. 3.

on-

ize

hat

first

all

me

igihe

es.

nti-

ger lly

the

ule

her

me

far

on-

On

or

OF

ial

be his he will - u.

d

and proceeding in a diverging Series, and progreffive Gradation, that in due Time it may be fit to
be nourished, and increased by the Juices of the
proper Female, and thereby enabled to bear the
Coarsens and Injuries of this ruinous Globe,
and gross Element to which it is condemned for
a certain Period." This is a Tid Bit for a
philosophical Palate only. I could give other Instances in other Sciences; but I believe it already
apparent, that I can oblige but one Set of my Readers at a Time by meddling with the Sciences.

In Politics, I am no less at a Loss: For, while some of my Correspondents; surnish me with Essays, which would be in no wise relished in Westminster-Hall, others advise me to let Politics entirely alone, adding that the Post is a more expeditious Way of travelling for my Papers than a Waggon or a Stage-Coach.

I take the Opportunity to affure my Readers, all possible Care shall be used to please them all; but if at any. Time by obliging one Individual, or a particular Set of Correspondents, or by complying with the earnest Request of any one who is ambitious to entertain the Public in our Paper; we should be unintelligible, or appear dull to our Readers in general, we hope they will pardon us, though they should, now and then, not taste our Essay, as it may be compared to an elemosynary Bottle given by the Master of the House; and they will be sure to find in the Body of this Paper a little better Entertainment than in those of our Cotemporaries.

Laftly, as to Politics, our Readers are to regard them as their Physic, not their Food; and they may be assured Dr. Lilbourne will dose them as often as

Pag. 7.

it is requisite. He likewise gives them Notice, that he is preparing a Grand Nostrum to be taken by the whole Nation before the next ELECTION.

C

### INDEX to the TIMES.

IS remarked, with a great deal of Pleasure; that the present Gourt Mourning extends but

2 very little Way beyond the Verge.

The Attention of the Public is fixed in a very particular Manner, on the Court of Prussia. A Reign begun with such happy Auspices, has raised suitable Expectations: And 'tis presumed this very Summer will produce some extraordinary Events from that Quarter: A Correspondence having been already opened between two Courts, which, for Reasons best known to Themselves, have long seemed estranged to each other.

It does not appear that his late Prussian Majesty left any WILL, or bequeathed any Legacies, except a fine Horse to his FAVOURITE, to make the best

of his Way off the Premises.

The Affairs of Europe are now at such a Crisis, and the great Cardinal has had so many unforeseen Rubs thrown in his Way, that 'tis, demonstrably, in the Power of Great Britain to become as important as ever, and either procure what Justice, or take what Revenge she pleases, without asking his Eminence's Leave. Whence we may presume that, by that Time, the so long celebrated Twenty Gun Ships are ready to sail, and the Marines to embark, we may have no Occasion for either.

The Call of Brethren at first appointed for Tuesday, was postponed 'till Yesterday, on account of the Day of the Month; which is writ down unlucky in the

Almanac.

Almanac. In Ben Johnson's Fox, there is a Passage to this Purpole: Hood an Ass with reverend Purple. To you but hide his too ambitious Ears, and he shall pass for a Cathedral Doctor.

Dublin, June 3. Last Night there were Soldiers in several of our Watch-houses, and a Company at our Market-house, and a Party of Horse patroled through the Streets, to prevent Tumults and Riots.

Which shows the Benefit of a Standing-Army.

that

the

C.

ure,

but

rery

ifed

ery ents

been

for

med

efty

cept

ifis,

leen , in

tant

ake

mi-

bips

we

day,

Day

the

mac.

But to these unruly People, we would recommend the following Extract out of Shakspeare's Coriolanus: 'Tis a Conversation between the Citizens of Rome in Mutiny, and Menenius Agrippa.

2d Cit. They (the Senate) fay poor Suitors have strong Breaths; they shall know we have strong Arms

Men. Why, Masters, my good Friends, mine honest Neighbours, will you undo yourselves?

2d Cit. We cannot, Sir, We are undone already. Men. I tell you, Friends, most charitable Care Have the Patricians of you: For your Wants, Your Suffering in this Dearth, you may as well Strike at the Heavens with your Staves, as lift them Against the Roman State, whose Course will on The Way it takes, cracking ten thousand Curbs Of more strong Links asunder, than can ever Appear in your Impediment. For the Dearth, The Gods, not the Patricians, make it: And Your Knees to them (not Arms) must help. Alack! You are transported by Calamity Thither, where more attends you; and you flander The Helms o' th' State, who care for you like Fathers, While you curse them as Enemies.

2d Cit. Care for us! \* \* \* They never cared for us yet. Suffer us to famish, and their Store-Houses . crammed with Grain; make Edicts for Usury to support Usurers; repeal daily any wholesome -Act

established

established against the Rich, and provide more piers ing Statutes daily to chain up and restrain the Poor. If the Wars eat us not up, they will.

JOURNAL of the WAR.

Taken by the SPANIARDS,

The \_\_\_ Capt. Bromart, bound for Amfler-fam from Santa-Gruz, and a Vessel from Ireland, laden with Wook. The Names of both Ship and Malter unknown.

A section to Late & County Taken by the ENGLISH, A Privateer.

Journal of the WAR in Europe.

Though Admiral Balchen's Squadron has been fo little Time at Sea, Numbers of his Hands are difabled by Sickness; some say to the Amount of 700: But, as Othello fays, Is there not a Cause?

We hear there are Persons in the World so fond of a certain Gladiatorian Farce, called Pax in Bello; that, though at double Prices, it will be supported during the aubole Seafon.



SATURDAY,

the state of the second section of the second

I da that peal.

tion a goo

it the

one fe dant cefs, rupt th undou undoul this O fians, Age! be brib valent

fest and

# GENERAL STORY

SATURDAY, June 14, 1940.

The Author of the ensuing Letter not only deserves our Thanks, but, as we think, those of the whole People of Britain.

#### To the CHAMPION.

SIR,



Decifive Period now draws near, which, as every Man in the Kingdom is highly concern'd in, every Man in the Kingdom ought carefully to attend to: I mean the Election of the next Parliament. I look upon it as a Trial between the whole

Nation Plaintiff, and one fingle Man Defendant. And I dare affirm that it will be the last Hearing, and that the Judgment, then given, will be without Appeal. One fortunate Circumstance is, that the Nation is to be Judge in its own Cause, and that Cause a good one; so that one would think it impossible it should be cast, and yet past Experience makes one fear it is more than possible. Nay, the Defendant already insolently boasts his Certainty of Succefs, and openly declares that he will not only corrupt the Court, but even the Plaintiff himself. Great, undoubtedly, is his Skill in Corruption! Great, undoubtedly too, is his Necessity of exerting it upon this Occasion! And great is this Diana of the Ephefians, in this necessitous, luxurious, and profligate Age! But yet, I cannot conceive how a Man can be brib'd to be litterally Felo de fe, nor what Equivalent it is possible to offer him, for his own manifest and immediate Destruction; which must, and

only can be the Case, if, at the approaching Crisis, the Nation should be prevail'd upon to pronounce its own final Sentence of Condemnation. I would, therefore, defire to put the following Queries to all

the Electors of Great Britain.

Whether those, who have hitherto sold their Votes, find themselves now the richer, for that Price of their Iniquity? And, whether they would not have been in much better Circumstances, if, by an honest and prudent Administration, during an almost Thirty Years Peace, half the national Debt had been discharg'd, and, at least, half the Taxes taken off? Which might very well have been.

Whether, if they had not been corrupted, they would have given one fingle Vote, as they have done, and whether in their Opinion and Confciences, they were not inclin'd to have voted directly contrary?

Whether they think the Measures of the Defendant can be good, when nothing but Corruption can sup-

port them?

Whether, during the Twenty Years Administration of the Defendant, any one fingle Measure has been taken for the Advantage of the Public? And, whether, on the contrary, his Measures in General, could have any other Tendency, than to beggar, and enslave us?

With what Defign the Excise-Scheme was brought in? With what Defign the many Penal Laws have

been made?

With what Defign the Gin Bill was pass'd?

With what Defign such great Armies have been constantly kept up, when late Experience shews us they are not to be employ'd abroad?

With what Design Places are split and multiplied, and only given to those who have Seats in Parliament?

With what Defign all Abuses and Corruption, in Offices and Companies, are not only unpunish'd, but protected and encourag'd by the Defendant?

With what Design every Sea-faring or Water-man in the Kingdom was to have been made a Slave?

Why

pref

Pret

beer

it is

beer and

dan

For

was

Tw

befi he

Tw

shor

Th

alor

plo; Yea

froi

Mo

Fiv

pof

tion

H

Why the Merchants are deny'd common Protection, embargo'd and infulted?

Why the City of London is vilified, abus d, and oppress'd by the Defendant, and his avow'd Agents?

Why such immense Sums have, for these Twenty Years, been rais'd upon the Nation, upon various Pretences, which have constantly provid to have been groundless?

Why the present War is carried on in the Manner

it is?

Whether all, or any of these Things could have been done, if the Electors had not been corrupted, and Places and Pensions been given to the Elected, by the Defendant?

Whether the Defendant, his Relations, Dependants, and Satellites, have not acquir'd immense

Fortunes out of the public Calamities?

How the Defendant, from owing more than he was worth in the World, should in the Space of Twenty Years, out of an Employment of Five Thousand Pounds per Annum at most, have acquir'd an Estate in Land of Ten Thousand Pounds a Year? besides an immense Sum of ready Money? How he should have spent, Communibus Annis, above Twenty Thousand Pounds a Year, and how he should have laid out above Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds in a House and Gardens?

Whether they know that the Defendant's Sons alone have Sixteen Thousand Pounds a Year in Employments for Life, and Five Thousand Pounds a

Year in Employments during Pleafure?

Whether they know that the Defendant's Brother, from not being worth a Groat, has now in Land and Money Three Hundred Thousand Pounds, and above Five Thousand Pounds a Year in Employments?

Whether, the Defendant, if innocent, could be possibly so universally obnoxious to the whole Na-

tion?

Dan.

n

It

n

Vol. II.

Y

Whether,

Whether, being thus hated, he has any other Re-

fuge than the Power of the Crown?

Whether he will not endeavour to increase that Power, in order to encrease the Probability of his own Safety?

Whether the Crown can be made absolute but by

a Parliament?

Whether, consequently, the Defendant will not by Corruption endeavour to chuse such a Parliament?

Whether, considering the present Situation of Things, such a Parliament, thus chosen by the Defendant, to support and confirm his Power for seven Years longer, would not compleat the Work, and give the last finishing Stroke to our Liberties and Properties?

Lastly, Whether any Bribe or Temporary Consideration whatsoever, can make it worth the while of the Electors of Great Britain, to chuse such a Par-

liament? I am,

Your bumble Servant,

B. T

illi

vic

mo

in ;

Wh

and

4

3. 1

. To the CHAMPION.

SIR.

THO' I approve of your Endeavours to promote Virtue, and to expose Fraud, Corruption and Vice in all its Shapes, yet I dissent from you

in some of your Characteristics.

Your Distinction of His Honour is certainly very just and applicable; for who is more deserving of that Title, than One that never prevaricated, trifled, or falfissed his Word in a Public Assembly, and is as eminent in all the Gourts of Europe, as in his own Country, for his Personal and Political Resolution, untainted Virtue, and Public Spirit.

But, I cannot agree with you, as to your Appellation of the STATE-PACK HORSE, which implies, that worthy Person, loaded with the Affairs of the Nation, labouring in the glorious Cause of Liberty;

whereas

whereas it is notorious to all the World, that he is drudging in his HONOUR's Service only, and, therefore, in my Opinion, may be more properly deem'd HIS'HONOUR'S PACK HORSE. If you approve of this Amendment, I defire you will, for the future, file him accordingly. I am,

SIR, Your confiant Reader, and Well Wifber, A. PELHAMITES

# To Caps. VINNGAR.

Champion

Y inferting the following Article in your next Paper, you will oblige your Friends,

A, B, C, &c.

HO' the late Negative, clapp'd on an unexceptionable Person, to all Appearance unanimously approved of by his Fellow-Citizens, may, perhaps, flir up a lasting Spirit of Discord in the City, yet, as it so effectually avenged his Honour's Quarrel against that Herd of Sturdy Beggars, the L-y M-n of L who had the Year before prefumed to give his Champion a Fall, the Eleven illustrious Hero's, who perform'd so eminent a Service, deserve to be distinguish'd to the Public in a more proper Light, than they have been yet exposed in; that is to fay, according to the following Lift, which both sufficiently accounts for their Conduct, and argues their Weight and Importance.

2. Commissioner of Customs.

3. East-India Director. 4. Upon his Preferment.

5. A Bank Director.

6. 1720.

7. Conventioner, &c. &c.

8. Eaft-India Director, delicetor it il eterniw

9. Bank Director.

10. What his HONOUR pleases, and the sooner the better,

11. In his Probation-Year.

#### INDEX to the TIMES.

A Famous Virtuojo, sometime in the Service of his late Majesty King Theodore, is lately arriv'd here from Italy, who pretends to have the Custody of a Secret to weigh Rumours of all Sorts, with as great Exactness as your Experiment-Mongers weigh Air: He gives out, that he has already furnish'd himself with a great Variety of Demonstrations, of the Truth of his Art, taken from those celebrated political Amusements, publish'd from Time to Time, in the Daily Advertiser, under the Title of private Letters from the Hague, Amsterdam, Paris, Petersburg, &c. with which he designs to entertain the Public, some time before the next Session of Parliament, and promises himself no small Advantages by way of Consideration for so useful a Discovery.

'Tis affirm'd by those, who affect to be in the Secrets of the Gabines, that the ancient and renowned Office of Court-Fool, will speedily be reviv'd in Favour of R. Freeman, Esq: He having manifested himself to be properly qualify'd for it, on the Authority of the old Proverb, That Children and Fools tell Truth; as appears by the following Paragraph, writ by the said Esquire in Yeslerday's Gazetteer.—Common Hatred, like a Sense of common Danger, bath united opposite Fastions, and those seem now to be the best Friends, who, for twenty sive Years, have been cutting each others Throats. Ergo, there is a Coalition of Parties.

The Admiralty overflows with Bufiness: 'Tis prefum's, in drawing out a Bill of Charges, to be plac'd to the Account of Spain, and inserted, among the

Preliminaries, as a Sine qua non.

The Gazetteer of Thursday was posted about Twelve o'Clock on several Parts of the Royal Exchange. An Honour which both the Author and his Patron equally deserved.

The said Gazetteer had, likewise, the Honour to be burnt with great Ceremony in many of the Coffee-houses, near the Exchange; in which it has been farther resolv'd Nem. Con. never to give it

Admission any more.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole, being Chancellor of the Exchequer, The Right Hon. Lord Walpole, Auditor, and Edward Walpole, Esq; Clerk of the Pells; 'tis presum'd, the Teller's Place, lately vacated by the Death of Lord Onslow, will be given to Horatio Walpole, Esq; Jun. that the Virtues, not the Iniquities of the Father, may be rewarded in the Children to the Third and Fourth Generation.

One Day last Week, a Sermon was preach'd at Oxford on the following Words in Proverbs, Chap. 7. Ver. 19, 20, 21.

For the good Man is not at Home, he is gone a long Journey;

He bath taken a Bag of Money with bim, and will

come at the Day appointed.

With her much fair Speech she caused him to yield, with the flattering of her Lips she forced him, &c.

# Extract of a Letter from Gibraltar, dated May 19, 1740.

Sir Chalener Ogle with four Men of War is returned from Mahon, and was only ten Hours foort

of meeting Clavijo and his five Ships from Carthagena in his Way. They put out in order to

intercept Capt. Oliphant in a fifty Gun Ship, also

from Port-Mahon, that was Convoy to fifty Merchant-ships from that Island; but meeting a Gale of Wind, the Spanish Flag carry'd away a Mast, which forc'd him to put into his strong Hold. Last Week the Spanish Cruizers took in the Gut, and in Sight of the Town and Sir Chaloner, an English Sloop seem'd to be loaded and New England built, and carry'd her into Algerica, or Old Gibraltar, in the Bay: We can't yet learn who she is, or the Loading. There are now four Cruizers, Xabeques and Barcolonga's, cruizing constantly in the Gut, and by keeping two-on the Barbary and two on the Spanish Shores, seem to have block'd up the Streight, and every Vessel without Convoy is now in imminent Danger. 'Tis a bard Case we have none of the twenty Gun Ships on this Station, which, if they were here, might effectually clear the Streights from those Harpies.

fer

#### Journal of the WAR in Europe.

#### Taken by the SPANIARDS.

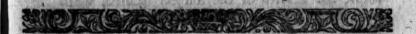
The Expedition, Neshit, from Madeira for Virginia. A New-England built Sloop. And a Dutch Dogg er.

#### Taken by the ENGLISH.

Three Prizes in the West-Indies; one of which is faid, by the Daily Advertiser, to be worth 50000 l. A Privateer in the Streights, by a Man of War. And a Tartan, by the Constantius, Capt. Whiteburch, with a Letter of Marque.

The Fair-Weather-Tent of a certain eminent Colonel, being fet up in the Gardens of Montagn House,

House, is daily visited by the Populace, as if 'twas a Raree-Show: Insomuch that there is no Need of inferting a Puff in the Papers to draw in Customers.



TUESDAY, June 17, 1740.

Hunc Medicus multum celer atque fidelis Excitat boc Pacto: Mensam poni jubet, atque Effundi Saccos Nummorum.

Hor.



HERE is no Enjoyment in this Life equal to Health, indeed it is the Foundation and Support of all our other Enjoyments; nay, it is neceffary to enable a Man to be of any Service to his Country, or Use in his Creation. He who wants it, is un-

easy to himself, and a mere Burthen on Society; for which Reason, all wise Nations have provided, by Laws, to preserve, as much as in them lay, this Bles-

fing to their People.

Our own Laws seem to have taken some Care in this Regard. Besides several Statutes in the Reign of Henry VIII. and one in the Time of the late King, giving Power to the College of Physicians to correct and punish such as shall unduly practise Physic, there have been two remarkable Attempts within these seem two remarkable Attempts within these few Years to preserve the Healths of the People; the former of these was the Excise-Bill, intended only to prevent our drinking adulterated Wine; and the latter (more successful) the Gin Act, by which an Q 4

feetual Stop hath been put to the vending any spi-

rituous Liquors among the common People.

These Precautions of our Legislature have been however infufficient; nor can any reasonable Person think the Health of the Subject secured, while the most illiterate Persons are suffered to ramble about the Kingdom, and dispense their poisonous Potions to the

Populace with impunity.

But befides the Injury done to the People, and allowing it very probable that a Man, without the Affistance of any Learning or Experience whatever, shall by Accident become a good Physician, and be as capable of knowing and curing Difeases as a regular, Education, long Study, and Practice could make him; there is another Argument of great Weight, namely, that the Revenue of the Crown is lessen'd thereby: For as Drugs pay a Duty, and as thefe Quack-Doctors use very little, if any, contenting themselves with the poisonous Product of our own Soil, this Article of the Customs must be diminished: For which Reason, I think, if they are allowed to continue their Practice, they should at least pay fome Equivalent, such another Sum, for Instance, as was paid for the Gin Act.

I have premifed thus much to the following Account of a notorious Quack, which Dr. John Vinegar brought me this Morning, and infifted on my instantly publishing. Who is meant I know not; but be-

lieve it can be no other than the great W-

ne in independent of the Allies in a company of the company of the

#### To Dr. JOHN VINEGAR.

Karl Tall

BY getting the enclosed inserted in the Champion, you will discharge your Duty to the College, and oblige Your most bumble Servant,

J. Nовов.

th

bi.

Su

fta

Pu

E

D

or

m

m

tic

ate A

121 Sh

th

M

fai

a

H

 $F_r$ 

is

be on th

> m M

> bl

B OU

fo

WHEREAS

THEREAS a certain Quack-Doctor, (tho' one of the most ignorant, blundering Fellows that ever mounted a Stage) hath a long Time dispensed his Nostrums, to the great Prejudice of his Majesty's Subjects, some of whom have by his Means lost their Sight, others their Hearing, and others their Underflanding, I hope you will be so kind as to caution the Public against him, The Doctor declares himself an Enemy to violent Methods, and pretends to cure all Distempers by a Nostrum that he calls Aurum potabile, or liquid Gold, by which means feveral eminent Tradefmen and Merchants have languished under his Hands, many of whom are at prefent in very deep Confumptions, and others reduced to extreme Poverty by the great Expence of his Medicines; when a moderate Loss of Blood would at first have cured them immediately. He hath likewife confined feveral from going Abroad, without any Necessity for so doing, at the same time that their Affairs called them, and their Ships were laden, in order, as it is believ'd, to make them more fick. His Aurum potabile is thought by Men of Understanding, to be no other than the Fefait's Bark difguifed, by which Dose he hath brought a poor Fellow, called Old England, from a flight Hurt to fo desperate, and inveterate a Degree of the French Disease, that, it is feared, a thorough Salivation is now absolutely necessary to care him, which the poor Fellow in his present diffrest Conditions will be hardly able to pay for. The Poor Wretch, from one of the finelt, stoutest, healthiest, bravest Fellows that perhaps was ever feen, is now become a most miserable Object, and is indeed almost one entire Mals of Corruption, except (what is very remarkable) his Head, which, fave two or three Pimples or Blotches, that the Strength of its Constitution throws out, feems perfectly found and untainted, and gives fome Hopes that the Patient may yet recover by Kilful

skilful Hands, when the Doctor, whom the old Mantis hop'd will turn off very shortly, shall have done with him.

Besides the Aurum potabile, the Doctor hath certain Charms to take in weak People, as Ribbands, Feathers, and such like, which ignorant Persons think, if they do no good, can do no harm: But the Doctor, by these Means, conveys an Insection, sometimes an Itch, which the Man never afterwards gets rid of, and sometimes the Franch Disass itself, which the Learned agree may be acquired without venereal Enjoyments.

Some have been inclined to think the Doctor a. Conjurer, from the long continuance of his Impositions on the People: but indeed his Success is entirely owing to an Art which no Man was ever so great a Master of, I mean that noble Mystery of Pushing; and this he executes several Ways.

First. By hiring a Set of low Fellows to attend him in public, and prevent those who have been injured by his Medicines from unborsing him, which would have been otherwise accomplished long ago. For the only Reason, why no good Man attempts to put an End to his poisoning the Nation is, that whenever he harangues the Mob, he is always sure to have a Majority of his own Creatures, who are ready to maintain that all he says is true.

Secondly, Whenever the Dr. travels, which he doth once in so many Years (lately not so often as formerly, and 'tis thought shortly he will have sufficiently done his Business, and will not have Occasion to travel any more) all over the Kingdom, he disperses certain Hirelings and Emissaries, who, in all the Borough Towns, extol his Performances, and applaud his Aurum potabile. I have heard these Persons affert with great Considence, that the Dr. hath done more good than any of the Faculty before him, and that his Nostrums are very excel-

ent

le

W

in

bil

as he

of

77

Ph

ing

affi

in a

mif

Do

FHM

diffi

Caf

trul

hatl

bern

felv

Trai

ERC

his (

vilit

lar S

as I

from and

Effect Diet

rits.

This

time,

I

lent and agreeable to an English Conflictation; and when poor Old England's Case is mentioned, the immediate Answer is, that his Constitution was never worth a Farthing, and that he cannot be kept alive any otherwise than by the Aurum potabile.

Laftly, It is faid (but I believe with no Truth, as I have never feen any fuch Bills, nor do I think he needs them) that he distributes a great Number of Hand-bills every Day in this Town, and by every Post all over the Kingdom, abusing all regular Physicians, crying up his own Merit, and trumpeting forth the Praises of his Aurum potabile. Some affirm they have feen these Bills lately Posts in a very public Place, but I apprehend they have mistaken them for the Bills of some other Quack-Doctor.

1

f,

pt

Ó

G-

.

at

g;

im

red uld

or

put

en-

ave

to

he a as affi-

cca-

om,

vho.

ces.

hese Dr.

be-

cellent

Having thus described the Doctor and his Nostrums, it is, I think, necessary to fay very little to diffuade all Persons from dealing with him. The Case of the poor old Man, which is so lively and truly described above, must deter every one, who hath the least Confideration, from dabbling with fa pernicious a Nostrum, which, if Men will apply themselves heartily to the EXERCISE of their several Trades, they will not in the least want. This Ex-ERCISE, if the Doctor wished well to the Health of his Countrymen, he would recommend, instead of wilifying and discouraging. The constant and regular Supply which they might borrow hence would be as much more valuable than what they can receive from one of the Doctor's Nostrums, as that Strengh and Vigour both of Mind and Body, which are the Effects of Temperance, Exercise and wholesome Diet, exceed the short-lived, unequal and forced Spirits, that are only the Fumes of Strong-Waters. This Caution is more particularly requifite at this time, when I am told feveral Emissaries are already fet

fet out East, West, North and South to prepare the Doctor's Way.

In short, if we defire to preserve our Constitution; if we are willing to propagate Children who shall not have Reason to curse us for giving them Being; if we are ambitious to retain the Name of a strong, vigorous and warlike People, let us treat the Doctor, his Zanys and his Nostrums with the Contempt they deserve. Let us cultivate the Temperance and plain Diet of our Ancestors, and shun that luxurious Way of Living, which hath been of late introduced as mong us, and which may incline us to sly to the Aurum potabile, for a short, and palliative Relief, since we may be assured of this, that all such Medicines, tho' they may give us a little present Ease, will be attended with a bitter and satal Consequence, will demolish our Nerves, slacken our Sinews, and in the End totally destroy our Constitution.

Let us therefore resolve to imitate our wise and brave Ancestors, in the Temprance of our Lives, and in the due Exercise of our Trades and Professions, and let us commit the Care of our Health to such Physicians as act by ancient and establish'd Rules. Let us persist in this Behaviour but constantly for the space of two Years, and within that Time the Doctor will be biffed off the Stage with all the Insamy

which such a Quack deserves.

P. S. Mr. Salmon tells us, that in some of the Eastern Countries (I forget which) there is a great Officer, called the Poisoner General, which Post, as it may be shortly convenient for him to travel, I recommend to the Doctor, being what he is very excellently qualified for.

### INDEX to the TIMES.

THOUGH a more elegant Design was hardly ever set on foot, than that, at present carrying on by Mess. Knapton, for making a Collection of Prints of the most illustrious Persons of Great-Britain; and the Mr. Houbraken has, unquestionably, executed his Part of it, so as to deserve the highest Applause, many ingenious Men are of Opinion it will be far from complete, unless the Undertakers will continue it down to our own Time; and the Purchasers either frame, or bind up the Heads by Way of Parallels, as Plutarch wrote his Lives; some, what in the Form and Manner following.

Bishop Fisher
Six Francis Drake.
Lord Burleigh
Six Francis Walfingham
Six Walter Raleigh
Lord Baeon
Ben. Jahnsou
Pym.
Hampden
Cromwell
Thurloe
Six William Temple
Earl of Shafishury
Lord Russel
Archbishop Tillotsan

all

g;

or,

in

ay

2

lu-

ice

es,

at-

de-

he

ndes,

ns,

ich

es.

the.

OC-

my

216.6

the-

eat

ich.

rel,

ery.

di

X

the state of the s
B p G n
L d. A F
Sir R W
H W Efq;
Ad-16-16
L-d H-
Colley Cibber
Tho. Wn, Efq:
Sir W Y g
Without a Parallel
D—ke of N—e
Don Benjamin
L-d Iy
L-d H
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
A-hb-p P-r, &c.

A certain Right Reverend Prelate baving been infirumental in bringing about a late important Match, the

the Lady's Grand-father before his Death, is faid to have made him a Present of three Dozen Silver Plates: On which ought to be engraved by way of Motto, S-r is decent. Being a Testimonial of Mr. Pope's, 'tis presumed, in his Favour.

Tis afferted, that not only Prizes are taken in Sight of the Squadron stationed in the Streights, but that a little Fleet of Settees, have actually landed Provisions, &c. for the Use of those Troops which continue what one may call the Blocade of Gibraltar, without Molefiation: With certain other Aggravations, which we don't think proper to mention.

'Tis whilper'd, that one of the Preliminaries infifted on by the Spaniards is; that it shall be made Felony for any British Subject to carry on an illicit But, however Trade to the West-Indies. --condescending Mediators or Plenipos may be, our comfort that an Article of this Nature must have the Sanction of Parliament, as well as the ministerial Fiat.

Tis computed that a greater Number of British Seamen have perished by Sickness during the present War, than by the Sword in any one Year of the late

Queen Ann.

Even the Daily Gazetteer informs us, that no less than Two HUNDRED SHIPS are waiting for CON-VOY. Who would wonder therefore if our Merchants should petition for Peace, as eagerly as ever they did for a War?

#### JOURNAL of the WAR

#### Taken by the ENGLISH.

Two Spanish Prizes of confiderable Value; by Capt. Luft: Being the second Time of Publication. And a large Scooner-Privateer, with 8000 Pieces of Eight. l'and a device far result de fromsky:

Taken

#### Taken by the SPANIARDS

A Guinea Ship with 250 Negroes on Board, and the Robert and Sarab, Darlow, Master, from Oporto, with 50 Pipes of Wine.

A new Caravan, with fix Glass Windows, made and hung easy as a Coach, is set up for the Convenience of the Windsor and Hounston Camps.

1

-

- errse

d

### A PROPHECY of great Confequence.

To morrow at 5 o'Clock in the Morning, the three Regiments of Foot-Guards will march off the Parade with all the Honours of War, to their Camp at Honours flow-Heath: Where we have fettled a Correspondence with the first Rate Hero, who, if it pleases God to spare his Life to the End of the Campaign, will furnish us with all the material Transactions thereof, as they take Place.

#### POSTSCRIPT.

Mr. Barren-Brains, Secretary to the Scall-Club, having, by Order of their Chairman, the weighty Mr. Lead, again dish'd up the Affair of Capt. Hall at Port Plata, by way of Sneer at a worthy Alderman, whose Virtue their Patron cannot forgive, and immediately after subjoined a very curiously-invented Paragraph, of which the Champion is the Subject, it has been thought proper to give this public Notice, that we did not bribe the said Mr. Lead, or the said Mr. Barren-Brains, to do us that Honour by way of Puff, but that 'tis purely an Ast of Grace on their Side, and what we shall never fail to acknowledge on ours as it deserves.

with our Lower an

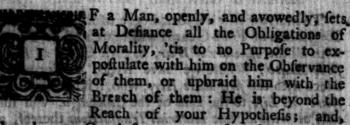
Cousta 4

THURSDAY,

hint to bill

THURSDAY, June 19, 1740.

The People thought they had Reason to cry out against those that aim'd at trampling them under Feet. MEM. OF ANN. OF AUST



though your Conclusions are unanswerable with Refpect to your felf, they lose all their Force when apply'd to your Adverlary.

Whoever deals with Ministers, and their Tools is pretty much in this Situation ; just and fit are Terms they fometimes press into the Service, but they stand them in little Stead : Acting as forc'd Men generally do, making a Shew of Refistance, but de-ferting on the first Opportunity that offers; or difcharg'd as beneath the Standard, and unqualify'd for the Duty exacted from them.

Virtue then being in the Opposition, let us throw her out of the Question, and introduce Policy, a more courtly and pliant Lady, in her Stead : Let her for once hold the Scales of Justice, and act as Umpire between the M-r and the People. And here let us humble our selves to the Dust, before that great and important Personage, and earnestly entreat him to bear with our Folly, and forgive our

THURSDAY.

in F late of E knea proc be fo ill A Hon in t mor little he v

Prefi Imp nessand peal B

rable thou whe

or b

incu

Gr h be 1

his ]

to a

fer 1

It

the

befo

fent

ones,

thoug

lumi

Wron

Atte

expr

Prefump-

Presumption for daring even to think the People of Importance enough, to be weigh'd against his Greatnels-We acknowledge our felves at his Mercy. and are bound to submit to his Sentence without Ap-

But having thus allow'd his Honour's incomparable Superiority, we rife up, and, as Freemen should, with a becoming Boldness first demand; wherein we have exceeded our own natural Rights, or broke in on the Pretensions of Power, so as to incur such a Degree of his Honour's Displeasure? or how, his Honour, acknowledg'd on all Hands to be so great and consummate a Politician, can let his Passion so far get the better of his Prudence, as to avow an Enmity to the People in general, or fuffer his Tools to affront and libel this great Metropolis in Particular ? is the common with the small

ts.

e

l,

is

15

G-

d

W

re

or

re

re

nur p-

It was once faid in Parliament, even before the late happy Revolution took Place, That the Weight of England was in the People, and the more they knew the heavier it would be: And I could Wish, proceeds the same honest Member, that some would be so wife as to consider that this Weight bath sunk ill Ministers of State almost in all Ages .- Now his Honour cannot be ignorant that there is some Truth in this Affertion, and, therefore, 'tis fo much the more aftonishing, that his Conduct appears to be so little influenc'd by it. - Whatever may be the Fact, he will hardly venture to declare, I believe, that the People are less formidable now than they were before the Revolution; and tho' none of our prefent Ministers, should stand felf-condemn'd as ill ones, 'tis not for their Interest, that they should be thought fo .- Granting, therefore, the People, prefuming on their Gains by the faid Revolution, were wrong-headed enough to cavil with the memorable Attempt to introduce an universal Excise, and to express their Apprehensions in Journals and Pam-

#### CHAMPION. 354

phlets, as well as in private and public Conversations, nay even to petition against it, and to solicite their Representatives in Person to throw out the indicate Bill with the Contempt they thought it deserved, if they did they take unprecedented Liberties on this Occasion? Was there no Authority for their Proceedings in the Bill of Rights? Would they have deferved the Name of Freemen, or be in treated any and Proceedings in the Rights? longer as such, if they had not called forth the superior Remains of that Spirit, for which their Ancestors were so samous? I am assaid not; I am assaid it will appear they had both Reason and Authority on their Side: But, if they had neither, they were still the People of England, who testify'd their Dislike of that Measure, and, therefore, deserved to be treated with some little Respect however: I mean sut, if in Point of Policy only: And it must be owned the Appellation of surdy Beggars apply'd to the certains whole trading Interest of the Kingdom, was an Expression rather too coarse, and what a less courage-our Man than his Honour, would scarce have ventur'd to use: There being no Example of the like tur'd to use: There being no Example of the like de la Poole, Duke of Suffolk, who is faid to have fentibil

called the Commons Tinkers on a like Occasion.

Granting, likewise, the Citizens of London mands were equally presumptuous, in setting aside a Magistrate, they were disgusted with, the supported with all the Interest and Credit his Honour could obtain in his Favour: Granting, moreover, they improved the same Criss to witness their Disapprobation of Placemen in the House of Commons, and did their Endeavours to remove them, still they were the Citizens of London; and, the not Peers, and Privy-Counsellors, but downright Tradesmen and Artisicers, the printing a List of their Representa-Artificers, the printing a Lift of their Representa-tives, under such invitions Missepresentations as Warehonsemen, Rag-Dyers, &c. must ever be re-it wo

membred

The

1,10,19

nembred as another impolitic Step, tending rather cite o inflame Discontents, than heal them: And, as an the indication, that, it was not for want of Good-will. f they were not reduc'd as low, as the faid Lift efcrib'd them.

ati-

red,

Oc-

eed-

de-

any

the

tors

were

and

and

bred

Granting yet farther, that every St. Thomas's Day is called a Day of Triumph over Corruption, t Influence in Cases of a and Precedents of Cuperior Nature, receive very little Countenance within the City-Walls, an unfashionable Obstinacy within the City-Walls, an unfashionable Obstinacy will and Perversenses is the utmost I can, even on this dead, lay to their Charge: No Doubt his Honour knows best who is fittest for their Service, and it would argue the City much improved in the Article of good Breeding to act according to order: But, if they will persist in the antiquated, clownish customs of old England, I see no Remedy: They ertainly have a Right to do it; and this I am nositive of, that annual Libels, the penned by Mr. Lead's own Hand, will never bring them to Reason, or win over one single Convert.

The City must excuse me, if I likewise join in gentle Complaint against them for their extreme sensibility of the Losses they sustained from the Spaniards, and their importunate and seiterated De-

Spaniards, and their importunate and reiterated Demands of Justice by Force of Arms: It was what one may call a Force put upon his Honour, and, as need that the Discase, 'tis now not to be wonder'd at, that they be washed his Hands, not of the Bladd of it, started his Hands, but the Embargoes, I did Impressings, Sicknesses, Expences, Stagnations, and other washes the Contract of the Bladd of the Impressings, Sicknesses, Expences, Stagnations, and other washes the Contract of the Bladd of the Impressings, Sicknesses, Expences, Stagnations, and other washes the Contract of the Bladd of the Impressings, Sicknesses, Expences, Stagnations, and other washes the Contract of the Bladd of the Impressings of the Bladd of the Bladd of the Impressions of the Impression of the Impressions of the Impression of the Impre other co incident Mischiefs, that have made the Coffers of the State ring hollow, as well as these of the Subject of trand has nall wen busines to all

nta- But how wrong foever they might be in their as Conceptions, That, if the Sword was once drawn, re it would be in egrach, nor ever would be theath'd again, CODERACE

#### CHAMPION. 356

again, 'till they had obtain'd amble Reparation, as both Houses of Parliament had, at last, adopted this testy Humour of theirs, as extraordinary Supplies had been granted, extraordinary Preparations made, and all Things feem'd to flatter their unreafonable Wishes, I cannot persuade my self to conclude it was so entirely absurd to snatch the first Opportunity that offer'd, to join with the Legislature, in congratulating his Majetty on the Success of his Arms; and doing Justice to the brave Man, who after fo many Years of m-1 Sloth and Inactivity, had first employ'd the British Arms, to avenge the Wrongs of Britain, and retrieve her an-Comment design first cient-Glory.

Honest Men cannot withhold their Praise where 'tis manifestly due; and he must have been long vers'd in the crooked Paths of Policy, who could have conceived that his Honour would have been displeased with Admiral Vernon for his Gallantry, or the City for testifying a grateful Sense of his

Services.

calend our win over the large Convent. But supposing their Zeal blind, their Gratitude impertinent, and their Compliments officious, it was rather too cruel a Refentment to let loofe the Wit of a whole Party upon them. - God knows Wit is a Commodity they don't affect to deal in, and on the contrary, all the three Kingdoms with one Voice, acknowledge that their Adversaries, the Beaux Efprits of the Scull-Club, for their Talents that Way, are not to be match'd in Europe: And no Wonder: 'Tis their Trade, the Craft they live by, and we have feen them with Amazement, explode the best Measures, and vindicate the worst, with equal Successin both ow an avoilout pair mand the ho

To be censur'd few Men can bear; to be laugh'd at none: However justly, therefore, the City deferved a Check for their intemperate Joy on the first Dawnings of the Success they had so eagerly

contended.

conte with

Ridi

nour

Arro

amo

bega

End

Min

M

ther

Tha

to d

ill I

his

feen

prin

that

and

fom

his

his

cure

afte

the

I

Cai

tion

wh:

wit

he,

Caj

contended for; it was, I fay, dealing too feverely with them, to make them the But of such pointed Ridicule; and tho', in this one particular, his Honour refembles the poetical God of Love, shooting Arrows of Gold among his Friends, and of Lead among his Enemies, I cannot help concluding, as I began, that he is out in his Politics, and that in the End, he will see his Error, and recall his angry

A SHE

Ministers of Vengeance.

Part of the

y. as

pted

Sup-

tions

orea-

con-

Op.

ture,

s of

Jan.

and

s. to

ran-

here

long bluos

been

ntry,

f his

aken 7

itude

t was

Wit

Vit is

dron

oice,

E E

Way,

Won-

and e the

equal

ugh'd

y den the gerly ended

Malignant People, indeed, are pleased to affert, there is as much Hope of the Son of Perdition; That, as Milton fays in the Person of the Devil. to do aught Good will never be his Task, but to do ill bis fole Delight. And that however inartificial his present Measures, with respect to the City, may feem, it will appear they are quite otherwise: His principal Aim being, according to them, to provoke; that the Sufferers, Imarting with continual Affronts and Injuries, may, at last, lose all Patience, and, by some rash, and ill-concerted Measures, put it into his Power, to complete the most favoured of all his bleffed Projects, and fay to himself with the Epicure in the Gospel, Soul take thy Ease: As having, afterwards, nothing more to apprehend on this Side the Grave.

But, if his Honour is really building any fuch Castles, one may be affored they have no Foundation any where but in his own clouded Brain: For whatever marvellous Stories Pliny has furnish'd us with, of Cities undermined by Rabbets, &c. even he, credulous as he is, gives us no one Instance of a Capital, like London, ploughed up by Moles.

(1) · [1] · riba med slimbigged on Africa in the million

LILBOURNE.

INDEX

### INDEX to the TIMES.

As a friendly Caution to the Members of the Scall Club, it is thought proper to remind them that in the Year 1733, render'd for ever memorable by the Defeat of the Excife Scheme: Mother Osbonne, then the Haroine of the Faction, venturing to appear on the Royal Exchange, after having made very free with the Citizens in her Writings on that Occasion, was at Noon-day, jostled out of that famous Edifice, not by a few, but the whole Body of Merchants there assembled, with a more universal Peal of Hisser and Exercations than ever was heard at the Theatre at the damning one of the worst of Authors.

It appearing by an Advertisement of Yesterday, that Ralph Freeman, Esq; is the real Name of a Gentleman of great Worth and Fortune, still living in Hertfordships, and who formerly made a considerable Figure in the H. of Commons, it is expected he will call the Publisher of the Duily Gazetteer, to a severe Account for prefixing it to a Series of such notorious Papers, as will render it infamous as long as they are remembered. 'Tis remarkable one Mr. de la Roche was formerly induc'd by the M—— to threaten the Crassisman, with a Prosecution for having unwittingly prefix'd that Name to one of his most obnoxious Papers.

A Patent is talked of for veiling the fole Use and Application of Scurrility. Impudence and Nonsense, to the present Legion of Gazetteers and their Succes-

fors only.

The Scull-Club, who are allowed to be in the Secret of Affairs, in a pitiful, whining Article have affured us authoritatively, that there is no Foundation for the Report of a Suspension of Arms. That there is no

Reafort

R

CO

ta

ou

life

A

te

to

Pi

V

to

C

ta

th

m

fe:

fo

th

ci

lie

C

fi

K

pa

th

Reason to doubt of Success in the War. That we have a finer Fleet than either our own, or any other Nation could ever send to Sea before, and that we shall certainly make a good Use of it. But withal, That we ought not to give Credit to every idle Tale that is published by the SCRIBLERS of News-Papers. N.B. This Article should have been placed among the Puffs.

the

nind

me-

Mo-

Rion,

after her

Aled

the

th a

than one

of a

ving

fide-

pect-

220t-

eries

mous

the

fecu-

e to

and

e, to

Se-

furfor is no

eafon

That the Animofities and Heart-burnings, too often attending Elections, may have the more Time to cool in every Place alike, it is whispered that a Proposal will be made to the Electors, to give their Votes absolutely, not only to those they return, but to their Assigns; that, in case of Mortality, no County, Town, or Borough, may have an Advantage over the Rest, in chusing Representatives more than once within the Seven Years.

A certain dextrous Barrister, who hopes to make a Fortune out of Prosecutions for Libels, is about to publish a Tract tending to prove that even the Words Lead us not into Temptation, and deliver us from Evil, may, in the Hand of a Master of Arts, be so represented, as to afford sufficient Matter to ground an Information.

The public Thanksgiving, so long expected for the Success of the War, seems now likely to be put off, till the Conclusion of a Peace: When 'tis believed their Mightinesses the Fisteen, will grace the Cavalcade with their Presence; and, as 'tis impossible they should all smell to the same Nosegay. like K. Phys. and K. Ush. in the Rehearfal, the Principal, 'tis probable, will, as in other Cases, engross the whole Odour to himself.

JOURNAL of the WAR in Europe.

Taken by the ENGLISH.

Four Barco Longas.

Taken

### 360 CHAMPION. sond storage Ware Water of Selection

Taken by the SPANIARDS.

None fince our Laft.

Yesterday Morning our Prophecy was fulfilled: That the Guards would quit their Winter Quarters to learn the Discipline of a Camp.

Councils of War are held daily concerning the Operations of the Campaign now opened upon Houn-

How-Heath.

And Lodgings in that Neighbourhod are advanced to a most extravagant Price: Abundance of Ladies being courageously determined to bear an equal Share with their Husbands in the Fatigues and Dangers of the Field.

A contract of several party and several to the terminate et aucide au chieral tol impuentavello un energio la the Company of pulmer of the Table And the reaction of the form of the property o

server of the things of the State of the late to restrict The End of the Second Volume.

little making framitioners to long erostied for say od or weedl wort gener town to be the comed the and the provide the second of one orang this executive and authorities of the



t i variable publication and

## RECEDENCE OF THE PARTY OF THE P

# X Speciment Rate to Colored the Administration of its

lled:

rters

the Houn-

van-

La-

equal

Dan-

alle

11 25

desiral.

d can't

传播就

## cast wine thought to do the Athennians, cast wine to the Athennians, and the Contract of the Athennian Contract of the Athennian desired the first treated to the first contract of the first contract

englicht off vil

is colverful year ador d

## SECOND VOLUME.

iditated even and, the the just Object of Paurel

Avectorus, his piculiar legard for Concilencis in

ABDIEL, his Character from MILTON P. 211.

Abhorrence of Bribery and Corruption, a new Method of instilling it into the Minds of Youth

Abstract of the most material Transactions of the last Sessions 268, & seq. the Proposals on both Sides ibid. the Merit of both Parties to be thereby discover'd 274. the Effects of so faithful a Mirror ibid. & seq. Advice to the People of GREAT-

BRITAIN thereupon

Adept, the Term abused, and by whom

132.

Admirals, of his Majesty's Fleet, their respective

Names, and when made

252.

Advice, to a Daughter, (Lord HALIFAX's) recommended to the Perusal of the Fair Sex

AGRIPPA, (MENENIUS) his Conversation with the Roman Mutineers from SHAKESPEARE 333.

Vol. II. R ALEX-

#### INDEX.

ALEXANDER, the Great, his Court beset with Buffoons 250. the good Use made of it, and by whom ibid Alrick and Isabel, an old Tale, by whom new manufactur'd in Verse 53. the Argument at large ibid. a Specimen of the Poetry ibid. & fea. Antipathy, to certain Names, the Absurdity ANTISTHENES, his Proposals to the ATHENIANS. that Asses should be called Horses, and why 300. ANTONINUS, (HELIOGABALUS) how far detefted by the ROMANS Art of War, a Treatise on it, by whom published, and for whose Use Ali, laden with Gold, his commanding Power illustrated 113. and, tho' the just Object of Hatred, is univerfally ador'd AUGUSTUS, his peculiar Regard for Concidencis in Writing 4.5 D. F. D. L. Lin Chateller Room Marchaell, care

#### Albert on a morning of be Bereit of the section of

there is indicated and their section of Teneral ADNESS, the Excellency of it 108. feveral Instances to illustrate it ibid. Ballance of EUROPE, a Crown-Jewel missing 298. how likely to be redeem'd ibid. BANIANS, their remarkable Tenderness and Friendfhip to Animals Barbarity, to Brutes, a Crime more deserving nishment than Stealing BERGUE, and JULIERS, to be cudgell'd for Bos, the Diminutive of the Word Robin, or Ro-BERT, carries no good Meaning in it, and why BRASS, (ROBIN) his Lectures on State-Logick, when and where exhibited 162, & /eg. II . BRI-- X 2 I A

BRITAIN'S Mistakes, a Supplement to them unnecessary, and why
Broomstick, an Essay written on it, and by whom 280.

化氯磺胺磺胺 軟體 斯特斯特 医奎耳氏 化双氯化物 医艾尔氏氏 经现代的 医电影 医电影 医电影 医电影 医电影电影 医眼神经经神经病	
ALIGULA, a political Pantomime of hi	s de-
Gamps, a List of the Officers appointed for each	3 seq.
Camps, a List of the Officers appointed for each	277,
& Jeg. the Motto for the whole	278.
Cautions, to the Readers of the CHAMPION	249.
Charity, how described by St. PAUL 73, &	3 Seq.
CHARLES, the Idea annex'd to the Name,	what
dental file of the control of the co	309.
CHEYNEY, his Practical Essay on the Regim	
Diet, a Quotation from it 330. unintelligible	e, and
to whom ibid. another Quotation from him,	
Bit, and for whom	331.
China Gazette, a political Creed, and why	195.
CIBBER (COLLEY) the Apology for his Life,	
waited for with Impatience by the Publick	
who in particular posses'd of this consumma	
perfection 109. his Apology, and other Wor	
dicul'd 129, & feg. the same Author farth	er ex-
posed as a great Writer 158, & Jeq. various	ns In-
stances of the Sublimity of his Stile 160, 8	Jeq.
in other Respects sarther exposed 180, & seq	
Civil War, the fatal Effects of it	257-
Civilian when the saturation of H	351-
Civility, when too extravagant, the ill Effects of Clergy, how consider'd 48. the Honour and D	
of their Office ibid. the Virtues of which	
one ought to be possess'd 49. the Apolog them continued 93. farther continued 98	y not
concluded 73. Tariner continued 98	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	119.
Commons, called Tinkers, and by whom	
	354-

#### INDEX.

Complacence, over-acted, the Folly of it expe	
Conciseness, in Writing, how esteem'd by	
Consider, to be raffled for	124.
Country, when to be pronounced happy	301.
Court Fools, their Office to be reviv'd, and in	Favour
of whom	340.
Crab-Trees, their lineal Descent	299.
CRAB-VERIUICE, (JOAN) her peculiar	Qualities
and the best and the training of the 201;	& Seg.
Credit, (Publick) on what it depends	300.
Cuts, for the generality, no Embellishments	
Works of an Author, and why	2214
	COUNTY SECURITY SECUR

#### D.

Louis midt out

DAVID, (the Singer) his Statue to be fet up with an Inscription under it, and where 298. Discontents, where of the greatest Importance 137. Dream, wherein the Esseminacy and Luxury, &c. of the present Times are humourously exposed 81, & seq. Another, wherein the Foibles of the Fair Sex, are treated in the same Manner 144, & seq. Drill, (Serjeant) his Speech to the Mob 321, & seq. Drinking and Eating, the Difference between them 236. a ludicrous Encomium on the former 237, & seq. Drollery, the Effects of it in France 250. Dutch, their Neutrality well pleasing to the Politicians, and why

when conglet to be peticle a specific appearance them there construed \$3. faither construed \$5.0 and

Comment and Caker, and by where

Commencer, centured, and formance

# The second of th

Embaffador, the England's Con thing, and b	Qualifications offitution, faid y whom 345.	of a good to be not we to be kept	one 301. orth Far- alive, and
by what only cipally lies 3. Example, more	3. the Effects	of it	ibid.
Excise-Bill, for Extract of a Le		BRALTAR,	
.com .com/omediuMidia	4		

RANCIFUL, (Lady) her Character expos	ed 8.
Farce, (Gladiatorian) what called, and how support	ed
Female Coxcembs, humourously exposed 144, & J. FERROL Fleet, its Force 306. Observations there ib.	4. 19. on
Fondness, of perpetuating of Names, the Vanity it exposed 17 Friendship, by what Means rendred nauseous	

45

#### G.

MAZ.	ETTEE	S, an In	vective ag	ainst them
U 94	by whom	diligently	to be read	1 320. far-
Exchan	posed 340.	potted abo	ut, and bu	rat at the
	he true Qu	lifications	of one	300.
		R 3		Gin

### INDEX.

Gin-AA, for what principally intended Golden-Rule, of Concileness, to be observed in Writing, and why GOLIAH, a Statue to be fet up, with a Description of him from Cowlex 297. and a Diffich from the fame Author on the Pedestal Good-Nature, the various Reception it has met with 38. what it is 39. and what it is not ibid. Conclusions drawn from both 40. its amiable Qualities pointed out 41. Gop, the best natur'd Being in the Universe Grammar, what 157. of little Advantage to an Author Grants, to the Crown, of infinite Importance to the Subjects of GREAT-BRITAIN 114, and why 115. GRAVELOT, his Cuts to SHAKESPEARE, approved of, and recommended GUERNIER, (Du) his Cuts real Embellishments 222.

### Force, (Gladiatorian) with called, will hem limited

LANGINUL, Well by Character erected

Ardyknute, a Poetical Fragment 230. some Quo-L tations from it Harlot's Progress, recommended, and why Marper, (an old one) his Method of instructing his Scholars 317. Mat, (great one) the History of it speedily to be published, the Contents, and Motte design'd for it 276. He-Bears (Brothers) where to be baited Mead and Heart, the Diffection of them described by 206, & Ja Way of Vision Heads, of the most material Transactions of the last Sessions 268, & feg. the several Proposals of each Party ibid: their Merit to be thereby at one View discovered ibid. the Effects of that faithful Mirror

274, & feq. Advice to the People of GREAT-
BRITAIN thereupon 275.
Heads, (of great Men) the publishing Prints of them by Way of Parallel recommended 349.
Brokh the greatest of all Riesings and why
Health, the greatest of all Blessings, and why 343.  Laws enacted for the Preservation of it ibid.
Heroes, the Vanity of some well exposed 108, & Jeq.
those against the Sturdy Beggars, how to be distin-
guifh'd an nigrous fein all and 339.
High and Low, Terms very ambiguous, and hard to be understood 328. Criticks at great Variance about
them bid ibid:
Hower centured and for what
Honour, (his) wherein he resembles the God of
Love Builds II to Househald School 357.
HONOUR, (his) wherein he resembles the God of Love 357. HORACE, his peculiar Regard for Conciseness in Writing 4.
Horfes, the high Opinion the AMERICANS entertain'd
of them 29. the peculiar Qualities of ALEXAN-
of them 29. the peculiar Qualities of ALEXAN- DER'S BUCEPHALUS ibid. ROSINANTE, how
esteem'd by Don Quixor ibid. several peculiar
Honours paid to these Creatures, and by whom 30. Reasons for shewing the utmost Affection for them
and wall as I all apply of the street longs.
Hounstow-Camp, what General Officers ap-
pointed thither 277.
House of Commons, the Chief End of its Eng.
blishment 167. its Power 191. the Duty incumbent on each Member ibid.
House-Wives, a Jury of them, hard to be found out,
and why 145. where met with at last ibid.
Humility, the first Virtue to be posses'd by a Clergy-
man 49
the fire of a charter, and the contract of the contract of
JACK.

## INDEX.

make the planting to the limited of Carran

1

a todijogojada og actologia. O fotologiacom laj alvadij

. 2

F

108

.00

Lag

Lar

Lea

Libe

Lice

r

Lite

Low

Lozu

b

. 3

. 7.3

\* W 3

f

ACK-KETCH, his Remonstrance to Capt VINEGAR against the Contempt of the Vulgar 154. is the first Minister, and why ibid. lays Claim to the Gifts of the Commonwealth, and why 155. fets forth his Services, and wherein he could be the most useful Person in the Kingdom ibid. IAMES, King of SCOTLAND, the ill Effects of admitting him to the ENGLISH Throne 170. Teft, wherein the Success of it lies, according to SHAKESPEARE .... Iliad, the divine Translation of it censur'd by some, and why Ill-Nature, what 38 the bad Effects of it Inconstants, an Account of their Government, Manners, Habits, &c. from Mr. Job VINEGAR's Voyages 20. their Manner of Elections ibid their publick Shews 21. their Deity 22. the Education of their Youth 23. a Schism in their Church 24. Index, to the Times, 5, 16, 24, 31, 36, 43, 50, 59, 70, 78, 86, 96, 105, 111, 118, 124, 133, 140, 155, 162, 171, 178, 186, 196, 204, 211, 219, 233, 240, 250, 260, 263, 276, 285, 296; 304, 313, 321, 332, 340, 349. 358. Invasion, (a triple One) threatned, and the Consequence of it detect apres 323. JOHNSON, (SAMUEL) his Declaration against a standing Army in K. WILLIAM's Time 166. Journal of the War, 6, 18, 32, 37, 51, 62, 72, 143, 187, 221, 235, 252, 266, 277, 79, 97, 287, 298, 306, 315, 324, 334, 342, 350, 359. Judgment, of a Minister, how to be form'd 300.

KING S,

INGS, when really Gods Knights of the Trencher, a celebrated Order, and for what renowned 109. Inflances of their heroic Exploits 110. are however great Boasters ibid. VITELLIUS, a celebrated Roman Member ibid: a remarkable Supper of his ibid. his immense Expences ibid. Josephus's Notion of him, and Dr. South's Sentiments of the whole Order in ibid.

Libertonous Parliaments, the

ir

n

0,

3,

8.

le-

3.

6.

12,

77,

59. 00.

S,

NEMES

by what Name dillogante Africana, of London. ACEDEMONIANS, exhibited drunken Slaves to their Children, and why 317. Eady, of Fashion, her Time how employ'd 147 Laws, by what Means drawn into Doubt and Obfourity of and and although a a to The Ame 13. Learning, of little Advantage to an Author, and why 158, & Jeg. Liberty, of the Prefs, what to be understood by it 280 (280 ) 94. Licensers, of the Stage, a Passage from SHAKESPEARE recommended to their Perusal 314, & feq. Literary Articles 53, 193, 221, 229, 259, 294 Love, by what Means render'd naufeous Low and High, Terms very ambiguous, and hardly to be understood 328. Criticks at great Variance about them. the state of the state of the state of poliners, (Roman) their Converlation with Mich Mees.

denus Acerra, non bearrares un 333. three parties of the contract of the parties of 1884 Big All Taxonica and Manager

MALE-

## INDEX

#### M.

Man, a Sort of Pupper, and for what form'd  Man, in the Moon, his differring Qualities	107.
Man of Power, without Merit, a contemptible ture	318.
MAXIMIN, (the Emperor) famous in Story, an what	for
	3 Seq.
Merchants, of LONDON, by what Name disting 312, the vile Appellation of Sturdy Beggar justly imputed to them	s un-
MIDAS KING, (Dr.) his Grand Chemical I ration advertised 141. its peculiar Qualities Quant. Suff. of it a Specifick for the King's	repa-
ibid. the Doctor, where to be spoken with, be publick and private	oth in ibid.
Midsummer Night's Dream, a Quotation from it Minister, (a wicked one) what	302.
Ministers, like Priests, all the same 324. illust by the Character of Cardinal RICHLIEU Ministers, the Sign of an abandon'd one, what	ibid.
Modesty, how capable of being distorted Money, what 113. the unaccountable Influence	of it
ibid. Grants of it to the Crown, of infinite	114.
and why utineers, (Roman) their Conversation with M MNIUS AGRIPPA, from SHAKESPEARE	
	Block to A

NAMES,

1

# Politice General, a Path recommended to a celli-

Courts Declars and William of Virens

AMES, the Vanity of eternizing them 175 an Antipathy to some certain Ones, absurd, and why 307, pretty ones to be given to Children, and why 308, some not taken in a good Sense ibid. others given to Princes fatally affected ibid. Reasons why some are odious

Newbury Camp, what General Officers appointed thither 277, and to the Parts adjacent

Ne quid Nimis, one of the best Rules for the Conduct of human Life

Norfole Dumplings, a Caution relating to them 297.

Q. M. Later . To the state of t

points the consumer and majorithment

OVER - DOING any Thing, the ill Effects
OVID, juftly centured, and for what

P.

CAN THE PROPERTY OF THE

Parliament, of ENGLAND, Instances of their Servility
Parliaments, (corrupt ones) the Danger of them
Pensioners, what
Perpetuating of our Memories, the Vanity of it
Physiciaus, an Invective against them
Poisoner

107.

197,

318.

for

109.

150,

th'd

un.

bid.

pa-

wil in

bid. 05.

ted

bid.

it m-

4.

5 ·

3.

S,

### IX NH DO EN XI

Poisoner General, a Post recommended to a ce Quack Doctor, and why Policy, to be introduc'd instead of Virtue, and	348. why
Political Pantomime, Instances of an extraord	106. inary
Politichs, how to be regarded PORTO BELLO, how taken, and by whom Powerty, a Qualification peculiar to the Clergy	331.
Prayer, to the POWER ABOVE, calculate for the Citizens of London, to be got by I by them, and faid devoutly Morning and Eventual of maintain motions a confidence and and	Heart ening 292.
Prine Minister, his Advancement to what owing Prints, several curious ones proposed to be published what 285, and from whence extracted	280. 188. ished,
Prophecy, an important one PRUDELY, (Mis) her Character exposed Pifghfiumgski. See Inconstants. Publick Diversions, a true Character of them	351. 147. 55.
Puff-Pamphlets, what call'd 52. Ieveral Extracts it Puffs, Ministerial Ones	from ibid.

AIMERRO configs by Areaurs, and

OUNCK-DOCTOR, an Invective against his Aurum Potabile, and other Medicines 345. Advice to the People of GREAT-BRITAIN thereupon 348. Queries, (Political Ones) 142. and to the Electors of GREAT-BRITAIN 336.

AILLERY, hard to be described, and why in molecular the fact one for the librarion of Progress, recommended, and why 317, RAVILLIAC, the Family obliged to change the Name, and why Regency, how divided, and what Share allotted to Religion, by what Means drawn into Doubt and Ob-Refolutions, feveral remarkable Ones taken by an Affembly of Ladies in Favour of their own Sex (charact inten) of W 214, & Jeg. Resolutions, of Parliament, against Placemen 247. Refloration, Liberty, a Thing at that Time not to be mentioned 170. Revolution, how brought about 137. Ribauds, or Roberdsmen, who 312. a farther De-scription of them 318. Rich, very fond of Prospects of Hell, in his The atrical Entertainments, and the Confequence of it to Mr. Leverides 253. the Fire therein introduc'd well adapted to the Scafon RICHLIEU, (Cardinal) his Character 324. ROBERT, or ROBIN, the contemptible Idea annex'd to the Name, and why 310, & seq. the Diminutive (Bon) carries no good Meaning in it, and ROBIN HOOD'S Pennyworths, the Proverb exp 311, & Jeq. ROBIN-RED-BREAST, a superstitious Notion relating to that Bird RUMOUR, his Speech from SHAKESPEARE

Vol. II.

1 . 7 ·

ed

g

2.

8.

d.

6. 1.

5. 8. of 6.

S SCHEME,

## INDEX

I L L E & Think to be defail CHEME, (new one) for the Education of Chil-Idren dw ban beboommoort in 319, & feq. SHAFTSBURY, (Lord) a remarkable Paffage of his pronounc'd to be prophetical, and of whom . . If. Ships, taken by the English 18, 51, 72, 164, 187, 307, 334, 342, 350, 359. Ships, taken by the SPANIARDS 32, 37, 51, 62, 72, 79, 143, 187, 221, 235, 252, 262, 298, & feq. 306, 324, 334, 342, 351. Ships, waiting for Convoy 350. a Reflection therebidishiply of Ladids in Favour of their choqu Sh Fellow, who meant thereby Sinking, in Writing, the Art of it 108. the Definition of it ibid. celebrated, and by whom ibid. Sifter-Springs, an Ode of Mr. SOMERVILLE'S, fome beautiful Extracts from it 8, the Moral drawn from the Tale.
Sovereign Power, our Jealoufy of it the Basis of our Conflitution 11 32 seesalor To book way . # 169. Sovereigns of GREAT-BRITAIN, their Duty illustrated 1 1001 8 1 7 1 137 . & feq. Standing Army, the Benefit of it 333: State Logick, Lectures exhibited thereon, where and by whom

State Pack-Horse, what implied in the Term 338. Sum Total, of the Business of EUROPE, what 204. SYDENHAM, (Dr.) his Contempt of the Vanity of having his Name recorded was 175.

Roots-Ren-Berast, W. Openhilous Notion

ALLE, his Speech from SHARK BERARE

.Il was Y

SCHRME

## D' EVX.

TALE, a mysterious one from MILTON 14,
TERBNCE, an excellent Rule for the Conduct of Life, quoted from his Adelphi 316.
Life, quoted from his Adelphi 316. Thomas, a Name made Use of by Way of Contempt, and why 309. TIBBALDS, his Conjecture relating to a Trunk
204
TILLOTSON, a remarkable Repartee of his to King WILLIAM  TIMAI, a famous Painter, and for what particularly
admired by PLINY  Train-bands, an Officer of it nicknam'd the Scourge
of Ordinaries, and why Traitor-Achitophel, who
Tree, a certain one, a Machine of the last Importance 282.  TRIFLE, (Miss) her Character exposed 147.
Trunk, an Essay on it 289. held in great Veneration by the Antients ibid. those of Dodona supposed
vocal 281. Mr. POPE's Notes and Observation on them ibid. & feq. Instances of Respect paid to a Trunk by the Moderns 281. all Speeches made
to a certain Prince thro' one 282. various Conjectures thereupon
Trunk-Acorn, who called so 282, the Title alter'd, and to what ibid.  Truth, an Essay on it in Blank-Verse 63, & seq.
With awing the 1886 the idea annexed to it con
Wignester, and with Seneral Olivers to be Viscous Visc

## IN DE X

#### V.

a my derious one from Milly

V AN 17 is a confinition of Vanity, of	onfummate I	Imperfection	n 108, Va	107- trious ibid.
Vices, how to VINEGAR, his Voyage Virtue, its ow Vision, of a F	Jos) fome :	remarkable	Extracts	175- 3192 from 20. 175- feq. 254s
For what is	amone	A SHAME	eradostoro.	110. 313.

WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE, when finish'd, a Miracle to be wrought by it, and what

WILL with the Wish, the Idea annex'd to it contemptible, and why

WINDSOR-FOREST, what General Officers to be encamped there

278.

Wins

Legal, an illip on it as not no press Veneral by the land the American veneral by the American veneral veneral bills. Who we have and Obless and Obless and them what Of the American of Respect of a Truck by the Medicans after all Emercines may

### INDEX

VINNINGTON, his Speech against Placemen 245.
Volsey, (Cardinal) his 'Advancement, and by what 189. the Difgust entertain'd against him, by whom, and for what

Yoman unmass'd, an Investive against the Fair Sex,
294. Quotations from it

295, & feq.

FINIS

Year sorbe, his Speech against Placemen east, in east, (Cardinal) his Advancement, and by the Differst entertained against him, by have and for what were noingel'd, an Lovestine against the Pair Sex, 295, 6 /2. boar Quotations from it

· 通过 18 元 19 日 1

**MAKE** 



Windship to the following the state of the last the

ukumiyan ra vira i

Book feller & Stationer;

Briculating Sibown:

Frent his seletiment,

Bloomsbury;

New Books Tamphlets Mingazines & all periodical Lablications, soon as published to B. Books Bought Sold, or Exchange.

Bookfeller & Stationer,

Briculating Subscorn

Great laybel street,

Bloomfoury;

New Books, Tamphlets, Magazines & all Periodical - Lublications, Soon as published?

13, Books Bought, Sold or Lackange.

